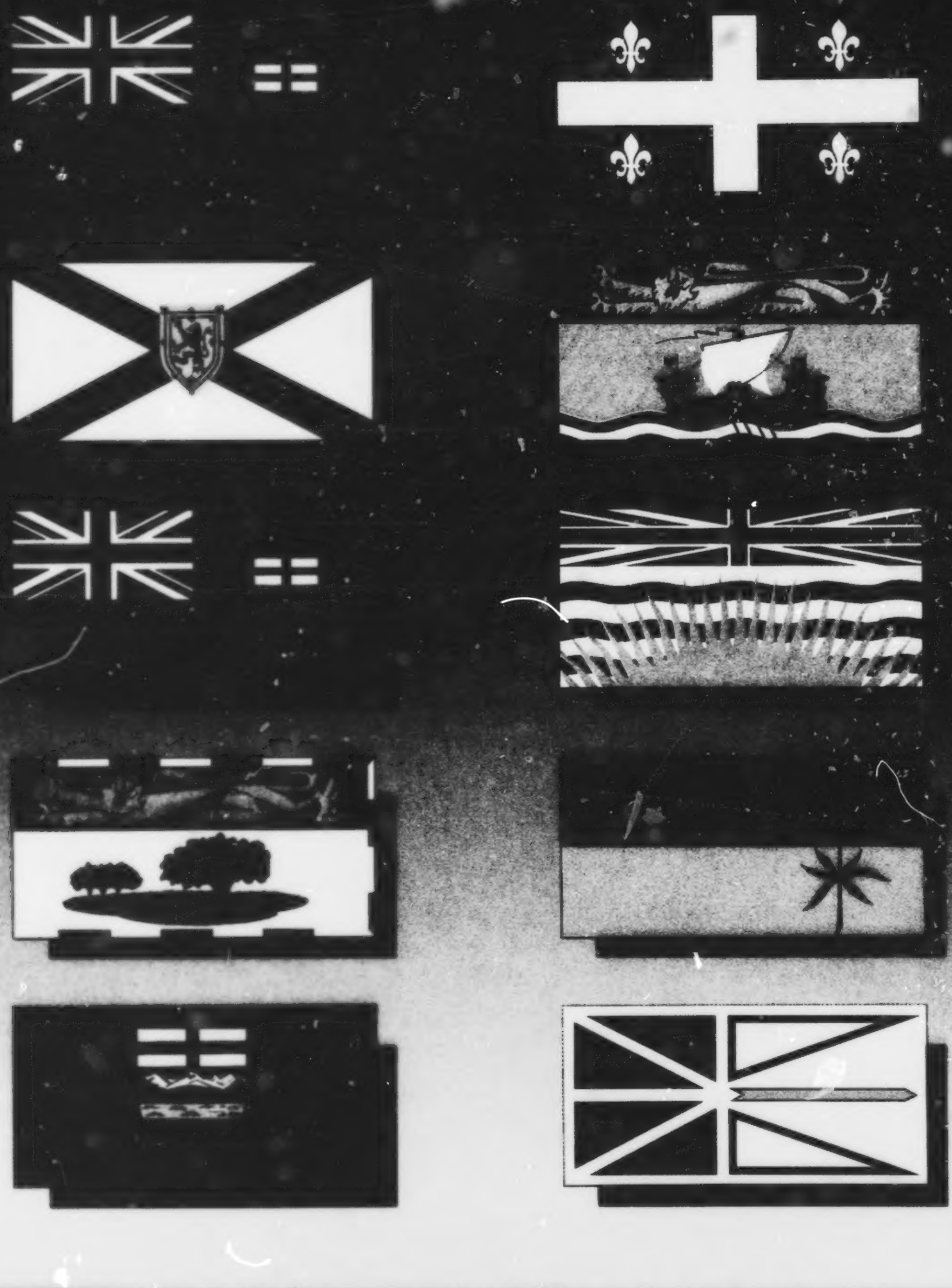
Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY

1989-1990



Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial
Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations
fédérales-provinciales

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
A Descriptive Inventory

1989-1990

Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
Ottawa, June 1990

© Minister of Supply and Services 1990
14th Edition
Cat. No. CP41-1/1990E
ISBN 0-662-17837-8
ISSN 0707-1639

On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français
au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
au 59, rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

90-05832/

Contents

Federal-Provincial Relations Office iv
Foreword v
Introduction vii
Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities, Fiscal Year 1989-90 viii

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities
Listed by Federal Organization

Agriculture Canada 1-1
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency 2-1
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited 3-1
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation 4-1
Canadian Dairy Commission 5-1
Canadian International Development Agency 6-1
Communications Canada 7-1
Emergency Preparedness Canada 8-1
Employment and Immigration Canada 9-1
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada 10-1
Environment Canada 11-1
External Affairs and International Trade Canada 12-1
Finance Canada (Department of) 13-1
Fisheries and Oceans (Department of) 14-1
Forestry Canada 15-1
Health and Welfare Canada 16-1
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 17-1
Industry, Science and Technology Canada 18-1
Justice Canada (Department of) 19-1
Labour Canada 20-1
National Capital Commission 21-1
National Defence 22-1
National Transportation Agency of Canada 23-1
Public Works Canada 24-1
Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise 25-1
Revenue Canada, Taxation 26-1
Secretary of State of Canada (Department of the) 27-1
Solicitor General Canada 28-1
Statistics Canada 29-1
Supply and Services Canada 30-1
Transport Canada 31-1
Veterans Affairs Canada 32-1
Western Economic Diversification Canada 33-1

Index of Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities Listed by Type 34-1

Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office (FPRO) was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council." The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. The FPRO is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, who reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has five principal components: a secretariat responsible for liaison with the provinces, a secretariat responsible for policy development, a secretariat dealing with economic policy and programs, a secretariat dealing with social policy and programs, and a secretariat dealing with constitutional affairs, including aboriginal constitutional affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations; to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern; and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and consultation.

On June 30, 1986, the Prime Minister appointed the Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, whose functions are to support the Prime Minister in his responsibility for constitutional affairs and on other major federal-provincial issues and events, such as annual conferences of first ministers. The FPRO serves the Minister of State and provides assistance to federal ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments. The FPRO is also the principal federal agency responsible for broad policy on constitutional development.

For further information and enquiries, please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

Foreword

The inventory of Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities, now in its 14th edition, provides the most current information on shared-cost programs and on projects involving joint federal and provincial administration. The 1989-90 edition includes two new chapters: Forestry Canada, formerly a part of Agriculture Canada; and Industry, Science and Technology Canada, comprising the former Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and the former Ministry of State for Science and Technology.

An estimated $34.4 billion in the form of cash and tax points was transferred to the provinces, territories and municipalities during fiscal year 1989-90 (pages viii and ix). This compares with $32.5 billion for 1988-89.

The continued support and assistance of deputy ministers, heads of Crown corporations and agencies, and their staff in the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

I trust this publication will be of assistance to legislators, employees of all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the public at large.

Norman Spector
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa
June 1990

Introduction

This publication is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities in effect during the fiscal year 1989-1990. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned. Appearing in the Index on page 34-1 is a list of entries according to type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory, the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs along with other significant undertakings that involve joint federal-provincial administration and/or that are carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement.

Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government. Some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, or transfer of property. In other cases, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited since industrial development incentives given by governments to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other federal publications.

The information contained in this inventory is mainly for ready reference. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into, should be obtained from the federal organizations concerned.

Suggestions and comments that would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office in improving future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Writer/Editor
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

ESTIMATED FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO THE PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND MUNICIPALITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1989–90

($ MILLIONS)

Program	
A. SUMMARY TABLE	CASH [a]
	TAX
	TOTAL TRANSFERS
B. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**CASH**
	Fiscal Equalization
	Territorial Financing
	Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer
	Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes
	Reciprocal Taxation
	Statutory Subsidies
	Youth Allowances Recovery [b]
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for Youth Allowances [b]
	TOTAL
	General Purpose Transfers
C. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION — ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF)	**CASH**
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	TAX
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	ASSOCIATED EQUALIZATION
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	Subtotal
	TOTAL
	Health
	Post-Secondary Education
	TOTAL [c]
D. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS	**CASH**
	Canada Assistance Plan
	Crop Insurance
	Official Languages in Education
	Misc. Health and Welfare
	Young Offenders
	Justice
	Transportation
	Other
	Cash Subtotal
	TAX
	Tax Points for CAP [d]
	TOTAL
	Specific Purpose Transfers

---

[a] The cash total includes $53.8 million in cash transfers ($45.4 million of which is under the Official Languages in Education program) that are not allocated by province.

[b] The Youth Allowances Program has expired. The amount shown as a tax transfer reflects the continued transfer of three personal income tax points to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements. Since the Program is now defunct, the value of these tax points is recovered from the province as shown under cash transfers.

[c] The EPF tax transfer includes 13.5 personal and 1.0 corporate income tax points (and an additional abatement to Quebec as part of the contracting-out arrangements). The total for EPF shown above includes the equalization associated with the tax transfer. Because this amount is actually paid under the Fiscal Equalization Program, it is also included in part B. To avoid double counting, the associated equalization from EPF is not included in part A.

[d] In addition to a cash transfer under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), Quebec receives a tax transfer as part of the contracting-out arrangements.

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
1,291.5	280.0	1,440.0	1,335.8	6,340.8	5,493.5	1,534.2	1,076.4	1,912.3	2,117.5	803.9	216.6	23,896.3 [a]
98.2	25.0	217.8	153.2	3,824.9	3,822.0	273.0	239.8	825.5	975.9	18.3	8.5	10,482.1
1,389.7	**305.0**	**1,657.8**	**1,489.0**	**10,165.7**	**9,315.5**	**1,807.2**	**1,316.2**	**2,737.8**	**3,093.4**	**822.2**	**225.1**	**34,378.4** [a]
899.4	188.2	844.2	808.9	3,412.5	—	796.6	345.2	—	—	—	—	7,295.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727.0	189.0	916.0
11.2	3.2	—	—	31.6	63.5	5.2	0.2	213.7	8.4	0.2	0.8	338.0
4.4	2.0	17.9	10.1	55.2	141.6	16.2	7.6	17.5	28.0	2.0	1.5	304.0
15.8	5.4	33.5	28.6	62.7	116.3	18.4	—	—	22.6	—	—	303.3
9.7	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.5	—	—	36.0
—	—	—	—	(350.0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(350.0)
940.5	199.5	897.9	849.4	3,216.7	327.5	838.7	355.2	234.9	61.5	729.2	191.3	8,842.3
—	—	—	—	350.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350.0
940.5	**199.5**	**897.9**	**849.4**	**3,566.7**	**327.5**	**838.7**	**355.2**	**234.9**	**61.5**	**729.2**	**191.3**	**9,192.3**
167.6	38.3	261.6	211.2	1,378.4	2,460.4	323.6	311.6	749.9	945.2	15.2	7.9	6,870.9
58.0	13.4	90.7	73.3	402.0	806.1	112.4	109.7	263.6	333.8	5.3	2.8	2,271.1
225.6	51.7	352.3	284.5	1,780.4	3,266.5	436.0	421.3	1,013.5	1,279.0	20.5	10.7	9,142.0
66.7	17.0	147.8	104.0	1,979.0	2,594.3	185.3	162.7	560.3	662.4	12.4	5.8	6,497.7
31.5	8.0	70.0	49.2	936.5	1,227.7	87.7	77.1	265.2	313.5	5.9	2.7	3,075.0
98.2	25.0	217.8	153.2	2,915.5	3,822.0	273.0	239.8	825.5	975.9	18.3	8.5	9,572.7
63.4	12.6	55.3	60.0	234.1	—	64.5	68.4	—	—	—	—	558.3
30.0	6.0	26.2	28.3	110.7	—	30.5	32.3	—	—	—	—	264.0
93.4	18.6	81.5	88.3	344.8	—	95.0	100.7	—	—	—	—	822.3
297.7	67.9	464.7	375.2	3,591.5	5,054.7	573.4	542.7	1,310.2	1,607.6	27.6	13.7	13,926.9
119.5	27.4	186.9	150.8	1,449.2	2,033.8	230.6	219.1	528.8	647.3	11.2	5.5	5,610.1
417.2	**95.3**	**651.6**	**526.0**	**5,040.7**	**7,088.5**	**804.0**	**761.8**	**1,839.0**	**2,254.9**	**38.8**	**19.2**	**19,537.0**
97.1	24.1	159.4	163.8	1,119.1	1,644.6	193.6	166.1	506.7	686.3	14.3	4.3	4,779.4
0.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	14.1	22.0	32.0	100.3	98.0	5.5	—	—	275.0
2.6	1.2	4.1	22.2	76.9	55.4	7.8	12.0	7.8	9.0	0.6	0.4	200.0
4.6	0.6	4.4	6.0	13.6	54.9	8.2	6.2	19.7	19.9	20.8	4.6	163.5
4.9	1.1	5.5	4.5	30.7	65.2	5.8	6.7	15.0	18.0	4.5	1.4	163.3
1.9	0.3	3.4	1.4	15.9	32.1	3.7	3.5	9.0	9.3	2.1	0.9	83.5
4.9	—	0.7	1.8	20.1	12.2	6.3	1.6	2.9	22.2	5.3	1.3	79.3
9.3	0.1	12.0	0.9	53.3	13.1	2.1	3.5	4.8	6.8	6.6	1.7	114.2
125.4	28.8	189.8	201.9	1,343.7	1,899.5	259.5	299.9	663.9	777.0	54.2	14.6	5,858.2
—	—	—	—	559.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	559.4
125.4	**28.8**	**189.8**	**201.9**	**1,903.1**	**1,899.5**	**259.5**	**299.9**	**663.9**	**777.0**	**54.2**	**14.6**	**6,417.6**

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities Listed by Federal Organization

Agriculture Canada

Agriculture Canada was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass most aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock. The following paragraphs describe many of the Department's activities.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by Agriculture Canada's Research Branch at 33 major establishments, 13 experimental farms and several smaller units across Canada. The research units co-operate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch is also involved in long-term research and development partnership arrangements with the provinces. Its involvement with industry in co-development and transfer of technology makes extensive use of federal and provincial support programs in research and development.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch implements measures to protect the marketability of agricultural, food and forestry products. Federal-provincial agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columia provide for federal inspection of provincial meat plants on a cost-recovery basis.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and co-ordination of policies and strategic directions that support national agri-food policies and directives. The Branch administers the following major Acts: Agricultural Stabilization; Agricultural Products Board; Advance Payments for Crops; Agriculture Products Cooperative Marketing; Crop Insurance; Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act.

The Agriculture Development Branch is responsible for planning, implementing, and monitoring national and regional strategies and programs and for encouraging development of the agri-food sector. Programs include agricultural subsidiary agreements under Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), the Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative, the Atlantic Livestock Feed Initiative, the National Soil Conservation Program, the Farm Debt Review Boards, the Tobacco Adjustment Program, the Grape and Wine Adjustment Program, and Commodity and Food Production and Marketing Programs.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) is a branch of Agriculture Canada. It delivers a wide range of soil and water conservation and development programs. Soil conservation programs include a major land use program and delivery of the National Soil Conservation Program on the Prairies. Technical and financial assistance is provided for water development for a wide range of agricultural and related uses.

The Grains and Oilseeds Branch is responsible for the development, analysis and management of grain policy programs and issues. It oversees many assistance programs for grain producers that Agriculture Canada administers, like the Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program (CCDAP).

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the co-operation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance, record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading many agricultural products; but, in most cases, because of interprovincial and export trade implications, there is an agreement to follow federal regulations and procedures. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. These agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission (its activities are reported in a separate chapter), the Livestock Feed Board of Canada, the National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 1-2
Crop Insurance 1-3
4-H Clubs Assistance 1-4
Freight Assistance to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition 1-4
Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 1-6
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration 1-7
Price Stabilization 1-8
Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication Program 1-8
Rabies Indemnification Program 1-9
Research Station Buildings 1-10
Tobacco Diversification Plan 1-11
Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program (CCDAP) 1-11
Canada — Newfoundland Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-12

Canada — Newfoundland Agri-Food Development SubsidiaryAgreement 1-12
Canada — Newfoundland Soil and Water Conservation Accord 1-13
Canada — Nova Scotia Agri-Food Development Agreement 1-13
Canada — Nova Scotia Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-13
Canada — Manitoba Soil Conservation Accord 1-14
Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation-based Economic Development 1-14
Canada — Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Accord 1-15
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Soil Conservation 1-15
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development 1-16
Agri-Food Testing and Experimentation Program 1-16
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Agri-Food Development 1-16
Canada — New Brunswick Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-17
Canada — New Brunswick Soil Conservation Agreement 1-17
Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Agriculture 1-18
Canada — Prince Edward Island Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-19
Canada — Prince Edward Island Agreement on Soil and Water Conservation and Development 1-19
Canada — British Columbia Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Regional Development 1-20
Canada — British Columbia Grape and Wine Sector Adjustment Assistance Initiative 1-20
Canada — Ontario Agreement on Southwestern Ontario Soil and Water Quality Enhancement 1-20
Canada — Ontario Tobacco Assistance Program Agreement 1-21
Ontario Grape and Wine Adjustment Agreement 1-21
Canada — Ontario Soil and Water Conservation Accord 1-22
Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT) 1-22
Canada — Alberta Soil Conservation Initiative (CASCI) 1-22

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By

Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose

In order to address a deficiency in the number of accredited veterinarians required in Canada to meet the demands of the livestock products industry, a situation compounded by the Canadian veterinary testing facilities operating at capacity while still only accommodating a limited enrolment, the federal government commenced a financial assistance program for the construction of a new veterinary college in the Atlantic Region and for the expansion of the three other veterinary colleges located in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background

Agriculture Canada was given authority by order-in-council in April 1974 to enter into agreements (signed in mid-1974) with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and to discuss the establishment of a fourth veterinary college.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements provide for a federal contribution of up to 50% of the capital cost (up to prescribed limits) of enlarging veterinary colleges in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. This principle has been extended to the new Atlantic Veterinary College.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new buildings, extensions or alterations to existing buildings, together with site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but did not mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies, except those required for construction.

Agriculture Canada has met all federal obligations for capital costs with respect to agreements with Quebec ($2.5 million), Saskatchewan (nearly $2.9 million) and the Atlantic provinces ($20.7 million). One construction agreement with Ontario ($3.1 million) is complete; another is nearing completion. The Atlantic Veterinary College Agreement ($20.7 million) will be completed in 1989-90.

At present, Agriculture Canada and Ontario are equally sharing the cost of upgrading large animal clinics, laboratories and training facilities at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, to meet North American standards. In 1983, Canada agreed to pay 50% of the construction planning cost, up to $250,000. In 1986, Canada agreed to pay half the construction and renovation costs, up to $6.5 million. In 1987, the contracts were revised to increase the federal contribution toward planning by $162,711; and to decrease the federal contribution toward construction by a matching amount.

In June 1983, Agriculture Canada agreed to contribute up to $18.2 million (constant dollars) to cover 50% of the capital costs of the new Atlantic Region Veterinary College to be located on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. Agriculture Canada requested and was granted additional funding of $3.2 million in the 1986-87 operational plan update to account for changes in the construction price index. This brought the federal commitment up to $21.4 million. Construction is completed and the first class of 52 undergraduates registered in September 1986 will be ready for graduation in 1990. Agriculture Canada expects to complete the funding arrangements in 1989-90, bringing the total contribution to $20.7 million. The four Atlantic provinces are matching the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves.

Payments
See Table 1-1.

For Further Information
Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 992-2114

TABLE 1–1

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

	Contract Amount ($)	Payments 1975–76 to October 31, 1988 ($)
Quebec	2,520,000	2,520,000
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario [a]		
Planning costs	412,711	412,711
Construction costs	6,337,289	6,301,361
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic [b]	21,450,000	20,656,416
Total	36,695,000	35,865,488

[a] Treasury Board approved a $162,711 increase in the original $250,000 contract for planning costs. This was offset by a matching decrease in the original $6.5 million contract for construction costs.

[b] Contract amount includes inflation increase of $3,200,000.

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By
Crop Insurance Division, Policy Branch.

Purpose
To provide stability to farmers' incomes by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards. In 1990, under the revised federal Crop Insurance Act, the federal government will assist provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium and administrative costs.

Reinsurance provisions are included in the Act to provide provincial governments with protection against situations where indemnities (claim payments to farmers) resulting from severe crop losses exceed accumulated premium reserves.

Authority or Background
Crop Insurance Act; Crop Insurance Regulations; federal-provincial agreements.

Time Frame
This is a continuous program. Beginning in 1990, the Crop Insurance Act provides for five year federal-provincial agreements which may be terminated with two years notice, or by the mutual consent of the parties involved.

Financing and Operation
The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces administer the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The new federal Crop Insurance Act, effective April 1, 1990, contains a single cost-sharing formula. This formula requires both levels of government to contribute 25% of the total premium and 50% of the administrative costs associated with operating the program. Farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a fifty-fifty basis. For the other provinces, the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the federal-provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments
See Table 1-2.

For Further Information
J.M. Ellis
A/Director, Crop Insurance Division
Policy Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880

TABLE 1–2

Crop Insurance Contributions to Provinces

	1984–85 ($000)	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Newfoundland	74	64	57	67	69
Prince Edward Island	1,160	1,284	1,277	1,295	1,265
Nova Scotia	229	219	252	275	267
New Brunswick	1,204	1,272	1,166	1,111	974
Quebec	7,819	11,383	9,391	15,204	14,505
Ontario	21,088	20,954	17,824	18,933	19,437
Manitoba	16,412	21,390	23,094	19,367	20,668
Saskatchewan	64,748	77,455	82,681	64,143	64,929
Alberta	51,217	59,795	72,306	56,047	66,609
British Columbia	3,421	4,369	4,692	5,031	4,999
Total	167,372	198,185	212,740	181,473	193,722

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By

Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

This program provides for the reimbursement, to all provinces, of 50% of their expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H clubs.

Authority or Background

The funds for this program are provided annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative. There are agreements with all provinces.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program, subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation

4-H clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living in rural areas. Activities of 4-H clubs include the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50% of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. Federal assistance is provided for:

1. prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days;
2. the cost of providing club and project record books;
3. travel by club members to, and prizes for, provincial competitions; and
4. voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal contribution is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Canadian 4-H Council, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments

See Table 1-3.

For Further Information

I. Willsher
Special Projects Co-ordinator, Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (819) 995-9554

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By

Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement or continuing under the original agreement — which calls for the federal government to reimburse the provinces for 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

TABLE 1–3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

	1984–85 Expenditures ($)	1985–86 Expenditures ($)	1986–87 Expenditures ($)	1987–88 Expenditures ($)	1988–89 Expenditures ($)
Newfoundland	9,300	7,735	7,580	7,580	7,580
Prince Edward Island	6,940	6,290	5,772	6,345	6,345
Nova Scotia	13,265	13,420	13,830	13,830	13,830
New Brunswick	7,180	7,220	7,005	7,005	7,005
Quebec	[a]	[b]	[c]	12,450	12,450
Ontario	89,310	79,010	78,320	78,320	78,320
Manitoba	27,860	24,280	23,790	23,790	23,790
Saskatchewan	32,355	26,410	26,465	26,465	26,465
Alberta	37,710	33,300	33,165	33,165	33,165
British Columbia	16,080	16,430	16,450	16,540	16,540
Total	253,605 [a]	227,010 [b]	224,827 [c]	225,490	225,490

[a] A grant of $13,605 was paid and is included in the total.

[b] A grant of $12,915 was paid and is included in the total.

[c] A grant of $12,450 was paid and is included in the total.

Under the new agreement, Canada and the provinces share equally the cost of transportation assistance for eligible livestock to be exhibited at the Canadian Western Agribition and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. The livestock must conform to classes established by the two exhibitions. The species of livestock eligible under the program may vary according to agreements with each province and may include beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, dairy goats and draft horses. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of exhibitors residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority or Background

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement that originated in 1946-47 following the termination of a 20-year, $35,000 annual operating subsidy guarantee to the (then) Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

Funding is approved annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation

The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and returning to the point of origin are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% of freight charges is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

In provinces that have signed the new agreement, the freight charges on truckloads of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair or the Canadian Western Agribition are paid directly to the exhibitors by both governments (federal and provincial) on a fifty-fifty basis. Exhibitors submit claims to their provincial department of agriculture, which is responsible for certifying the claims and forwarding them to Agriculture Canada for payment of its share.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province. Federal assistance is not available to exhibitors in the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible under the program.

Payments

See Table 1-4.

For Further Information

Jacques Poliquin
Manager, Fairs and Exhibitions
Livestock Development Division, Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (819) 995-9554

TABLE 1–4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/or to the Canadian Western Agribition

	1984–85 Expenditures ($)	1985–86 Expenditures ($)	1986–87 Expenditures ($)	1987–88 Expenditures ($)	1988–89 Expenditures ($)
Prince Edward Island	10,350.00	15,000.00	9,900.00	11,683.50	13,990.20
Nova Scotia	2,995.27	1,863.00	2,962.50	6,089.00	9,161.25
New Brunswick	3,562.50	843.00	5,737.50	4,942.50	7,687.50
Quebec	23,402.49	26,189.00	32,722.76	34,696.66	46,031.28
Ontario [a]	8,278.40	12,856.00	13,696.44	8,672.37	9,556.54
Manitoba	18,961.88	23,676.00	18,700.00	18,750.00	18,748.88
Saskatchewan [a]	10,566.73	2,117.00	7,326.50	[b]	—
Alberta	17,940.50	29,735.00	19,800.00	[b]	—
British Columbia	4,351.29	11,472.00	1,478.40	1,478.40	606.78
Total	100,409.06	123,751.00	112,324.10	86,312.43	105,782.43

[a] Provinces operating under new agreement.

[b] Provinces withdrew support for this year.

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION

(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants that engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By
Meat and Poultry Products, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants that are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority or Background
Agriculture Canada has been given authority by order-in-council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame
The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12-months notice.

Financing and Operation
Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants that engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces that did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat and Poultry Products Division and the Veterinary Inspection Directorate of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments
See Table 1-5.

For Further Information
Chief, National Programs
Meat and Poultry Products Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

TABLE 1–5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

	1984–85 ($000)	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Nova Scotia	62.4[a]	30.3[a]	—	—	—
Manitoba	375.0	295.6	368.8	416.9	502.2
Saskatchewan	286.5	269.8	282.6	247.2	275.8
British Columbia	178.1	187.9	191.9	222.9	191.3
Total	902.0	783.6	843.3	887.0	969.3

[a] Program discontinued.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Administered By

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan, administers the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Purpose

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration was established in1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objective of PFRA is to support economic growth and stability through soil and water conservation programs and projects that help to manage these basic resources wisely — particularly through conservation, resource development and reducing the effects of drought.

Authority or Background

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, or with municipalities or individuals to carry out the general purpose of the Act.

The main PFRA programs and activities include:

1. Shelterbelt Program — provides eligible recipients with seedlings for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting;

2. Community Pasture Program — reclaims and protects fragile lands unsuitable for cultivation, while providing summer grazing for cattle (for the benefit of smaller producers);

3. Soil Conservation Program — to encourage and help implement conservation farming practices;

4. Rural Water Development Program — provides technical and financial assistance for the development of water sources, including wells, dugouts, stockwatering dams and water pipelines;

5. Water Development — provides for the investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects;

6. Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program — provides water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects as well as for domestic, recreational and industrial uses, and allows controlled releases to meet international water commitments;

7. The Canada — Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC) — a joint venture with the province of Saskatchewan that involves research on irrigation technology and production practices, and soil conservation needs. The Centre and related research and demonstration areas are available for viewing. Research results and information are readily available;

8. South Saskatchewan River Project — provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on a cost recovery with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

1. Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Agricultural Community Water Infrastructure. The five-year program expired in March 1989 and provided expanded water or sewage facilities to 39 of the 42 designated Agricultural Trading Centres. Projects approved prior to agreement expiry are to be completed by October 31, 1991. Total expenditures are limited to $32 million, half of which is federal;

2. Canada — Alberta Agreement Irrigation Rehabilitation Agreement. Under terms of the Agreement, Canada transferred its interests in the St. Mary River and the Bow River irrigation districts to Alberta and in return undertook to rehabilitate or reconstruct four major irrigation works in

the province. Total expenditures are expected to reach approximately $42 million. The Agreement expires March 29, 1990;

3. Canada — Manitoba Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $5.8 million to be administered by PFRA;
4. Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $27 million to be administered by PFRA;
5. Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil Conservation. A three-year agreement with federal expenditures of $17.4 million to be administered by PFRA;
6. Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. PFRA to expend $10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Expires March 31, 1992. Total expenditure of $100 million.

For Further Information
Dr. Harry Hill
Director General, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Motherwell Building, 8th Floor
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 780-5081

PRICE STABILIZATION

Administered By
Agricultural Stabilization Board, Policy Branch.

Purpose
To assure the agricultural industry fair returns for its labour and investment by providing deficiency payments to eligible producers when market prices fall below annual support prices for named commodities and other commodities when designated by the government.

Authority or Background
Agricultural Stabilization Act and Regulations; Federal-Provincial Tripartite Agreements.

Time Frame
The Agricultural Stabilization Act, passed in 1958 and amended in 1975 and 1985, provides continuous protection for producers. Support prices are prescribed annually. Tripartite agreements are generally signed for a 10-year period, with provision for renewal.

Financing and Operation
All deficiency payments, pursuant to the provisions of the Act for named commodities and for designated commodities, are funded fully by the federal government.

Under tripartite agreements, payment costs are shared equally among the federal government, participating provinces, and producers through the establishment of a commodity fund and the payment of premiums to that fund. Premiums are set by the commodity stabilization committees in accordance with the tripartite agreements.

For Further Information
A.E. Proulx
Secretary Manager, Agricultural Stabilization Board
Policy Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880

PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By
Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose
The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum- and typhoid-free status should lead to increased sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority or Background
Departmental general mandate; Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations; Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with all provinces in the form of Memoranda of Understanding executed on the 15th day of November, 1982.

Time Frame
This was a continuing program until December 1, 1987, but was renewed to January 31, 1993 as agreed to by each province and the federal government.

Financing and Operation
The Memoranda of Understanding between provincial governments and the federal government vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to the Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum/typhoid, the management of infected flocks, and compensation. Compensation awarded is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government. Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a Memorandum of Understanding defining the responsibilities of the following directorates: Agriculture Inspection, Food

TABLE 1–6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding

	79.12	79.13	79.14 (1)	79.14 (2)	79.15	79.16	79.17	79.18	79.19	79.2	Eradication Procedures
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.

AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

Inspection, Veterinary Inspection, and Health of Animals. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the Memoranda of Understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for the pullorum/typhoid program.

See Table 1-6.

For Further Information
Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By
Health of Animals Directorate, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

Purpose
The purpose of these payments is to co-operate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority or Background
Departmental general mandate; Rabies Indemnification Regulations; Federal-Provincial Agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two fifths of the amounts paid by them up to a maximum per head of $1,000 for cattle; $500 for horses; and $200 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments
See Table 1-7.

TABLE 1–7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

	1984–85 Expenditures ($)	1985–86 Expenditures ($)	1986–87 Expenditures ($)	1987–88 Expenditures ($)	1988–89 Expenditures ($)
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	400.00	1,366.80	1,000.00	—
Ontario	73,976.80	128,652.00	173,363.60	118,053.60	113,401.20
Manitoba	340.00	648.00	1,048.00	3,585.00	4,640.00
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Total	74,316.80	129,700.00	175,778.40	122,638.60	118,041.20

For Further Information

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS

(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By

Management Services Division, Research Branch.

Purpose

Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote co-operation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; there is a joint federal-provincial building at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption, St. Hyacinthe and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow and Kapuskasing, Ont.; Indian Head,Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, B.C.

Authority or Background

Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame

The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation

The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information

Ian Wood
Director, Management Services Division
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-7084

TOBACCO DIVERSIFICATION PLAN

Administered By

Joint federal-provincial committees on direct federal or provincial delivery.

Purpose

The program provides financial assistance to tobacco producers who want to leave the industry or to diversify their production with alternate crops.

Authority or Background

A $30-million, five-year Tobacco Diversification Plan was announced in the budget speech of February 26, 1986. The value was subsequently increased by $3.5 million as a result of increases in the Prince Edward Island and Ontario agreements. In September 1988, Cabinet authorized a further $35 million for the Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI) program.

Financing and Operation

The plan is composed of two initiatives:

1. Alternative Enterprise Initiative — consists of three sub-initiatives in Ontario and Quebec focusing on development of new crop research, new production technologies, and marketing and processing opportunities. Funding is $15 million (close to $1.2 million for Quebec, $13.8 million for Ontario. The program expires March 31, 1992.
2. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative (TTAI). The Minister of Agriculture has authority to give contributions to producers and to enter into federal-provincial agreements. The TTAI compensates producers who voluntarily leave the tobacco-producing industry. The TTAI was originally allocated $15 million; however, a subsequent extension to the initiative, approved by the federal Cabinet, will provide an additional $35 million to assist in the rationalization of the tobacco industry in Canada. The federal portion is conditional on the development of agreements (with producer groups or with tobacco-producing provinces) that complement or enhance the federal contribution. The following agreements were negotiated under the original allotment to the TTAI.
    - a) Tobacco Assistance Program: a joint Canada-Ontario program to provide payments of up to $150,000 (originally $65,000) per exiting producer ($19.25 million federal). The program began April 23, 1987.
    - b) Exit Compensation Program (Ontario): a federal program to provide up to $15,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers who left the industry between February 26, 1986, and April 23, 1987 ($1.5 million federal only). The program began June 29, 1987. No further payments will be made after March 31, 1990, and the terms and conditions apply to March 31, 1995. No allowance for extending this program was included in the approved extension of the TTAI.
    - c) Ontario Burley Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a federal program to provide up to $15,000 to burley tobacco producers leaving the industry ($825,000 federal only). The program began July 5, 1987.
    - d) P.E.I. Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada—P.E.I. program to provide producers with payments of up to $2,800 for each acre retired from tobacco production ($1.9 million federal). The program began April 9, 1987.
    - e) Quebec Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a two-part federal program providing up to $75,000 to flue-cured tobacco producers leaving the industry, and up to $6,000 to cigar and pipe tobacco producers leaving the industry ($3.598 million federal only). The program began August 7, 1987.
    - f) Nova Scotia Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada—Nova Scotia program to provide producers with payments of up to $3,000 for each acre retired from tobacco production ($315,000 federal).
    - g) New Brunswick Tobacco Transition Adjustment Initiative: a joint Canada—New Brunswick program to provide producers with payments of $2,500 for each acre taken out of tobacco production ($234,250 federal).

For Further Information

Conrad Paquette
Crop Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-9554

CANADIAN CROP DROUGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCDAP)

Administered By

Grains and Oilseeds Branch.

Purpose

Under the responsibility of the Minister of State for Grains and Oilseeds, the CCDAP was announced November 10, 1988. The CCDAP is a federal-provincial cost-shared program to assist farmers who suffered significant crop losses as a result of the 1988 drought. A federal-provincial drought co-ordinating committee was struck to provide input into program design to ensure fairness and equity in the delivery of drought assistance.

Agriculture Canada consulted with producers and their representative organizations on various aspects of program design and worked with provincial crop insurance offices to define drought areas and program details. The federal government assumed responsibility for program delivery.

Authority or Background
The Department of Agriculture Act, s. 5; federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame
This is not a continuous program.

Financing and Operation
The costs of this program are cost-shared on a federal-provincial basis with the Prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The federal government administers the program and the payments are made directly to the producer. The provincial government contributes 25% to 50% of the total program cost.

Payments
A special cash payment totalling $850 million was paid to eligible producers in two instalments. Interim payments, based on a flat per-acre rate, were made to producers in the most severely affected area before spring planting. Final payments are being issued on an ongoing basis (beginning in July 1989) on the basis of information contained in the application forms and final crop insurance yield data.

For Further Information
Garth Gorsky
Administrator, Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program
Grains and Oilseeds Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose
The agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds. In Newfoundland, this means raising production of forage and other feeds by about 10,000 tonnes a year.

Authority or Background
Canada — Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987, until March 31, 1991, but payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1991 may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
Total financing is $4.8 million. The federal contribution is $4 million. Implementation is provincial. Management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial Management Committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Dr. Tom Espie
Regional Director (Newfoundland)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose
The objectives of the Agreement are: to promote the growth of a viable agri-food industry; to increase income and employment opportunities; to contribute to diversification of the economic base; to increase the continuity of supply of selected fresh agri-foods; and, to sustain the natural resources base.

Authority or Background
Canada — Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed June 21, 1988, and runs until March 31, 1993. Payments on commitments approved before March 31, 1993, may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation
Total financing is $8 million; the federal contribution is $5 million. Implementation is provincial; management, monitoring and evaluation is on a joint basis.

Project approvals are authorized by both federal and provincial agencies, with advice from other agencies when appropriate. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. Planning and co-ordination of delivery is undertaken by a federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

Dr. Tom Espie
Regional Director (Newfoundland)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

Activities will focus on the establishment of demonstration sites in key farming areas of Newfoundland. These sites will be established with farmer co-operators to show the benefits of soil conservation practices such as contour ploughing, organic matter retention and proper land development techniques.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year letter of agreement dated March 16, 1989 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The $100,000 federal contribution to the NSCP is in the form of a letter of understanding. Resources will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Technical advisory service in soil conservation: province, $300,000;
2. Demonstration projects: Canada, $75,000;
3. Laboratory analysis of soil properties: Canada, $10,000;
4. Equipment and material to assist the demonstrations: Canada, $10,000;
5. Awareness of farming community and the general public: Canada, $5,000.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

Ed Nugent
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street, 2nd Floor
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5R4
Tel.: (709) 772-4063

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

There are three objectives to this Agreement: to encourage the growth of agricultural production and food processing to pursue domestic and export market opportunities in horticulture, livestock foods and livestock; to increase the efficiency of firms in the production, processing and marketing sectors of the province's agri-food industry; and to expand income and employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas of the province.

Authority or Background

Canada — Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The Agreement will be in effect from June 27, 1988 until March 31, 1993, but payouts on commitments approved before March 31, 1993 may continue until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs, and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing funds and directly delivers two programs.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of both federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

Dr. D.M. Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 698
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 893-0066

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose
The Agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to encourage the province to be self-sustaining in livestock feeds.

Authority or Background
Canada — Nova Scotia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1987 until March 31, 1991, but payouts on commitments approved before that date may continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
The Agreement is funded 80% federally, 20% provincially. There are five programs. A federal-provincial implementation committee for each program reviews applications and makes recommendations to the federal-provincial Management Committee. Implementation committees also review progress of projects and make recommendations on payments to clients.

The province enters into contracts with clients and makes payments. The province submits claims to Agriculture Canada on a regular basis.

The Management Committee, with both federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Dr. D.M. Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Suite 200
P.O. Box 698
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5
Tel.: (902) 893-0066

CANADA — MANITOBA SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose
Canada agrees to match funds with Manitoba for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in Manitoba. Canada will provide funding in the areas of on-farm soil conservation; Permanent Cover Program; conservation education and technology transfer; and monitoring and research.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame
Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The $11.6 million resources of the agreement will be allocated over the three years, as follows:

1. On-farm soil conservation: Canada, $3.25 million; province, $3.16 million;
2. Alternative land use: Canada, $1.95 million; province, $1.2 million;
3. Conservation education and technology transfer: Canada, $75,000; province, $1.2 million;
4. Monitoring and research: Canada, $500,000; provinces, $180,000;
5. Public information and evaluation: Canada, $25,000; province, $60,000.

The total cost of the agreement is shared equally between Canada ($5.8 million) and the province ($5.8 million).

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Gerry Luciuk
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Agriculture Canada
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 780-5164

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose
The objective of this Agreement is to optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority or Background
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from October 17, 1986, until March 31, 1992. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, must be completed by March 31, 1993. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
The Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan will each contribute 50% of eligible costs. The maximum contribution by Canada and by Saskatchewan in respect of this Agreement will not exceed $50 million each.

A Management Committee will be established to execute the agreement on behalf of Canada and Saskatchewan. Financial participation of the private sector will also be sought.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
R.C. Bailey
Assistant Deputy Minister
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-9554

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SOIL CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose
Canada agrees to match funds with Saskatchewan to cover a range of programs and activities designed to protect the agricultural productivity of Saskatchewan soil. They include building awareness about the need for soil conservation; implementing soil conservation practices on Saskatchewan farms; converting or rehabilitating marginal land to alternative uses; surveying and monitoring soil degradation; and continued research into soil conservation and moisture management.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame
Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The $27 million federal contribution to the $54 million agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Awareness and extension: Canada $600,000; province, $3 million;
2. On-farm and local organization assistance and technical support: Canada, $13.5 million; province, $9.5 million;
3. Land use adjustment: Canada, $10.5 million; province, $7 million;
4. Survey and monitoring: Canada, $1.8 million; province, $2.5 million;
5. Research: Canada, $600,000; province, $5 million.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Gerry Luciuk
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Agriculture Canada
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 780-5164

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL SOIL CONSERVATION

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose
The purpose of this Agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; and to foster measures for better management utilization of soil resources, taking into consideration their potential within the global economic context so as to maintain long-term productive capacity in the area.

Authority or Background
Canada — Quebec Agricultural Soil and Water Conservation Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from November 1988 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Three of the five programs within the Agreement are joint activities by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ). The last two programs are complementary activities.

Project applications within each of the five programs are assessed by a joint federal-provincial management committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ. Four of these five programs are administered solely by MAPAQ. The research program is administered by both parties.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

André Charland
Regional Director (Quebec)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
5 Parc Samuel Holland, Suite 164
Québec, Quebec
G1S 4S2
Tel.: (418) 648-4775

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Purpose

The purpose of this Agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination of efforts by the governments of Canada and Quebec; to foster measures to stimulate agricultural development and agri-food processing; and to increase productive employment.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame

The Agreement will be in effect from January 1987 to March 31, 1990. However, payments will continue on program commitments until March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

All eight programs within the Agreement are jointly financed by Agriculture Canada and the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

Project applications within each of the eight programs are assessed by joint federal-provincial expert committees. Final assessment and approval (refusal) is effected by a joint Management Committee consisting of representatives of Agriculture Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, MAPAQ and the Quebec Ministry for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs. Five programs are administered jointly by Agriculture Canada and MAPAQ, while three are administered by MAPAQ alone.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

André Charland
Regional Director (Quebec)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
5 Parc Samuel Holland, Suite 164
Québec, Quebec
G1S 4S2
Tel.: (418) 648-4775

AGRI-FOOD TESTING AND EXPERIMENTATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Agriculture Canada.

Purpose

To increase the productivity and profitability of agriculture in the resource regions of Quebec by favouring the adoption of new technologies or production systems by agri-food enterprises.

Authority or Background

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of the Regions of Quebec.

Time Frame

The Program is in effect from November 17, 1988 to March 31, 1993. However, payments may be issued until March 31, 1995.

Financing and Operation

The Program is financed by Agriculture Canada.

Projects are analysed by a program committee composed of representatives of Agriculture Canada, Farm Credit Corporation, Industry, Science and Technology Canada and three producers.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information

André Charland
Regional Director (Quebec)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
5 Parc Samuel Holland, Suite 164
Québec, Quebec
G1S 4S2
Tel.: (418) 648-4775

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Agriculture Canada; co-ordinated by Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Purpose

There are five objectives to this agreement:

1. to improve the competitiveness, self-reliance and long-term sustainability of farms in New Brunswick through productivity improvement, increased market orientation, and the development of entrepreneurship and physical resources;
2. to identify and develop the domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick agri-food products which can be produced, processed and marketed competitively;

3. to encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for selected products for which market opportunities have been identified;
4. to enhance the competitiveness of the industry through increased emphasis on product quality, new product development, entrepreneurship, improved management practices and the development and adoption of innovative production and marketing technology; and
5. to increase income and employment and expand value-added and service industry activities.

Authority or Background
Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement and the Cooperation Program of ACOA.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1989 until March 31, 1994. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some parts of the market development and trade, innovative technology, and business entrepreneurship and organization development programs. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture funds and directly delivers other parts of these three programs.

Each of the three programs also has portions that are cost-shared between the two departments of agriculture. The land management and conservation, and the communications programs are totally cost-shared.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement. The management committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 209
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The Agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic Provinces. The objective is to make livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background
Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from April 16, 1987 until March 31, 1991. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Canada and New Brunswick cost-share four programs, but the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture directly delivers the programs. (Agriculture Canada contributes 80% of eligible costs; the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture contributes 20%.)

Project approvals are granted by the federal-provincial management committee, which also plans and co-ordinates delivery of the Agreement. Private sector contributions are required for most projects.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 209
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SOIL CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada.

Purpose
There are six objectives to this agreement:

1. to encourage on-farm application and adoption of the developed soil resource management technology within the context of land stewardship and individual societal responsibilities;
2. to increase the awareness and understanding of soil degradation and conservation in society at large, in order to obtain public understanding and support in protecting the soil resource;
3. to develop the technical analytical capabilities to monitor soil degradation and the progress towards soil conserva-

tion in relation to individual farm units and regional land use changes;

4. to extend and upgrade knowledge regarding soil conservation issues, technology, and practices, and soil quality trends;
5. to develop and promote soil and water conservation practices which will reduce environmental and cross-sectoral impacts; and
6. to provide the decision-making support services for the producer and governments to facilitate implementation of soil conservation activities.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from August 1, 1989 until March 31, 1992. Funds committed to projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
Agriculture Canada and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture cost-share on a 50:50 basis as follows:

1. Awareness: Canada, $150,000;
2. Research: Canada, $150,000;
3. Technology development and adaptation: Canada, $150,000;
4. Technology demonstration transfer: Canada, $150,000; province, $20,000;
5. Decision making: Canada, $150,000;
6. Technical services: province, $100,000;
7. Financial assistance: Canada, $300,000; province, $1.05 million;
8. Human resource development: Canada, $100,000; province, $20,000;
9. Co-ordination: Canada, $50,000; province, $10,000.

Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A senior management committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement. The management committee has delegated authority for approval of projects to a federal-provincial implementation committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 209
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3
Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The programs are intended to increase net farm income, improve crop and livestock quality, improve the sustainability of the province's landbase, develop improved marketing practices, introduce innovative technology and improve the level of farm business management skills.

Authority or Background
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The agreement will be in effect from October 6, 1989 to March 31, 1994. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1994, but related costs can be incurred up to December 31, 1995, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers four programs worth $13 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers two programs worth $10 million. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly fund on a 50:50 basis a $2 million cost-shared program.

Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement. Cost-shared proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
David Faulkner
Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5

Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LIVESTOCK FEED DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The Agreement is one of four linked agreements with the Atlantic provinces. The objective is to make the livestock industries self-sustaining in feeds.

Authority or Background
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed May 1, 1987. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1991, and completed by December 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Federal funding of $11.5 million supports four programs. The Agreement is jointly managed by Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture through an Agriculture Management Committee. The programs are delivered by the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. Project approvals under the programs are based upon the recommendations of a technical advisory committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
David Faulkner
Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGREEMENT ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose
The activities are intended to develop, promote and implement the most appropriate soil resource management and use, within practical economic limits and the soil's capability, in order to sustain the long-term productivity of the soil.

Authority or Background
Canada — Prince Edward Island Accord on Soil and Water Conservation and Development, pursuant to the National Agriculture Strategy.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from August 2, 1989 to March 31, 1992. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1992, but related costs can be incurred up to March 31, 1993, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
The $1.8 million agreement is cost-shared (Canada 50%, Prince Edward Island 50%), with each party providing $900,000. Agriculture Canada funds two programs, and the remaining four are cost-shared. Agriculture Canada and the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture jointly deliver all six programs under the Agreement.

An agriculture management committee composed of provincial and federal representatives co-ordinates the delivery of the Agreement. Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of an implementation subcommittee, and all proposals are approved only by the agriculture management committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
David Faulkner
Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5
Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose
The primary objectives of this Agreement are to assist in the growth and development of economic output from the agricultural sector of the British Columbia economy, the increase in employment in the agri-food sector, the enhancement of the viability and competitiveness of the agri-food industry in British Columbia to ensure the maintenance of employment and output and the conservation and development of the agricultural resources necessary as inputs to an expanding agri-food sector.

Authority or Background
Canada — British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Agreement, signed on July 26, 1985, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
The Agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared programs. Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food each deliver projects under two sub-programs of one of the programs. The provincial Ministry delivers all remaining projects. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
John Berry
Regional Director (British Columbia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
620 Royal Avenue, Room 204
P.O. Box 2522
New Westminster, British Columbia
V3L 5A8
Tel.: (604) 666-6344

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GRAPE AND WINE SECTOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

Administered By
Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Purpose
The primary objective of this agreement is to facilitate the economic adjustment of the grape- and wine-producing industries to new economic conditions:

1. by providing compensation to B.C. grape growers for loss of grape vines removed from farms;
2. by assisting the B.C. wineries to purchase the 1988 grape crop produced by B.C. growers, and to purchase grapes from certain defined acreage for the ensuing six years at 1987 Grape Marketing Board prices; and
3. by assisting in the marketing and promotion of premium wines.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1989-2/354, March 2, 1989; provincial Order-in-Council 280, March 3, 1989.

Time Frame
The agreement, signed on March 30, 1989, took effect from November 30, 1988 and will terminate on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
The agreement contains five program components, four of which are cost-shared by the federal-provincial parties, and one which is provincially funded. The province delivers the program. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial management committee.

For Further Information
John Berry
Regional Director (British Columbia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
620 Royal Avenue, Room 204
P.O. Box 2522
New Westminster, British Columbia
V3L 5A8
Tel.: (604) 666-6344

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada, Environment Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Ontario Ministry of Environment.

Purpose
There are two objectives of this Agreement: to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie Basin from non-point agricultural cropland sources, and to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority or Background
Department of Agriculture Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985 until March 31, 1993. Projects approved to March 31, 1992 may be

completed and their costs paid for after that date, but no costs shall be paid in relation to any project after March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
The Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada will each contribute $15 million to programs included in this Agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to soil and water quality enhancement, and will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the impact of various agricultural practices on water quality.

For Further Information
Frances Cullen
Regional Director (Ontario)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
450 Speedvale Avenue West
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 7Y7
Tel.: (519) 763-5433

CANADA — ONTARIO TOBACCO ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board (OFCTGMB).

Purpose
The purpose of the Agreement is to assist in the orderly reduction of the production base and the rationalization of the tobacco-producing industry in Ontario.

Authority or Background
The original Tobacco Assistance Program for Ontario was approved April 23, 1987. The program was revised at the request of the OFCTGMB.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in place from March 15, 1988 until March 31, 1992, or when available funds have been used, whichever comes first.

Financing and Operation
The program extension, from March 15, 1988, is to be equally cost-shared between the governments of Canada and Ontario. Each will contribute up to $30 million to the Program in Ontario.

For Further Information
Frances Cullen
Regional Director (Ontario)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
450 Speedvale Avenue West
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 7Y7
Tel.: (519) 763-5433

ONTARIO GRAPE AND WINE ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Agriculture Canada, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario Grape Growers' Marketing Board.

Purpose
The Agreement was developed to assist the industry to rationalize, by removing grape vines that are surplus to market needs. The Agreement was designed to concurrently assure the maintenance of a viable wine industry in Ontario by assisting wineries and grape growers to adjust to lower international prices, to promote domestic wines and to research grape productivity- and quality-enhancing technologies.

Authority or Background
This rationalization has resulted from Canada's acceptance of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ruling and the Canada — U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Both of these require removal of discriminating provincial liquor-marketing practices.

Time Frame
The Agreement will be in place from March 23, 1989 until March 31, 2000.

Financing and Operation
The Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario will each contribute $50 million to programs included in the Agreement.

For Further Information
Frances Cullen
Regional Director (Ontario)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
450 Speedvale Avenue West
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 7Y7
Tel.: (519) 763-5433

CANADA — ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ACCORD

Administered By

Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

The Accord is intended to enhance the co-ordination of federal and provincial soil and water conservation activities and to serve as an umbrella for future federal-provincial agreements on soil and water conservation. Activities will focus on research; protection of marginal or sensitive lands; and promotion and awareness of soil conservation issues. Initiatives under the Accord will concentrate on education, demonstration, monitoring and financial assistance to producers to adopt soil conservation practices and technology.

Authority or Background

National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame

Three-year agreement signed October 16, 1989 to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The $22.2 million resources of the agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Permanent cover program: Canada, $7.35 million;
2. Conservation awareness: Canada, $450,000;
3. Monitoring, research, soil survey and demonstrations: Canada, $3.3 million; province, $1.8 million;
4. Erosion control structures: province, $7.8 million;
5. Extension staff: province, $1.5 million.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada ($11.1 million) and the province, ($11.1 million).

See Table 1-8

For Further Information

Gilbert Arnold
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
450 Speedvale Avenue West, Unit 104
Guelph, Ontario
N1H 7Y7
Tel.: (519) 763-5433

CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT ON SOIL, WATER AND CROPPING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (CARTT)

Administered By

Agriculture Development Branch.

Purpose

This is a six-year cost-shared agreement focussing on the development and transfer of technology on soil and water conservation and crop management systems.

Authority or Background

Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT).

Time Frame

The Agreement extends from August 19, 1987 until March 31, 1993, with claims payable on approved projects until March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

CARTT is a $4 million cost-shared agreement. The federal contribution is $2 million but an additional $2 million federal funding has been allocated to the Federal Basic Research Initiative (FBRI), which functions in concert with CARTT and is complementary to it.

There are joint federal-provincial committees responsible for the management operation, monitoring and evaluation of CARTT. In addition, federal and provincial staff administer the program. The Federal Basic Research Initiative is administered through the Vegreville Research Substation. Projects under the FBRI are located in northeast Alberta and address soil and water conservation in that part of the province.

All projects under CARTT are approved jointly (federal-provincial) with participation in their implementation from agriculture service boards, farm organizations and individuals. CARTT field staff assist in providing direction, monitoring, etc.

For Further Information

Linda Keen
Regional Director (Alberta)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4G5
Tel.: (403) 495-4141

CANADA — ALBERTA SOIL CONSERVATION INITIATIVE (CASCI)

Administered By

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA).

Purpose

Canada agrees to match funds with Alberta for the general purpose of conserving and managing soils in the province. Canada will provide funding in the areas of on-farm conservation specialized equipment assistance; permanent cover program; soil conservation on Indian reservations; awareness, information transfer and support services; and monitoring, survey and research.

Authority or Background
National Soil Conservation Program (NSCP).

Time Frame
Three-year agreement signed July 24, 1989 and extending to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The $34.8 million resources of the agreement will be allocated over the three years as follows:

1. Conservation demonstrations, planning and awareness: province, $6.5 million;
2. Specialized equipment assistance: Canada, $4.4 million;
3. Agricultural lime freight assistance: province, $125,000;
4. Conservation on Indian reservations: Canada, $1.5 million;
5. Permanent cover and land use adjustment: Canada, $8.2 million; province, $945,000;
6. Field shelterbelts: province, $1.255 million;
7. Provincial technology transfer, planning and awareness support: province, $7.545 million;
8. Federal awareness, information transfer and support services: Canada, $800,000;
9. Advisory committee: province, $180,000;
10. Program and policy review: Canada, $100,000; province, $100,000;
11. Research, monitoring and survey: Canada, $2.4 million; province, $750,000.

The total cost is shared equally between Canada ($17.4 million) and the province ($17.4 million).

See Table 1-8.

For Further Information
Dr. Harry Hill
Director General, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
Agriculture Canada
Motherwell Building, 8th Floor
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5
Tel.: (306) 780-5081

TABLE 1–8

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Subagreements

	Subagreement		Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
	Signed	Terminates		
Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)				
Agri-Food Development				
Newfoundland	21–06–88	31–03–93	8,000	5,000
Nova Scotia	27–06–88	31–03–93	60,000	30,000
Quebec	17–02–87	31–03–90	35,000	17,500
Testing and experimentation	17–11–88	31–03–93	15,000	15,000
Saskatchewan				
Irrigation–based economic development	17–10–86	31–03–92	100,000	50,000
British Columbia	25–07–85	31–03–90	40,000	20,000
Livestock Feed Development				
Newfoundland	27–03–87	31–03–91	4,800	4,000
Prince Edward Island	01–05–87	31–03–91	11,500	11,500
Nova Scotia	30–03–87	31–03–91	11,250	9,000
New Brunswick	16–04–87	31–03–91	13,125	10,500
Cooperation Agreements				
Prince Edward Island	06–10–89	31–03–94	25,000	14,000
New Brunswick	06–09–89	31–03–94	32,000	20,000
National Soil and Water Conservation Agreements				
Newfoundland	16–03–89	31–03–92	400	100
Prince Edward Island	02–08–89	31–03–92	1,800	900
New Brunswick	01–08–89	31–03–92	2,400	1,200
Quebec	11–03–88	31–03–92	10,600	5,300
Ontario	16–10–89	31–03–92	22,200	11,100
Manitoba	24–07–89	31–03–92	11,600	5,800
Saskatchewan	24–07–89	31–03–92	54,000	27,000
Alberta	24–07–89	31–03–92	34,800	17,400

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) was established in June 1987 by the Government of Canada to ensure a more favorable environment for sustained regional economic growth within which the people of Atlantic Canada will share increasingly the opportunities for employment and earned income available to other Canadians. ACOA reports to Parliament through the Minister for the purposes of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

The Agency's prime objective is to reduce economic disparity between Atlantic Canada and the rest of the country through a four-part mandate of action, co-operation, co-ordination and advocacy:

1. Action

ACOA is responsible for federal business and industrial development support in the region with particular emphasis on small and medium-sized operations. Under this part of its mandate, the Agency's principal function is to design and deliver policies and programs, working closely with the private sector and provincial governments. It is not a substitute for the activities of other federal departments. It has a particular responsibility to foster new enterprises at the local level.

2. Co-operation

ACOA's minister, in consultation with Atlantic ministers, has responsibility for overall co-ordination of the negotiation of Co-operation agreements with provincial governments and for ensuring that these agreements are developed and managed in a manner consistent with Co-operation Program policy and the Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) in each province.

3. Co-ordination

ACOA has a strong co-ordinating mandate over federal government programs and activities in the region, particularly in job creation, training and skills development, local investment promotion, technology infrastructure development, and procurement.

4. Advocacy

ACOA is responsible for providing a strong regional voice in the development of national economic and social policies and programs that affect Atlantic Canada.

The Agency, with its particular emphasis on business development aspects of regional development, seeks to stimulate the entrepreneurial environment of the region; to improve the competitiveness regionally, nationally and internationally of small and medium-sized Atlantic businesses; and to enhance business opportunities generally in the face of changing local and broader economic and market circumstances.

The Agency, guided by the advice of its private-sector advisory board, seeks innovative ways to make the best possible use of new and existing resources. The board's views are regularly sought on the design and execution of flexible new programs and on the adequacy and possible modification of existing programs. In particular, the board advises the Agency on:

1. ways in which the Agency can work co-operatively with its clientele in programs to enhance economic and industrial growth;
2. strategies for ensuring Atlantic interests are addressed in the treatment of national issues;
3. methods for planning and co-ordinating economic development activities in Atlantic Canada;
4. possibilities for stimulating productivity improvements and technological innovation in the region;
5. needs for improved information, program delivery systems, and analysis of barriers to Atlantic entrepreneurial activity.

The Agency's approach is regional, provincial or community-based, as appropriate. It intends to use existing networks of business, labour and institutional groups in designing and carrying out its activities; and it will encourage the development of new ones where needed. Its decision-making and delivery systems will be the least complex and most economical and cost-effective possible.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 2-1
Canada — Newfoundland 2-2
Canada — Prince Edward Island 2-3
Canada — Nova Scotia 2-4
Canada — New Brunswick 2-5

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year comprehensive development plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

In two Atlantic provinces — Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — two GDA subsidiary agreements were still in effect as of September 30, 1989 and have been incorporated in the Cooperation Program described below. ACOA co-ordinates the two and is the federal body responsible for implementing the GDA subagreement in Newfoundland. Industry, Science and Technology Canada implements the GDA subagreement in Nova Scotia.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism designed to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ACOA manages the framework ERDAs in the Atlantic provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Cooperation Program

In 1989 in Atlantic Canada, the Cooperation Program replaced the ERDA subsidiary agreement process as the primary means of co-ordinating federal-provincial expenditures on areas of agreed economic and regional development priority.

The Cooperation Program was developed after consultations with Atlantic Canadians, thereby ensuring an Atlantic focus. Through the Cooperation Program, the federal government will make contributions to federal-provincial Cooperation agreements and undertake specific projects on its own or in conjunction with the private sector. Cooperation Program activities will conform to the policy and strategy set out in the framework Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) for each province.

Cooperation Program activities will also be targeted to initiatives that are focussed on the following key strategy themes: entrepreneurship development; market and trade opportunities; innovation and technology transfer; human resource development; a sustainable environment; and the supporting themes of resource competitiveness, rural diversification, and strategic infrastructure.

The minister responsible for ACOA, in consultation with the Atlantic ministers, has overall responsibility for recommending the annual allocation of program resources for new initiatives and for managing the pattern of expenditures under the Program.

Subsidiary agreements or memoranda of understanding signed under the GDAs between 1974 and 1984, and signed under the ERDAs between 1984 and 1989, have been placed under the Cooperation Program umbrella.

ACOA is the federal body responsible for implementing one existing GDA subagreement, eight existing ERDA subagreements, and two Cooperation agreements signed in 1989. (See tables 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4.)

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed
May 4, 1984.

Effective date
May 4, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;
2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to, and benefit from, the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

One GDA subagreement, seven ERDA subagreements, one ERDA MOU, and two Cooperation agreements that were signed in 1989 were in effect as of September 30, 1989, and are part of the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-1.)

TABLE 2–1

Canada — Newfoundland Cooperation Agreements and MOU in Effect September 30, 1989 (Includes GDA and ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Development	ACOA	3/6/83	31/3/90	17,800	17,800
Ocean Industries	ACOA	16/8/84 [a]	31/3/90	49,000	29,500
Pulp and Paper Mill	Industry, Science and Technology	20/12/84	31/12/89	52,333	43,900
Highway Transport	Transport	24/6/85	31/3/92	191,000	121,200
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	23/4/86	—	—	—
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	28/4/86	31/3/90	48,000	33,600
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	27/3/87	31/3/91	4,800	4,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	21/6/88	31/3/93	8,000	5,000
Inshore Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans	22/2/88	31/3/93	60,000	42,000
Rural Development	ACOA	21/7/89	31/3/94	29,575	21,000
Comprehensive Labrador	ACOA	21/7/89	31/3/94	53,850	37,700
Total				514,358	355,700

[a] Includes amendment signed 3/4/87.

Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $12,300,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-1), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ERDA 1984

Signed
June 13, 1984.

Effective date
April 1, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;
2. to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities, and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;
3. to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

Four ERDA subagreements and one MOU were in effect as of September 30, 1989, and have been incorporated in the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-2.)

Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $4,800,000.

TABLE 2–2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreements and MOU in Effect September 30, 1989 (Includes GDA and ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Commissions	ACOA	23/5/85	31/3/90	1,000	650
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	13/6/84	—	—	—
Industrial Development	ACOA	3/4/87	31/9/92	23,500	16,450
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	1/5/87	31/3/91	11,500	11,500
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	23/6/88	31/3/93	24,083	14,200
Total				60,083	42,800

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-2), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

ERDA 1984

Signed
June 11, 1984.

Effective date
June 11, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;
2. to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;
3. to maximize — on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians — the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;
4. to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;
5. to improve joint consultation and co-ordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and
6. to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

One GDA subagreement and seven ERDA subagreements were in effect as of September 30, 1989, and have been incorporated in the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-3.)

Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $10,300,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Co-operation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-3), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 2–3

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreements in Effect September 30, 1989 (Includes GDA and ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Industry, Science and Technology	7/6/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000
Planning	ACOA	11/6/84	31/3/91	4,000	2,000
Technology Transfer	ACOA	9/7/85	31/3/90	34,000	23,800
Sysco Modernization	Industry, Science and Technology	28/2/86	31/3/91	157,143	110,000
Sydney Tar Ponds	Environment	7/11/86	7/11/91	34,247	23,973
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	30/3/87	31/3/91	11,250	9,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	27/6/88	31/3/93	60,000	30,000
Halifax - Dartmouth Metropolitan Development	ACOA	27/9/88	31/3/95	200,200	75,650
Total				556,840	316,423

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

ERDA 1984

Signed
April 13, 1984.

Effective date
April 13, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The major objectives of this agreement are:

1. to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;
2. to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and
3. to ensure that each region of the province, and in particular those regions where economic disparities are especially pronounced, makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

Three subagreements and one MOU under the Canada — New Brunswick ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989, and have been incorporated in the Cooperation Program. (See Table 2-4.)

Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under development subsidiary agreements where ACOA was the responsible federal body were $10,700,000.

For Further Information

1. for the Cooperation Program, and for the various development agreement items where ACOA is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 2-4), contact the ACOA regional vice-president listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the various development agreement items where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 2-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

Head Office
Peter B. Lesaux
President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
644 Main Street
P.O. Box 6051
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9J8
Tel.: (506) 858-2271 or 1-800-561-7862 (toll free)

New Brunswick
Frank Swift
Vice-President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
590 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 578
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5A6
Tel.: (506) 452-3184 or 1-800-561-4030 (toll free)

Nova Scotia
Wynne Potter
Vice-President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
1801 Hollis Street, Suite 600
P.O. Box 2284, Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3C8
Tel.: (902) 426-6743 or 1-800-565-1228 (toll free)

Newfoundland
Gordon Slade
Vice-President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Atlantic Place
215 Water Street, Suite 801
P.O. Box 1060, Station C
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5M5
Tel.: (709) 772-2751 or 1-800-563-5767 (toll free)

Prince Edward Island
Leo Walsh
Vice-President, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
75 Fitzroy Street, 3rd Floor
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1R6
Tel.: (902) 566-7492 or 1-800-565-0228 (toll free)

TABLE 2–4

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreements and MOU in Effect September 30, 1989 (Includes GDA and ERDA items)

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	13/4/84	—	—	—
Industrial Development	ACOA	9/12/85	31/3/90	30,000	21,000
Industrial Innovation	ACOA	28/5/86	31/3/91	28,570	20,000
Livestock Feed Development	Agriculture	16/4/87	31/3/91	13,125	10,500
Agri-food Development	Agriculture	6/9/89	31/3/94	32,000	20,000
Total				103,695	71,500

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities, under the guidance of the Corporate Head Office which provides corporate planning, policy, management, administration and information systems services, are carried out through the following operating units:

1. CANDU Operations which designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This unit is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors; and
2. Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Nuclear Co-operative Programs 3-1

NUCLEAR CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations and Heavy Water Plants — CANDU Operations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o President.

Purpose
In co-operation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority or Background
Atomic Energy Control Act.

Atomic Energy Control Regulations.

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations: Pickering, Gentilly-II, Point Lepreau. The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations
The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The original agreement provided for the return on the capital invested by the three parties to be made over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" was shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion, including interests, is $141 million or about 36%. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments have been made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering generating station (Units 1 and 2). These payments were suspended in 1983 for the duration of the outage of Units 1 and 2. The two units were brought back into service in 1988, at which time amendments to the original agreement between the parties, to take account of the situation created by the shutdown, came into effect. As a result of these amendments, the term of the agreement was extended by two years.

Moreover, in the calculation of the amount of future "paybacks", Ontario Hydro will include the cost of managing the irradiated fuel and will amortize, over the remainder of the agreement, the negative values accumulated over the shutdown period.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station was declared "in service" on April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a twenty-five year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station was declared "in service" on April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. On the in service date these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of $350 million repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of the unit, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant, which is now decommissioned, was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a twenty-year period for a total of $66 million.

For Further Information

D.R. Cowper
Director, Government Relations
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0S4
Tel. : (613) 237-3270

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was incorporated as a Crown corporation on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with the authority to act for the Government of Canada in all matters prescribed by housing legislation, principally the National Housing Act (NHA). CMHC reports to Parliament through the Minister of State for Housing.

CMHC's activities are governed by the National Housing Act and its regulations, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act and, in certain respects, the Financial Administration Act. The Corporation's legislation is permissive and facilitative, rather than mandatory and comprehensive; this gives it the flexibility to deal with regional circumstances and with day-to-day problems.

CMHC's purpose, as embodied in the National Housing Act, is "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions."

Under the terms of the NHA, the Corporation is authorized, on the Government's behalf, to establish a system of mortgage loan insurance; to acquire lands for public purposes; and to assist Canadians — mainly by the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies — in gaining access to suitable accommodation (whether as homeowners, tenants or members of cooperative organizations) and in improving existing dwellings and the quality of the community environment.

It also has a general mandate to improve the quality of housing and community planning through research, development and the dissemination of information, and to act as a policy advisor to the Government.

Activities within CMHC are grouped into three business components in accordance with its legal and financial framework. The components are: Government Programs, Administered Funds, and Asset Administration/Services to Others. The activities of the Corporation within these business components are grouped into planning elements. They are: Market Housing, Social Housing and Housing Support.

Government Programs

The Corporation acts as the Government's agent in the provision of loans, grants, contributions and subsidies for the advancement of housing and community development. In recognition of mutual responsibilities to provide assistance to those in need of housing, in order to avoid duplication, and to promote cost-effectiveness, the federal government and the provinces have signed agreements enabling provincial housing agencies to deliver and administer social housing programs.

Cost-sharing agreements with the provinces and territories increase the total amount of funding available for a program since the federal expenditure is not reduced due to provincial-territorial participation. The following programs can be cost-shared: Non-Profit Housing, Urban Native, Rent Supplement, Rural and Native Housing, Emergency Repair, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance, and Canada-Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance.

Administered Funds

The Corporation, through its administration of the Mortgage Insurance Fund, provides mortgage loan insurance to ensure an adequate supply of mortgage funds, thus making housing accessible to Canadians.

Mortgage loan insurance encourages investment in residential housing by protecting lenders against any losses that might be incurred if the borrowers default. Public mortgage insurance has made possible high-ratio loans throughout Canada for the acquisition and construction of housing, including social housing projects.

Asset Administration/Services to Others

The principal source of the Corporation's income is the return on loans and other investments in housing and community improvement, made under the terms of the NHA, with funds borrowed from the Government. Other income is derived from the sale of corporate real estate, and from the provision of housing-related services.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Non-Profit Housing Program 4-2
Urban Native Housing Program 4-2
Rent Supplement Program 4-3
Rural and Native Housing Programs 4-3
Emergency Repair Program 4-4
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 4-5
Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CQRAP) 4-6
Public Housing Programs 4-7
Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program 4-8

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To assist households unable to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing on the private market. To obtain funding under this program, a sponsor must be a non-profit corporation whose primary object is to provide housing for low-income households.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, sections 9, 10, 76 and 95.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation
Eligible applicants under the program are public and private non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, and non-profit continuing co-operative housing associations.

Proposal Development (Section 76) up to $500,000 per project is available to assist private applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% National Housing Act (NHA) insured loans under sections 9 and 10, through conventional sources or through direct loans from provinces. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

Government assistance for projects that provide permanent accommodation to income-tested individuals and families is equal to the difference between the operating costs, including repayment on the mortgage, and rental revenues based on a rent to income scale.

Responsibility for temporary shelters is being taken over by social service agencies, which are better able to co-ordinate the total service package, including shelter, for people in crisis situations. The cost of such shelters is shared between the federal and provincial governments under the Canada Assistance Plan.

As a result, the social housing budget can be fully focussed on permanent accommodation. Permanent hostels for groups such as the homeless can be developed under the Non-Profit Housing Program where rents are geared to income. Hostels can include facilities for special services required by that particular resident group.

Tenants are charged rents according to a rent-to-income scale based on the household's adjusted income.

Income mixing continues within the limit that households must have incomes below a specified threshold, which varies by market area, and that they be unable to afford private accommodation without having to pay 30% or more of their income for housing.

Housing capital costs are limited to maximum unit prices which are established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. All NHA standards must be met.

Operating agreements between the province and the federal government define which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program and cost sharing arrangements.

Payments
See Table 4-1.

TABLE 4–1

Non-Profit Housing Program (Units)

	1987 Commitments	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments
Newfoundland	212	216	199
Prince Edward Island	96	99	78
Nova Scotia	303	250	234
New Brunswick	258	196	216
Quebec	2,846	2,085	2,301
Ontario	4,660	3,732	3,919
Manitoba	512	407	447
Saskatchewan	381	424	346
Alberta	743	696	360
British Columbia	1,628	1,644	1,653
Yukon	56	43	54
Northwest Territories	16	15	78
Total	11,711	9,807	9,885

URBAN NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Purpose
To assist low-income native households in urban areas to obtain suitable, adequate and affordable rental housing on the private market.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, Section 95.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation
The program assists non-profit groups of status or non-status Indians, Métis or Inuit to build or buy rental housing that they will own and manage.

Payments
See Table 4-2.

TABLE 4–2

Urban Native Housing Program (Units)

	1987 Commitments	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments
Newfoundland	8	8	8
Prince Edward Island	5	10	5
Nova Scotia	14	10	10
New Brunswick	—	6	8
Quebec	160	139	175
Ontario	298	268	175
Manitoba	112	151	116
Saskatchewan	103	97	99
Alberta	120	158	123
British Columbia	240	222	159
Yukon	7	7	5
Northwest Territories	—	20	23
Total	1,067	1,096	906

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing by subsidizing rents in eligible rental or co-operative dwellings.

Authority or Background
Assistance is provided under Section 95 of the National Housing Act.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation
The Rent Supplement Program provides assistance to households in need by reducing their rent in designated rental or co-operative units to a specified proportion of their income. The exact percentage of adjusted household income is determined by the use of a rent-to-income scale. To make this assistance available, the owner of eligible rental or co-operative units signs an agreement designating the number of housing units to be leased to the government, or its agencies, for an agreed market rent for rental projects and at economic occupancy charges for co-operatives, for a maximum term of 35 years. The difference between the agreed market rent (or occupancy charge) and the geared-to-income rent paid by the occupant is cost-shared between Canada and the province, as set out in the Federal-Provincial Operating Agreements.

Eligible clients are households who must pay 30% or more of their gross income for affordable, adequate and suitable accommodation in the market area.

Selected units must comply with Minimum Property Standards.

Either provincial housing agencies or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be the active party in the delivery of the program.

Payments
See Table 4-3.

TABLE 4–3

Rent Supplement Program (Units)

	1987 Commitments	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments
Newfoundland	67	43	36
Prince Edward Island	8	14	21
Nova Scotia	133	126	81
New Brunswick	87	128	83
Quebec	1,637	2,496	1,354
Ontario	992	311	507
Manitoba	84	216	133
Saskatchewan	19	97	89
Alberta	69	548	631
British Columbia	332	199	262
Yukon	—	16	6
Northwest Territories	62	8	25
Total	3,490	4,202	3,228

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To assist native and non-native households in rural areas of 2,500 population or less to obtain new or existing, affordable, adequate and suitable homeownership or rental housing.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act (NHA), sections 57, 58, 79 and 92.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation

Section 79 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)
Section 79 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75% of the capital cost and subsidy of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition, improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups may participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

TABLE 4–4

Rural and Native Housing Programs

	1987		1988		1989	
	Units	($000)	Units	($000)	Units	($000)
Newfoundland	110	8,669	104	8,469	93	8,219
Prince Edward Island	26	1,994	20	1,566	27	1,993
Nova Scotia	132	9,892	122	10,180	112	9,201
New Brunswick	222	13,194	136	9,437	139	9,523
Quebec	279	—	246	378	461	327
Ontario	290	25,765	274	28,048	242	28,255
Manitoba	124	10,496	177	14,107	165	13,555
Saskatchewan	198	14,614	119	10,862	181	15,739
Alberta	73	—	197	—	174	—
British Columbia	139	9,693	78	6,387	110	9,331
Yukon	6	610	7	765	9	998
Northwest Territories	336	30,453	338	37,670	414	53,515
Total	1,935	125,380	1,818	127,869	2,127	150,656

Section 57

Section 57 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of Rural and Native Housing (RNH) under a lending technique. CMHC or the province makes loans to eligible households to construct or acquire their own homes or to builders to construct new units for sale to qualified RNH households.

Section 58

Section 58 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to make an annual contribution towards the repayment of a loan that has been made to a qualified owner or a builder who intends to sell the unit to a qualified purchaser by a province or an approved lender for the construction or acquisition of a home.

Section 92

Section 92 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of a development-type housing program. Contracts are awarded through a public tender process wherever possible to construct RNH units for sale to pre-identified RNH households.

Client Payments (sections 79, 57, 58, 92)

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the federal-provincial partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges, generally on a 75/25 basis in provinces participating in the RNH Program. In those areas where the province does not participate in the RNH program, the federal government funds 100% of the difference. In addition, a heating allowance is provided to assist RNH households with their heating costs, thereby providing fully serviced accommodation.

Rental housing is made possible by gearing monthly rental payments to income, for fully serviced accommodation, in accordance with the same payment-to-income scale used for homeownership units. As well, lease-to-purchase units can be provided to those households that are not immediately ready for homeownership (i.e., unable to make the required downpayment of 10% of their income and/or to pay for the ongoing maintenance expenditures) but that can take on this responsibility in a few years.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of federal-provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Payments

See Table 4-4.

EMERGENCY REPAIR PROGRAM

Purpose

To assist eligible homeowners or occupants in rural areas to undertake emergency repairs required for the continued safe occupancy of their houses.

Authority or Background

The National Housing Act, Section 54.

Time Frame

This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation
The program assists residents of rural areas, including communities of less than 2,500 population, whose household income is below the established income ceiling and whose house requires urgent repair in order to continue to live in it safely.

Payments
See Tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety, and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. This assistance is directed to low-income households that cannot afford adequate and suitable accommodations.

Authority or Background
The National Housing Act, sections 51, 52 and 92.

Time Frame
This is an ongoing program.

Financing and Operation
The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is divided into Homeowner RRAP and RRAP for the Disabled. Both programs are available in all provinces except Quebec, and in both territories. (See the Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program.) A third component, Rental RRAP, was terminated in 1989.

Homeowner RRAP

To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds," which vary according to household size and by market areas within the provinces. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are $10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and $25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on the household income and the area where the property is located.

Full forgiveness begins at $13,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of $23,000. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $5,000. In the northern areas of most provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $6,250. In the farthest northern areas — the territories and Labrador — the maximum forgiveness is $8,250. Homeowners earn the forgivable portion of their loan over five years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied, by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is $10,000. The maximum forgivable amount is $5,000. Full forgiveness begins with an adjusted income of $23,000 or less and reduces to zero with an adjusted income of $33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy for five years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of $5,000 per self-contained unit and $2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of five years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

Rental RRAP

Under Rental RRAP, which was terminated in 1989, assistance was provided to landlords in the form of a forgivable loan. The maximum loan forgiveness was up to $17,000 per self-contained unit, and up to $8,500 per hostel bed. The maximum depended on the eligible repair costs and the relationship of the estimated post-rehabilitation rents to the average market rent. Where the post-rehabilitation rents were 50% or more below the average market rent, the maximum assistance was available.

The forgivable loan amount decreased as the rent level increased, and was zero for rents at 125% of average market rent or above. The earning of the forgivable loan was conditional upon adherence to the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners for 15 years. The Agreement Non-Resident Owners placed a ceiling on rents that could be charged so that the benefits of assistance were passed on to the tenants.

RRAP Eligibility

Partially forgivable loans can be made available to people who own and occupy their dwelling and are in core housing need. (Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine core housing need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and provincial variations by market area. Applicants for RRAP for the Disabled need not be in core housing need.)

For a dwelling to be eligible for renovation assistance, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety; or be a crowded homeowner dwelling located in a rural area.

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

RRAP provides assistance for repairs which bring a dwelling to minimum health and safety levels and which extend its useful life, with normal care and maintenance, for about 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

Work financed under RRAP for the Disabled is intended to make the dwelling more accessible for a handicapped applicant.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC — or must agree to deliver the program in accordance with the RRAP standards.

Payments

See tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

CANADA — QUEBEC REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CQRAP)

This program is the same as the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program except that repayable loans are not generally available. Costs in excess of the forgivable loan limits must be financed from alternative sources.

Payments

See tables 4-5, 4-6, and 4-7.

TABLE 4–5

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
Commitments, 1987 Capital Budget: Section 51, Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	2,204	4,661	607	304	—	121
Prince Edward Island	44	427	177	102	30	37
Nova Scotia	2,825	5,349	1,994	523	187	196
New Brunswick	1,700	7,840	1,417	276	71	79
Quebec	11,825	17,504	33,020	2,521	1,186	230
Ontario	6,565	4,104	12,119	1,872	2,028	279
Manitoba	1,760	2,051	3,454	702	1,855	94
Saskatchewan	942	1,256	463	177	1,152	405
Alberta	2,036	1,298	1,395	272	732	386
British Columbia	5,060	3,694	2,489	892	1,783	164
Yukon	48	192	15	5	187	81
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	165
Total	35,009	48,376	57,150	7,646	9,211	2,237

TABLE 4–6

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
Commitments, 1988 Capital Budget: Section 51, Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,567	4,732	674	363	—	148
Prince Edward Island	85	374	461	317	25	189
Nova Scotia	2,906	5,691	1,928	684	192	170
New Brunswick	1,425	6,603	3,192	429	105	95
Quebec	11,438	16,940	46,524	2,313	1,162	298
Ontario	6,265	4,236	8,067	2,205	2,042	298
Manitoba	1,730	2,336	1,959	659	1,378	142
Saskatchewan	1,210	1,959	2,799	299	1,191	219
Alberta	2,219	1,882	1,986	604	726	367
British Columbia	4,663	3,447	3,912	1,322	1,755	36
Yukon	95	139	—	5	206	58
Northwest Territories	8	143	—	8	—	171
Total	33,611	48,482	71,502	9,208	8,782	2,191

TABLE 4–7

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program
Commitments, 1989 Capital Budget: Section 51, Forgiveness ($000)

	Urban RRAP	Rural RRAP	Rental RRAP	Disabled RRAP	INAC RRAP	Emergency Repair Program
Newfoundland	1,956	4,644	404	535	—	304
Prince Edward Island	69	282	301	183	25	79
Nova Scotia	2,557	5,581	888	844	271	201
New Brunswick	2,017	6,713	562	472	51	70
Quebec	11,476	15,215	28,966	2,506	1,211	150
Ontario	4,526	3,815	3,303	2,259	1,895	285
Manitoba	2,028	2,301	1,324	382	1,323	152
Saskatchewan	1,434	2,046	772	299	1,410	526
Alberta	1,950	2,146	915	716	719	372
British Columbia	4,981	3,770	2,163	1,695	1,834	78
Yukon	127	133	26	20	296	67
Northwest Territories	8	170	—	—	—	236
Total	33,129	46,816	39,624	9,911	9,035	2,520

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
To provide appropriate, well-managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority or Background
Units were provided under sections 79, 81 and 82 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under Section 79 and 82.

Public Housing Projects under a federal-provincial partnership arrangement.

Time Frame
This program is inactive in that no new commitments are being made. Ongoing subsidy payments are being made for previous commitments.

Financing and Operation:
Section 79 of the Act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share.

Under Section 81 of the Act, the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90% of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining capital costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and/or conversion of existing buildings to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 79 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 81 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both Section 79 and 81 ceased at the end of 1985. However, operating losses continue to be cost shared for the useful life of each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 79 rental projects is provided by the provincial housing agency or a local housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the local authority are selected by the partnership.

Under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement, annual operating budgets must be submitted to the partnership for approval. Also, audited financial statements of project operations must be submitted for partnership acceptance and to support actual subsidy contributions.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The provincial housing agency or local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under Section 82 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. Fifty per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 82, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project.

Section 82(1)(a) and (1)(b) Rent Supplement Units were restricted to a maximum term of 35 years. In addition, dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies approved for the year 1988 were $490.4 million. The estimated federal contribution for 1989 is $507.8 million.

Payments
See Table 4-8 (Capital only).

For Further Information
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office. See list at the end of this chapter.

TABLE 4–8

Public Housing Programs
Federal Share of Public Housing Subsidies: NHA Sections 79 F-P, 82 Regular, 82(1)(a) and 82(1)(b) Rent Supplements

	1987 ($)	1988 ($)	1989 ($)
Newfoundland	20,828,587	22,137,580	22,351,790
Prince Edward Island	3,073,650	3,058,908	3,110,500
Nova Scotia	18,590,936	22,960,468	27,038,199
New Brunswick	10,451,812	10,246,177	10,595,530
Quebec	54,208,814	56,623,475	55,171,198
Ontario	186,645,057	194,245,953	210,696,121
Manitoba	19,798,218	19,772,375	18,681,935
Saskatchewan	50,413,956	50,913,572	49,763,063
Alberta	41,437,532	41,414,971	41,526,301
British Columbia	22,348,000	21,371,500	19,670,181
Northwest Territories	39,446,268	46,418,905	47,626,906
Yukon	1,372,361	1,273,918	1,602,837
Total	468,615.191	490,437,802	507,834,561

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By
CMHC or provincial counterpart.

Purpose
In partnership with provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 3:1 basis by the federal and provincial partners respectively.

The objectives of this program are

1. to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA Section 79 lands;
2. to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;
3. to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority or Background
National Housing Act, Section 79.

Time Frame
Funding for Section 79 after 1978 is restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation
Either the province, CMHC, or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 79 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75% of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

Payments
See Table 4-9.

For Further Information
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Group, Land Management Sector, National Office.

TABLE 4–9

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program:
Section 79 Commitments ($ million)

	1987 Commitments	1988 Commitments	1989 Commitments
Newfoundland	3.0	1.8	5.36
Prince Edward Island	0.8	—	—
Nova Scotia	0.4	.05	0.06
New Brunswick	0.5	.04	0.02
Quebec	—	—	—
Ontario	6.2	12.8	—
Manitoba	0.3	—	0.01
Saskatchewan	0.1	.001	—
Alberta	—	—	—
British Columbia	0.4	—	—
Yukon	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—
National Office (Interest)	—	1.6	1.04
Total	11.7	16.291	6.49

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Offices

National Office
682 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7
Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Regional Office
Brunswick House
44 Chipman Hill, Suite 1200
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4S7
Tel.: (506) 648-4460

Provincial Offices
Prince Charles Building
120 Torbay Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6
Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Confederation Court Mall
134 Kent Street, Suite 200
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N2
Tel.: (902) 566-7336

Tower 1
7001 Mumford Road, Suite 300
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 4N8
Tel.: (902) 426-3530

Kings Place
440 King Street, Suite 370
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2
Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Regional Office
Place du Canada, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2
Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Regional Office
Atria North
2255 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite E 222
Willowdale, Ontario
M2J 4Y1
Tel.: (416) 495-2000

Prairie and Northwest Territories Regional Office
410 — 22nd Street East, Suite 300
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 5T6
Tel.: (306) 975-4929

Provincial/Territorial Offices
10 Fort Street, 4th Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1C4
Tel.: (204) 983-5600

3303 Hillsdale Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6
Tel.: (306) 780-5880

Plaza 124
10216 — 124th Street, Suite 200
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2M8
Tel.: (403) 482-8700

Precambrian Building, 8th Floor
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2P8
Tel.: (403) 873-2637

British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office
World Trade Centre
999 Canada Place, Suite 450
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3E1
Tel.: (604) 666-2516

3106 — 3rd Avenue, Suite 402
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5G1
Tel.: (403) 667-4236

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a commissioner. To assist the Commission with advice on marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and to provide consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission exports dairy products not needed for domestic consumption.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee that is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission, which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Dairy Support Program 5-1

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian Dairy Commission.

Purpose
The objective of the Dairy Support Program is to achieve a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, while ensuring consumers an ample supply of high-quality dairy products.

Authority or Background
Canadian Dairy Commission Act;

Agricultural Stabilization Act;

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with all provinces except Newfoundland.

Time Frame
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
Dairy support is provided by the Canadian Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct payments to producers of industrial milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for milk producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Canadian Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board toward the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold;
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk-marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to industrial milk and cream shipments since 1970, and to surplus skim-off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct payments are made on all qualifying deliveries within market-sharing quota to producers of industrial milk and cream. These direct payments are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market-sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market.

Therefore, direct payments are made only on shipments that fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when dairy products are exported. There is a higher over-quota levy that covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:

Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for direct payments and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $283.10 million in dairy year 1987-88 and $279.6 million in dairy year 1988-89.

The following table shows the direct payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

For Further Information:

R. Morin, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2
Tel.: (613) 998-9490

TABLE 5–1

Direct Payments to Canadian Milk Producers

	1984–85 ($000)	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	5,206	5,215	5,286	5,333	5,258
Nova Scotia	3,578	3,483	3,531	3,531	3,664
New Brunswick	3,780	3,632	3,683	3,737	3,677
Quebec	135,611	132,004	133,747	132,970	131,893
Ontario	89,996	86,227	86,450	89,915	87,797
Manitoba	11,044	10,759	10,903	10,856	10,726
Saskatchewan	7,388	7,199	7,231	7,259	7,175
Alberta	19,140	18,518	18,718	19,037	18,686
British Columbia	7,869	10,274	10,363	10,454	10,717
Total	283,612	277,311	279,912	283,092	279,593

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to External Affairs Canada; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies, with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs); co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President". CIDA reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Relations and International Development.

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Co-operation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial co-operation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada".

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction." *(Federalism and International Relations).*

"Though the official program of development co-operation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector".

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international co-operation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international co-operation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international co-operation by Canadians". *(Strategy 1975-80).*

In 1988 the new CIDA strategy, *Sharing Our Future*, was published to guide development assistance policies into the next century. One of the principal concepts of the strategy is that of partnership: working with others to meet the huge challenges of world poverty and international co-operation. The provinces are an important element of this partnership.

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

1. the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall co-ordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
2. the development aid program of the Special Programs Branch;
3. the 4 Bilateral Program Branches, which utilize provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draw upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
4. the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international co-operation, in support of NGO ventures;
5. the Business Co-operation Branch through its Industrial co-operation Division maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

6. Professional Services Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Development Aid Program 6-2
Special Development Program (SDP) 6-2
Fonds international de coopération universitaire (FICU) . . 6-2
Commonwealth of Learning 6-3
Ministers of Youth and Sports Conference (CONFEJES) . 6-3
Ministers of Education Conference (CONFEMEN) 6-3
"La Francophonie" Grant Program 6-4

DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM

Administered By
Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority or Background
Government decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Time Frame
The program began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation
CIDA provides federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province, organization or NGO and the recipient developing country or countries.

For Further Information
Real Lalande
Deputy Director General
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 997-0611

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of the Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency.

Authority or Background
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments
The total grant from the Canadian government was of $1,650,000 in 1989-90. During the same year, Quebec's grant was $30,000 and New Brunswick's was $12,000.

For Further Information
Scott Wade
Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate in the technical co-operation program of the Association of entirely or partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority or Background
The initial federal grant was announced in 1967. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation
FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments
Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1989-90, CIDA contributed a total of $500,000 for technical co-operation activities plus approximately $20,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1988-89 was $150,000: $30,000 from the Ministry of International Relations and $120,000 from the Ministry of Higher Education and Science. The Province of Ontario contributed $30,000.

For Further Information
Scott Wade
Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

COMMONWEALTH OF LEARNING

Administered By
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To promote Commonwealth co-operation in distance education.

Authority or Background
Commonwealth Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1, 1988 in London. Headquarters agreement signed November 14, 1988 in Vancouver.

Time Frame
Donors have made five-year pledge for the period 1988-1992.

Financing and Operation
Canadian federal participation involves CIDA and Communications Canada. British Columbia is also a major contributor.

Payments
The total grant from the Canadian government was $700,000 for 1989-90. British Columbia's grant totalled $1 million (goods and services).

For Further Information
Scott Wade
Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

MINISTERS OF YOUTH AND SPORTS CONFERENCE (CONFEJES)

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
CONFEJES is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of youth and sports.

Authority or Background
CONFEJES was established in 1969 and comprises 26 member countries of "la Francophonie." Canada is one of its founders.

TIme Frame
Canada contributes annually to many of CONFEJES' activities.

Financing and Operation
In addition to the federal government, the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba participate in CONFEJES activities by way of subsidies but also through the provision of secondments of experts.

Payments
The Canadian government's subsidy for 1989-90 was $845,000. The province of Quebec's subsidy was $124,000.

For Further Information
Scott Wade
Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

MINISTERS OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE (CONFEMEN)

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
CONFEMEN is a forum of exchange and co-ordination in the area of education.

Authority or Background
CONFEMEN was established in 1960 and comprises 25 member countries of "la Francophonie." In 1968 Dakar was identified as the site for the new secretariat.

Time Frame
Canada contributes annually to many of CONFEMEN's activities.

Financing and Operation
Within the Canadian delegation, four provinces contribute to CONFEMEN-related activities: Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. The provinces' contributions often take the form of technical assistance.

Payments
The Canadian government's subsidy for 1989-90 was $197,000. The province of Quebec's subsidy was $216,000.

For Further Information
Scott Wade
Multilateral Technical Co-operation Division
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3937

"LA FRANCOPHONIE" GRANT PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To increase the possibilities of a higher education for students from developing countries which are members of "la Francophonie" and to strengthen the relationship between these countries and Canada.

Authority or Background
Program of 350 university grants announced by the Prime Minister of Canada at the "Francophonie" summit held in Paris in 1986.

Time Frame
This is an initial five-year program which was established in 1987.

Financing and Operation
The program, of approximately $30 million, is entirely financed by CIDA. The Quebec Services for Welcoming Foreign Students (SQAEE), a Quebec government organization of the Department of Higher Studies and Sciences, manages grants for Quebec and the secretariat. Grants outside of Quebec are managed by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

For Further Information
Raymond Côté
Chief, Trainees and Awards Unit
Technical Co-operation Directorate
Professional Services Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 997-1597

Communications Canada

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. national cultural policy and programs;
2. telecommunications; and
3. the development and use of, generally, communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his/her powers and carrying out his/her duties and functions shall:

1. formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;
2. co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;
3. promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;
4. assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;
5. plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;
6. compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and
7. take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises six sectors: Corporate Policy; Technology, Research and Telecommunications; Spectrum Management and Regional Operations; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting; Quebec; and Corporate Management.

Corporate Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: Strategy and Plans; Federal-Provincial Relations; International Relations; Information Services; Program Evaluation; Internal Audit; and Legal Services.

Technology, Research and Telecommunications

This sector's mandate is to improve and extend communications services available to Canadians by formulating policies for telecommunications in Canada; increasing the scientific and technical expertise of government, industry and the scientific community in the field of communications technologies; and promoting the development, exploitation and adoption of advanced communications and informatics technologies by Canadian industry, both for the domestic and world markets.

This sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa and at the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre located in Laval, Quebec. (See Quebec Sector.)

Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

A major function of this sector is to ensure the accommodation of as many users of the radio frequency spectrum as possible with a minimum of interference, and to permit the development and growth of radio communications in Canada by:

1. planning the technical aspects, authorizing and controlling spectrum use by Canadian broadcasters as well as commercial and private radio users;
2. protecting Canada's rights and interests regarding use of the spectrum through regulation and participation at international radio conferences;
3. meeting with representatives of provincial telecommunications industries to discuss the application of new radio technologies and their impact on spectrum licensing authorizations for potential spectrum users;
4. managing the Terminal Attachment Program, which facilitates connection of terminal devices to the telephone network; and
5. maintaining and updating the Line Load Control data bank, in co-operation with the provinces, and providing emergency telecommunications advice to the provinces and their municipalities.

A second major function of the sector is to provide regional representation for the department's spectrum management, government telecommunications, communications, culture, public affairs and administrative activities in all regions of

Canada. The sector provides ready accessibility by the Canadian public to the department as a whole through its regional structure as well as regional delivery of departmental programs.

Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

This sector is responsible for formulating policies and design of programs in the fields of broadcasting and cable, film, video, sound recording, publishing, copyright, cultural heritage, and the performing, literary and visual arts; for advising the Minister on policies and programs across the federal cultural portfolio; for administering programs and regulations assigned to the department; and for providing support to cultural industries and organizations.

Quebec Sector

This sector has an operational responsibility for all the department's activities in Quebec. It is responsible for managing programs and activities in fields related to communications and culture, public affairs, the day-to-day administration of various spectrum management programs as well as all operational activities of the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre (CWARC).

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Communications and Cultural Enterprises 7-2
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development 7-3
Canada — Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on the Development of French-Language Radio and Television . 7-3
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures 7-3
Canada — Ontario Subsidiary Agreement for Cultural Development 7-4
Propagation Research Program 7-4
Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 7-5
Communications Applications Program (CAP) 7-5
Alberta Microelectronics Centre (AMC) 7-5
Alberta Research Council (ARC) 7-5
Alberta Telecommunications Research Centre (ATRC) . . 7-6
National Optics Institute (NOI) 7-6
Applications Development Centres and Consortia 7-7
Program of Cultural Initiatives 7-7

CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Administered By

Corporate Policy Sector;
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector;
Technology, Research and Telecommunications Sector;
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose

This sub-agreement was signed on June 6, 1984 pursuant to the Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA).

The purpose of the sub-agreement is to establish a framework for the implementation of measures to be undertaken by Canada and Manitoba in support of communications and cultural enterprises.

Time Frame

Five years from June 1984 to June 1989.

Financing and Operation

The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $21 million, the Government of Canada's participation is $13 million. Funding will be directed to such areas as film, publishing, recording, broadcasting, communications and information technologies.

A Management Committee has been established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the federal Minister of Communications and the other by the provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

For Further Information

Tim Hibbard
Acting Co-Secretary of the Canada — Manitoba
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
and Cultural Enterprises
Communications Canada
200 — 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9
Tel.: (204) 983-2630

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Quebec Sector; Corporate Policy Sector; Technology, Research and Telecommunications Sector; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose
This subsidiary agreement was signed on February 1, 1985 under the umbrella Canada — Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

The purpose of the Agreement is to provide a framework for facilitating implementation of initiatives that will be taken by the Governments of Canada and Quebec in order to stimulate development of communications enterprises. The components of the agreement aim to foster the development, marketing and distribution of French language programming; the development and marketing of data bases and software; the development of communications technologies and infrastructures; and automation of communications enterprises.

Time Frame
Five years from February 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
The agreement represents a total monetary obligation of $40 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal Implementing Minister and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information
Marie Bérubé
Co-Secretary of the Canada — Quebec
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
Enterprises Development
Communications Canada
295 St. Paul Street East
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 1H1
Tel.: (514) 283-7737

CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH-LANGUAGE RADIO AND TELEVISION

Administered By
Corporate Policy Sector; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector; Quebec Sector.

Purpose
This agreement, recently amended to include radio, allows the Canada and Quebec departments of communications to direct and co-ordinate the development of French-language broadcasting while respecting each other's jurisdiction. The two departments are able to co-operatively develop policies and to assure follow-up of governmental action in these areas.

Time Frame
Four years from February 13, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
A joint committee co-chaired by deputy ministers and comprised of an equal number of senior officials from both departments manages the agreement.

For Further Information
Louise Singer
Secretary for the Canada — Quebec Memorandum
of Understanding on the Development of
French-Language Radio and Television
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street
Room 1884
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4856

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Administered By
Quebec Sector, Corporate Policy Sector, and the Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose
The objective of the Subsidiary Agreement is to promote the establishment of major elements of cultural infrastructures which are essential to the cultural development of Quebec and to:

1. facilitate a high standard of cultural production and more extensive involvement on the part of national and international producers;
2. increase employment opportunities for the existing pool of technical and professional personnel in the cultural field;
3. ensure better conditions for conserving and exhibiting heritage assets, making them more visible to Quebec, Canadian and international publics.

The Subsidiary Agreement plans the expansion of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the implementation of other cultural infrastructure projects.

Time Frame
Five years from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $40 million; the Government of Canada's participation is $20 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec shall each pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the Implementing Minister for Canada and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information
Manon Pelletier
Co-Secretary of the Canada — Quebec
Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4204

CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Corporate Policy Sector, Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector, and Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose
This Sub-Agreement was signed on September 25, 1986 under the Canada — Ontario Economic Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination between Canada and Ontario in cultural policy development and program delivery and to establish a framework for undertaking complementary initiatives intended to strengthen Ontario's cultural infrastructure, to contribute to financial stability in the cultural area, and stimulate further economic growth and development. The programs of the agreement are aimed at Infrastructure Development, Cultural Enterprises Development, and Marketing of Cultural Activities and Products.

Time Frame
Four years from September 25, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $50 million (all of which has now been fully committed to projects); the Government of Canada's participation is $25 million. Generally speaking the Governments of Canada and Ontario shall pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

The Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials one of whom was appointed by the implementing minister for Canada and the other by the Ontario minister.

For Further Information
Catherine Hurley
Co-ordinator of the Canada — Ontario
Subsidiary Agreement for Cultural Development
Communications Canada
55 St. Clair Avenue East, 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-8084

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By
Technology, Research and Telecommunications Sector.

Purpose
To develop a comprehensive knowledge of the behavior of electromagnetic waves and of the electromagnetic environment (radio noise and interference) as well as its effects on the performance of antennas, particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Authority or Background
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the industry and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by Communications Canada and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information
Dr. J.S. Belrose
Director, Radio Propagation Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2308

MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By
Technology, Research and Telecommunications Sector

Purpose
To provide technical and industry development support for the implementation of a commercial mobile satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications anywhere in Canada.

Authority or Background
As approved by the government in 1986 as part of the Space Plan, Communications Canada will carry out Phase C/D, the implementation phase, of the MSAT program by supporting the development of viable manufacturing and service industries, developing a market through service trials and leasing MSAT services on behalf of government users.

Time Frame
Phase B was completed in 1984. Phase C/D, the implementation Phase, has already commenced and will terminate in 1992 when the full commercial MSAT service will be in operation. The system will be used by federal and provincial governments and industry to improve their communications facilities. Phase E, the operational phase, will start then, with the federal government leasing up to $126 million of airtime for government applications.

For Further Information
D.C. Buchanan
Director, MSAT Program
Communications Technologies Research
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street, Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4105

COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS PROGRAM (CAP)

Administered By
Technology, Research and Telecommunications Sector.

Purpose
To promote the increased use of communications technologies in Canada through development of new applications (education, health care, broadcasting services, etc.) and through user-sponsored trials. Canadian industrial capability is also enhanced through technology transfer to enable domestic manufacturers to compete in national and international markets.

Authority or Background
The program is a part of the department's on-going research and technology diffusion activities at the Communications Research Centre and at the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre. Individual projects that comprise the program are joint undertakings involving the department and provincial government organizations, universities, social organizations, companies, etc.

Time Frame
Individual projects normally will be completed within a year period, although some can extend to two or three years.

Financing and Operation
Work and costs are shared among participants, and no exchange of funds is normally required. In some projects, funding from other federal government sources (Supply and Services Canada, for example) is incorporated.

For Further Information
W.T. Kerr
Director, Communications Applications
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2168

ALBERTA MICROELECTRONICS CENTRE (AMC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Microelectronics Centre (AMC) in Edmonton have signed a memorandum of understanding for the joint design, fabrication and testing of silicon-based, high-speed very large scale integrated circuits for application to communications and information technology signal-processing systems. Under the terms of the agreement, the department will provide AMC with a non-exclusive royalty-free licence to include the Communications Research Centre's (CRC) generated-circuit designs in its design library in return for fabrication services.

The agreement was automatically renewed for another year in July 1989 at the expiration of the first year. Since the last report, AMC has fabricated a CRC-designed, high-speed FIR filter which is aimed at an on-board satellite, digital signal-processing system.

For Further Information
René Douville
Director, Components and Subsystems
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2266

ALBERTA RESEARCH COUNCIL (ARC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Research Council (ARC) have agreed to co-operate in transferring microwave integrated circuit technology from the Communications Research Centre (CRC) to Pelorus Navigation Systems Inc. of Calgary, for incorporation into aircraft radio receivers for use with Microwave Landing Systems (MLS). These systems will eventually be installed at all Canadian airports by Transport

Canada and are intended to increase the safety of aircraft landing and taking off. The current development is funded by ARC and Pelorus on an equally shared basis and is presently valued at approximately $2 million. A memorandum of understanding has been signed by senior officials of Communications Canada, ARC and the Department of Federal Intergovernmental Affairs of the Government of Alberta. During 1989-90, activity consisted of discussions concerning Pelorus' chosen design approach and decision to plan for insertion of monolithic MICs. Support was also given to Pelorus with respect to a possible major sale to the U.S. Department of Defence.

For Further Information
René Douville
Director, Components and Subsystems
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2266

ALBERTA TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH CENTRE (ATRC)

Communications Canada and the Alberta Telecommunications Research Centre (ATRC) signed a memorandum of understanding in 1987 which is designed to put in place a research project to be conducted jointly by the Communications Research Centre (CRC) in Ottawa and ATRC in Edmonton. The project forms an element of the department's strategy to contribute to the economic diversification of Alberta and develop partnership agreements for its research program across the country.

The principal objective is to develop advanced components based on gallium arsenide technology for use in broadband optical communications systems. These components, known as optoelectronic switches, will enable the information carried on an optical fibre to be re-directed and processed at very high speeds. Through the combined efforts of ATRC, which has considerable expertise in optical component design and application, and CRC, which is one of Canada's leading centres of expertise in gallium arsenide technology, a high degree of success is expected in this undertaking. During 1989-90 considerable progress was made in the development of customized optoelectronic devices and circuits; and, a fully functional broadband 10 x 10 optoelectronic crossbar switch, capable of operating at frequencies in excess of 1 GHz, is in the final stages of construction and testing. In the next year, activity will focus on the development of techniques for the integration of the various hybrid elements of these switch matrices into compact optoelectronic integrated circuits (OEIC) that can be used to fabricate the very large scale switch matrices that will be necessary for advanced communications networks.

For Further Information
Robert Kuley
Director, Advanced Devices and Reliability
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2555

NATIONAL OPTICS INSTITUTE (NOI)

Communications Canada and the National Optics Institute of Ste-Foy, Quebec signed a memorandum of understanding in 1988, designed to foster co-operative research and development in the fields of optical communications and photonics. This co-operation is intended to better serve the national needs in these important technologies, by co-ordinating the efforts of the department and the Institute in the areas of scientific research and technological and industrial development.

Since the signing of the agreement in September 1988, the Communications Research Centre (CRC) and the National Optics Institute (NOI) have initiated three joint projects in the field of optoelectronics and optical communications. The first deals with the development of integrated optoelectronic circuits. Under this program, gallium arsenide optoelectronic integrated circuits (OEICs) are being designed and fabricated at CRC, and NOI is developing polymer waveguide structures that can be integrated onto the OEIC, thus combining both the optical and electronic functions on a single chip. A second project is also underway to investigate the performance of asymmetric fused-fibre couplers being developed for fibre-optic communications applications. In this program, the NOI is using modelling techniques based on the Beam Propagating Method (BPM) to predict the performance of symmetric and asymmetric fused-fibre couplers being developed at CRC. A third project dealing with second harmonic generation in optical fibres has also been initiated. While significant progress has been made on the first two activities during 1989-90, difficulties at the NOI have delayed the start of the third program.

For Further Information
Mike Palfreyman
Director General, Communications Devices and Components Research
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2
Tel.: (613) 998-2351

APPLICATIONS DEVELOPMENT CENTRES AND CONSORTIA

Communications Canada, in co-operation with federal, provincial, university and industrial partners, is participating in the establishment of a number of regionally based (but national in outlook) applications-oriented research centres. These centres respond to user-identified opportunities and needs in specific industrial or social service sectors. Communications Canada provides, in accordance with negotiated agreements, financial assistance and/or technical support, technology transfer, training, and field trial support.

To date, seven application centres have been created:

1. Canadian Centre for Marine Communications in St. John's, Newfoundland;
2. Champlain Institute in Fredericton, New Brunswick;
3. Telemedicine and Educational Technology Resource Agency (TETRA) in St. John's, Newfoundland;
4. Canadian Healthcare Telematics Inc. in Winnipeg, Manitoba;
5. Centre for Image/Sound in Vancouver, British Columbia;
6. Legal Information Systems and Technology Foundation (LIST) in Vancouver, British Columbia; and
7. National Wireless Communications Research Foundation (NWCRF) in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Other potential centres are being investigated. Two of those which have good potential for support are:

1. Centre d'Image in Montreal, Quebec; and
2. Centre Traductique in Moncton, New Brunswick.

For Further Information

Bob Baser
Manager, Applications and Policy Development
Communications Development and Planning Branch
Communications Canada
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4112

PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By

Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose

The Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to cultural organizations and institutions to improve their corporate management, to upgrade their facilities, to support projects with the potential offered by new technologies, and to support special national activities.

Financing and Operation

The program had its origins in the 1979 Federal-Provincial Agreement on Lotteries. Since the Program's renewal on a permanent basis in April 1985, however, it is funded from the annual operating budgets of Communications Canada. The total budget for contributions is $16 million annually. All funding is predicated on the participation of other funding sources (the minimum number of other funding sources and maximum program contribution vary by type of project).

For Further Information

Raynald Turgeon
Director, Cultural Initiatives Program
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8
Tel.: (613) 990-4166

Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) is headed by an executive director who reports directly to the Minister of National Defence, who is also Minister responsible for Emergency Preparedness.

Emergency Preparedness Canada is charged with co-ordinating the civil emergency planning and preparedness activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The organization arranges for ongoing consultation among departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures; and works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness to ensure federal arrangements are compatible with those established by other orders of government. EPC also co-ordinates federal participation in co-operative international planning initiatives with Canada's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States (under a formal Canada/U.S. Agreement).

EPC performs a number of other emergency-related functions. The department for example:

1. co-ordinates the federal response to emergencies until a lead department is named to assume this responsibility;
2. manages the federal government's Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) to assist the provinces and territories in undertaking emergency preparedness projects;
3. administers the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to help provinces and territories cope with the costs of recuperating from major disasters;
4. trains federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;
5. sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies;
6. provides information to the public on emergency-related subjects;
7. participates in various ways in a number of programs aimed at improving national preparedness, e.g. Continuity of Government (maintaining a string of emergency operations centres across the country linked by communications systems); Vital Points (a program identifying vital facilities, plants and services that would have to be protected if national security were threatened); and Essential Records (a program to identify and preserve those records that would be essential for government operations during and after a nuclear attack).

To carry out these activities, EPC currently employs about 100 people. Most of the staff is situated at EPC headquarters in Ottawa; the department also has regional offices in each provincial capital, a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, and an attaché at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**
Emergency Preparedness 8-1

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered By
Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

— Executive Director (EPC)

— Director General, Operational Readiness and Operations

— Director General, Program Development

— Director General, Corporate Programs

— Regional directors (in each provincial capital)

— NATO attaché

Purpose
To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Five primary program activities undertaken by EPC to achieve this national capability include:

1. development of a national civil emergency preparedness policy framework;
2. development of national civil emergency preparedness plans;
3. establishment and maintenance of national operational standards and capabilities;
4. creation of an appropriate level of national public awareness;
5. development and maintenance of a national network of federal civil emergency preparedness offices and facilities.

Authority or Background
Emergency Preparedness Act, Chapter 11, S.O.C., 1988.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP)

In October 1980, the federal government established the Joint Emergency Planning Program — now known as the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) — to promote co-operative planning for emergencies. Under the terms of the program, the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of approximately $ 6.5 million. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help the provincial/territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. If the disaster is of sufficient magnitude, a formal request to the federal government for cost-sharing is made by the appropriate provincial/territorial minister. Since the program's inception, the federal government has paid out more than $147 million in post-disaster assistance to the provinces and territories.

Workers' Compensation

Under these agreements signed in the early 1960s, the federal government assumes 75% of the costs of providing compensation to registered volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, in the course of training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the workers' compensation board of the province or territory concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental co-operation in the emergency planning field, EPC is currently negotiating Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on Emergency Planning with the provinces and territories. The aim is to enunciate in a formalized agreement the fundamental principles of joint planning, and to identify the duties and functions of each order of government . To date, MOUs have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

In keeping with its desire to improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program endeavours to familiarize federal, provincial, and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for peacetime and wartime emergencies. All of the training courses are offered free of charge to participants, and EPC pays for accommodation and travel to encourage participation from all parts of the country. The department's training budget in 1989-90 was approximately $2.1 million.

For Further Information

Lesley Lynn
Director
Public Information Planning and Services
Emergency Preparedness Canada
122 Bank Street, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6
Tel.: (613) 991-7034

Employment and Immigration Canada

Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977. It encompasses the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration. EIC was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services, and for immigration. In general, the programs of the commission/department are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs also provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs.

In addition to the administrative responsibility for EIC the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within EIC, only the employment and immigration components have programs that involve payments to provinces, territories or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program (unemployment insurance) does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

YOUTH

Employment and Immigration Canada also provides administrative support to the Minister of State for Youth (MSY). The mandate of the MSY is to speak on youth issues in Cabinet, co-ordinate government activities related to youth and maintain a close dialogue with young people and youth organizations. Some of the key issues for the MSY are the transition from school to work and the stay-in-school initiative. In this regard, an intergovernmental agreement was signed in November 1988, with the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of Canada, to implement a joint federal-provincial youth strategy aimed at helping young people in New Brunswick make a successful transition from school to work. Both orders of government are contributing a combined $70.05 million over the proposed three-year period.

Additionally, a similar intergovernmental agreement was signed with the Province of Newfoundland in February 1989 to establish a youth strategy. Both orders of government are contributing a combined $56.5 million over a proposed five-year period to encourage young Newfoundlanders to stay in school, or to facilitate their transition from school to work.

EMPLOYMENT

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through joint federal-provincial committees or similar mechanisms established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The committees are composed of senior officials of Employment and Immigration Canada and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces, the committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act, which came into effect on August 2, 1982, is the authority for federal-provincial training agreements that govern the implementation of training under the Canadian Jobs Strategy. The current set of agreements expires March 31, 1990. Federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through joint federal-provincial committees. Training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government, which also provides income support to trainees. Provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

IMMIGRATION

Federal-provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations are carried out at a senior official level with all 10 provinces, as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide settlement assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. The Province of Quebec reimburses the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Employment

Canadian Jobs Strategy 9-2
  Job Entry 9-2
  Job Development 9-6
  Innovations 9-7
  Skill Investment 9-8
  Skill Shortages 9-10
  Community Futures Program 9-11
Canadian Jobs Strategy and Social Assistance Recipients 9-12
Section 25 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 9-12
Federal-Provincial Memoranda of Understanding on Agricultural Employment Development 9-13

Outreach 9-14
Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program 9-15

Immigration

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 9-15
Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 9-16
Special Needs Refugees Agreement 9-16
Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 9-17

Canadian Jobs Strategy

The Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS), introduced in September 1985, represents a complete redesign of the Canadian government's labour market programs. Rather than offering a multiplicity of programs, each designed to address the needs of various categories of workers or the unemployed, the CJS is a cohesive approach to the needs of the labour market. The Canadian Jobs Strategy consists of six unique programs: Job Entry, Job Development, Innovations, Skill Investment, Skill Shortages and Community Futures Program. It puts the emphasis on helping Canadians with the training and the skill development they need for meaningful, lasting employment.

JOB ENTRY

There are six options under the program — plus Challenge '89, summer programing for students. The six are: Entry, Re-entry, Severely Employment-Disadvantaged, Co-operative Education, Purchase of Training, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Entry

Purpose

To assist youth having difficulty making the transition from school to the labour market, through the provision of on- and off-site training and direct work experience.

Entry uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The co-ordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A co-ordinator can also act as training-place host.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Training-place-host trainers:

- same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must have attained the legal school-leaving age and be out of the regular school system for at least three months;
- must be unemployed or working part-time not more than 25 hours per week;
- must not normally be in receipt of a post-secondary degree or diploma.

Proposals:

- must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-site and off-site training and work experience;
- should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;
- must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);
- must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;
- must contain all relevant information on co-ordinators, participants and training-place hosts.

Time Frame

Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

Operating costs:

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay allowances for participants;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $25 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for off-site training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

2. Re-entry

Purpose

To assist unemployed women having difficulty making a successful transition into the labour force, through the provision of on- and off-site training and direct work experience.

Re-entry uses the expertise of co-ordinators and training-place hosts. The co-ordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement a project. The co-ordinator recruits, advises and assists training-place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision; develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A co-ordinator can also act as training-place host.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals;
- must be knowledgeable in the development and delivery of employment-related programs for women.

Training-place-host trainers:

- same as above, except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

- must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- must be unemployed women having difficulty making a successful transition into the labour force.

Proposals:

- must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-side and off-site training and work experience;
- should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;
- must include an equity plan (target levels for women, disabled people, natives and visible minorities);
- must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;
- must contain all relevant information on co-ordinators, participants and training-place hosts.

Time Frame
Sixteen to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent).

Operating costs:

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay allowances for participants;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $25 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for off-site training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

3. Severely Employment-Disadvantaged

Purpose
To provide on- and off-the-job training for persons who face significant barriers in securing and maintaining employment — by providing financial assistance to co-ordinators for operating and training costs; and by providing allowances for participants.

Sponsors:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Participants:

- must be unemployed, of legal school-leaving age and have difficulty in obtaining and keeping continuous employment.

Time Frame
Up to three years with annual review. Client eligible for up to 52 weeks.

Expenditures:

- capital costs: $50,000 over the life of the project.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay allowances for participants;
- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $50 per participant week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for off-site training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant.

4. Co-operative Education

Purpose
To stimulate the provision of developmental work-study experience for secondary and post-secondary students whose transition from student to full-time worker and integration to the labour market may be facilitated or enhanced by this measure.

Participants:

- secondary and post-secondary students.

Sponsors:

- post-secondary institutions and secondary school boards that arrange cooperative education;
- provincial-territorial governments;
- national non-profit associations that provide assistance in the delivery of this option.

Proposals:

- must provide for alternating periods of full-time study and work experience;
- must include overall long-range goals with respect to work/study learning;

- must contain a formal and concrete endorsement of the proposed project by the school board, the post-secondary chief executive officer and all key personnel;
- must contain a proof that the employment/work experiences provide training in skills that reflect current and future labour market demand;
- must outline specific measures to be undertaken to promote equality for students who are female, native, students with disabilities and visible minorities;
- must contain detailed information on frequency, length, supervision, quality of the work experiences to be provided by the employer, and projected expenses.

Time Frame
Maximum of four years as agreed when approved.

Operating costs:

- 85% of the actual expenditures in year one to a maximum of $68,000;
- 75% of the actual expenditures in year two to a maximum of $60,000;
- 55% of the actual expenditures in year three to a maximum of $44,000;
- 35% of the actual expenditures in year four to a maximum of $28,000;
- maximum of $200,000 to any given project.

5. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To provide occupational training to the labour force to meet the need for skills and to increase earning and employability.

Eligible trainees:

- same as Entry and Re-entry, except the participants must have been out of school for a minimum of one year;
- language training participants exempt from Entry and Re-entry eligibility include immigrants, interprovincial migrants, and natives — depending on their knowledge of the official language prevalent in the area.

Maximum expenditure per institution:

- $1 million (public institutions);
- $250,000 (private schools).

Income Support for Trainees:

- same as Entry and Re-entry.

Time Frame
Full-time courses average 18 weeks and are ordinarily less than 52 weeks; part-time courses (less than 25 hours a week) have a maximum duration of 1,820 hours.

6. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Job Entry and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Job Entry;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- maximum of $150,000 per year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal on a year-to-year basis.

Challenge '89

Purpose
To create employment opportunities for students to facilitate their future entry into the labour market.

The initiative includes five components. These are Summer Employment/Experience Development, Student Business Loans, Work Orientation Workshops, Canada Employment Centres (CECs) for Students and the Native Internship Program, and Business Drive for Jobs.

a) Summer Employment/Experience Development

Purpose
Provides subsidies to employers to create jobs for students that would not be available otherwise.

Employers:

- — private businesses, co-operatives with share capital, municipalities, educational institutions, native band councils, and non-profit organizations.

Participants:

- — students who intend to return to school on full-time basis in the fall; are legally entitled to work in Canada; have been hired after referral by a Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students; are not members of the employer's immediate family.

Employment opportunities:

- — jobs that relate to a field of study, discipline, future career, training program or that provide practical work experience that would benefit the student's future employability;
- — jobs that would be in addition to the jobs in place and to the jobs which would ordinarily be provided for students or other employees by the employer without the subsidy.

Time Frame
Six to 18 consecutive weeks.

Program contributions:

- — for public and non-profit sector employees, maximum wage subsidy per participant equal to the provincial/territorial adult minimum wage rate;
- — for private sector employers, maximum wage subsidy per participant up to 50% of wages paid, to $3 per hour.
- — for non-profit sector employers, employer's share of mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay; and overhead costs of up to $20 per work-week of employment.

b) Student Business Loans
Delivered by the Federal Business Development Bank.

Purpose
To develop entrepreneurial potential of students; to support provincial initiatives that provide interest-free loans and loan guarantees to manage summer businesses; and to provide the necessary funding (up to $3,000) in order to guarantee the loans given to students so that they may manage and operate small businesses.

c) Work Orientation Workshops

Purpose
To provide disadvantaged students and potential school-leavers with guidance on future participation in school and in the labour market.

Sponsor/Employer:

- — businesses, non-profit organizations, school boards, municipalities, provincial agencies and ad-hoc groups.

Participants:

- — elementary, secondary or CEGEP students;
- — students who are potential or recent early school dropouts.

Workshop activities:

- — life skills training;
- — financial management;
- — study of how companies function;
- — workplace practices and expectations;
- — relations with other workers and management;
- — skill requirements of different occupations;
- — job search techniques.

Program contributions:

- — maximum of $25,000 per proposal;
- — maximum of $400 per week for wages for trainees/instructors plus mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- — maximum of $50 per participant per workshop week to a maximum of $200 per participant;
- — maximum wage subsidy per trainee equal to provincial/territorial minimum young-worker or student wage rate plus mandatory employment-related costs;
- — maximum of $3000 for overhead costs.

Time Frame
Maximum of 14 weeks within an 18-week period.

d) Canada Employment Centres (CECs) for Students and the Native Internship Program

Purpose
Through the approximately 450 CECs for Students, to provide advice and referral service to help students find summer employment; and to assist employers obtain the services of students as temporary summer help.

Through the Native Internship Program, to provide native students with work experience in fields that relate to their career and vocational aspirations.

This component of the Challenge '89 is part of the national Hire-a-Student Campaign.

e) Business Drive for Jobs

Purpose
To encourage leading corporations and businesses to promote the hiring of students for unsubsidized jobs.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director, Industrial Adjustment Service
Marketing, Policy and Development
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Québec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-0931

Regional offices
Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

JOB DEVELOPMENT

Purpose
To assist long-term unemployed individuals to participate effectively in the labour market.

General eligibility criteria:

- be entitled to work in Canada;
- be unemployed but willing to work for at least 24 of the past 30 weeks, unless within a group designated by the minister as engaged in regular repetitive seasonal employment and, because of adverse climatic conditions in the current or previous season, failed to qualify for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits; or members of target groups specified in federal-provincial/territorial agreements or letters of understanding as being in need of the assistance provided under Job Development.

Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses and individuals;
- provincial government departments and agencies as last resort or as covered by federal-provincial agreements.

There are four types of activity or options under the program. These are General Projects, Individually Subsidized Jobs, Purchase of Training, and Delivery Assistance.

1. General Projects

Purpose
To provide training and work experience for participants by providing training costs, wage subsidies and other specified costs to employers who create projects.

Participants must meet general eligibility criteria.

Time Frame
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding. Extensions may be granted if warranted.

Commercial employers may receive:

- up to 60% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- wages for administrative staff up to the local prevailing wage rate;
- up to $8 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to help defray the cost of participation.

Non-profit employers may receive:

- up to 100% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- wages for administrative staff up to the local prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $50 per participant/week for overhead costs such as materials, travel, licences, up to an amount of $125 per participant/week when there is evidence that without the increased assistance the project would not proceed — providing that the unit cost per participant/week for wages of participants, mandatory employment-related costs and overhead costs does not exceed $350, and that the Director General/Director of Programs in the region authorizes the use of the enhanced assistance on a case-by-case basis.
- up to $8 per participant training hour for off-site training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to help defray participation costs.

2. Individually Subsidized Jobs

Purpose
To provide training and work experience designed for specific individuals through the provision of contributions to employers.

Participants must meet general eligibility criteria and be long-term unemployed individuals who face barriers to employment and are referred through a Canada Employment Centre.

Time Frame
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a federal-provincial/territorial agreement or letter of understanding.

For-profit employers may receive:

- up to 60% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $8 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to help defray participation costs.

Not-for-profit employers may receive:

- up to 100% of wages paid, up to $7.50 per hour, with a weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- wages for administrative staff;
- a contribution toward employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- up to $8 per participant training hour for off-site training;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to help defray participation costs.

3. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To meet the skill requirements of a changing economy, and increase the earning and employment potential of individual workers, by providing occupational training through the purchase of course places from public or private institutions.

Participants must meet general eligibility criteria.

Program contributions:

- Course purchase, trainee allowances.

4. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Job Development and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Job Development;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- maximum of $150,000 per year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal on a year-to-year basis.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director, Job Entry/Development
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-1827

Regional offices
Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

INNOVATIONS

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to pilot projects and other short-term activities that test new and cost-effective ways to improve the functioning of the Canadian labour market.

Eligible proponents:

- Businesses, organizations, educational institutions, provincial/territorial institutions, municipalities, individuals, and those Crown corporations not mainly funded through appropriations.

Proposals:

- must be for pilot programs, demonstration projects and developmental activities that will test new and cost-effective ways to improve the functioning of the labour market across Canada;
- must demonstrate that they could be applicable to the labour market on a wider or longer-term basis;
- must include an evaluation plan and measurable performance goals and results.

Time Frame
Activities that exceed one year may be approved in principle, but will be subject to review and assessment at agreement renewal time; as well, they are strictly limited to a maximum of three years.

Program contributions:

- no maximum program contribution per proposal;
- the proponent and other interested agencies are expected to make financial and "in-kind" contributions to the cost of an Innovations project;
- funding can be in the form of reimbursement of eligible expenditures, or of a payment for results obtained.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director General, Innovations
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 8th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-1832

Regional offices
Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SKILL INVESTMENT

Purpose
To assist workers whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological or market changes.

Seven options are available under the program. These are Retraining, Continuing Employment, Training Trust Fund, Relocation and Travel Assistance, Work Sharing, Purchase of Training, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Retraining

Purpose
To assist with the adjustment problems of small businesses (fewer than 100 employees), and to provide financial aid to employers who train or retrain workers. Funding can help pay wages and training costs.

Eligible employers:

- Businesses, organizations and Indian band councils.

Time Frame
The minimum training time is 80 hours. Agreements can last up to three years.

Financial assistance:

- up to 60% of wages for off-the-job training and 25% for on-the-job training;
- up to $7.50 per hour, weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to defray costs.

2. Continuing Employment

Purpose
To help people whose employment is threatened. To provide financial aid for training, wages and other costs for employers who hire and train displaced workers.

Eligible employers:

- Businesses, organizations and Indian band councils.

Participants:

- Workers who are in danger of losing, or who have recently lost, their jobs because of market or technological change.

Time Frame
The minimum training time is 80 hours. Agreements can last up to three years.

Financial assistance:

- up to 60% of wages for off-the-job training and 25% for on-the-job training;
- up to $7.50 per hour, weekly maximum of $300 per participant;
- up to $20 per participant training hour;
- up to $10,000 per disabled participant to defray costs.

3. Training Trust Fund

Purpose
To provide grants to a trust fund set up to finance training.

Eligible participants:

- Training trust funds are to be set up by employee associations independently or jointly with a business, organization or Indian band council. A board of trustees is reponsible for the administration of the fund. It also decides which workers receive training.

Time Frame
Contributions up to three years.

Program contributions:

- 50% of employee/employer contribution to $200,000 in year one;
- 33.3% to $100,000 in each of years two and three;
- employee/employer contributions not to exceed $400,000 over three years.

4. Relocation and Travel Assistance

Purpose
To provide funds to help pay the costs of relocating an individual or a group of workers.

Eligible employees:

- Individuals or groups of workers who are in danger of losing their jobs or who have lost their jobs because of technological or market change.

Financial assistance:

- up to $5,000 per individual, based on the distance travelled, number of dependants, etc.

5. Work Sharing

Purpose

To provide a reduced work week and partial compensation for reduced wages, to avert temporary layoffs, or to cushion the impact of permanent layoffs.

Eligible employers:

- Non-profit organizations and businesses that have been in operation for at least two years.

Participants:

- Permanent full- or part-time employees of the firm. The minimum number of employees in a work-sharing unit is two. Employees must file a claim for unemployment insurance and be eligible for benefits.

Time Frame

Workers may use their work-sharing days for training; and the federal government may reimburse the employer for a major portion of the direct training costs.

Financial assistance:

- work sharing is a voluntary program. Management and workers must both sign the agreement to reduce the work week by up to three days;
- workers receive UI benefits for hours not worked. The normal benefit rate of 60% of the average gross weekly earnings to a maximum of $339 per week applies;
- employers continue to pay employees for employee benefits and regular hours worked;
- agreements normally operate between six and 26 weeks, with extensions possible in special circumstances.

6. Purchase of Training

Purpose

To purchase training either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators.

Eligible employees:

- Workers whose employment is threatened by technological and market changes.

Time Frame

Normally, under one year. If places in a two-year course are purchased, they are restricted to clients with a minimum five years attachment to the labour force (employed for 50% of that period).

Training Costs:

- EIC pays directly or indirectly through co-ordinators.

7. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Skill Investment and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose

To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Skill Investment;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;
- maximum of $150,000 per year.

Time Frame

Maximum of one year subject to renewal on a year-to-year basis.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director, Skill Shortages — Investment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-1501

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SKILL SHORTAGES

Purpose
To assist, through training and relocation assistance, in meeting labour market needs for workers in designated areas of current or anticipated occupational skill shortages.

Four options exist within the program. These are Workplace-based Training, Purchase of Training, Relocation and Travel Assistance, and Delivery Assistance.

1. Workplace-based Training

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to employers to train employees in designated occupational skills.

Sponsor/Employer:

- Businesses, organizations, Indian band councils and, in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, municipalities with 2500 inhabitants or less.

Participants:

- Current and newly hired employees capable of undertaking designated occupational training.

Time Frame
Three weeks to three years for full-time training; 80 hours to three years for part-time training.

Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages during off-the-job training, up to $7.50 per hour to a maximum of $300;
- 25% of weekly wages during on-the-job training, up to $7.50 per hour to a maximum of $300.

Training costs:

- up to $20 per participant training hour.

Other costs:

- up to $10,000 per disabled trainee or administrative staff member over the life of the project may be made available to an employer training disabled persons, for provision of facilities and equipment.

2. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To purchase courses, either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators, for training related to regionally or nationally designated existing or potential occupational skill shortages, except for the classroom portion of apprentice training.

Participants:

- Unemployed workers. Two- and three-year courses restricted to clients with a minimum of five-years attachment to the labour force (employed 50% of that period).

Time Frame
Normally, under one year.

Type of expenditure:

Tuition, trainee allowances, living costs away from home, commuting and dependent-care allowances.

3. Relocation and Travel Assistance

Purpose
To provide funds for relocation costs for individuals able to fill jobs designated as skilled occupations.

Participants:

- Individuals willing to relocate to take employment in occupations designated under Skill Shortages.

Program contributions:

- relocation assistance up to a maximum of $5,000 per individual, based on the distance travelled, the number of dependants and annual income of the new job;
- travel assistance for job interviews and temporary employment (six months or less) based on distance travelled. Overnight accommodation allowance is also available.

4. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Skill Shortages and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose
To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

- businesses, organizations and individuals.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

- their implementation supports the objective of Skill Shortages;
- the application has the capability to enhance delivery;
- the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;
- there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

- funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;
- a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;
- overhead costs;

- maximum of $150,000 per year.

Time Frame
Maximum of one year subject to renewal on a year-to-year basis.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director, Skill Shortages — Investment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-1501

Regional offices
Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

Purpose
To assist communities in their own efforts to identify, develop, and undertake measures to help individuals adjust and adapt to a changing economic environment and to expand permanent employment.

Eligibility:

- Non-metropolitan communities in greatest need — with exceptionally high unemployment or experiencing or anticipating major layoffs in their main industries. Communities are selected by Employment and Immigration Canada in consultation and co-operation with other federal departments, provinces and territories.

Sponsorship:

- Community Futures supports the organization and financing of local community committees representative of labour, business, government, and other community interests. Committees are charged with needs identification, problem analysis, assessing recovery potential, economic planning, and program-supporting activities. Community Futures committees may receive up to $400,000 during a maximum period of six years. The maximum per year is $100,000.

Community Futures has six program options from which the Community Futures committee can choose those most suitable to its needs. These options are Self-Employment Incentive, Business Development Centres, Purchase of Training, Relocation and Exploratory, Community Initiatives Fund, and Delivery Assistance.

The Community Futures options are available to selected communities for up to five-years — except for the Community Initiatives Fund, which has a three-year maximum.

1. Self-Employment Incentive

Purpose
To provide income for a maximum of one year per participant to enable unemployed workers to become self-employed.

Recipients or those entitled to Unemployment Insurance (UI) or welfare are eligible to receive $200 a week for up to 52 weeks each.

2. Business Development Centres

Purpose
To provide locally managed technical and advisory services and loan assistance to small businesses to generate new or to preserve existing jobs.

Type of expenditure:

- operation of Business Development Centre (BDC) without investment fund: $500,000 maximum ($100,000 in each year);
- operation of BDC with investment fund: $750,000 maximum ($150,000 for each year);
- grants for investment fund up to $1.55 million;
- $75,000 maximum to each business venture.

3. Purchase of Training

Purpose
To purchase training courses, either directly by EIC or indirectly through co-ordinators.

Expenditures include course purchases, trainee allowances, and trainee travel allowances. Training can last 52 weeks per trainee, with the possibility of extending it further with authorization by the regional manager/director of Employment and Immigration Canada.

4. Relocation and Exploratory

Purpose
To help individuals or groups of workers and their families relocate for employment opportunities in other locales.

Up to $5,000 per worker may be authorized for relocation and exploratory assistance ($7,500 under special circumstances with ministerial discretion).

5. Community Initiatives Fund

Purpose
To provide financial support for community initiatives for employment growth and recovery, when they cannot be supported under other federal programs.

The cost of wages, professional services, training, research, evaluation, travel and administration is shared. There is no maximum except for firms and individuals — where the maximum is $50,000.

6. Delivery Assistance

Delivery Assistance is a tool to assist EIC in the delivery of Community Futures and a means to obtain specialized expertise that EIC staff would not reasonably have.

Purpose

To provide funds to co-ordinators to assist in delivery of the program.

Co-ordinators:

— businesses, organizations and individuals.

Proposals must demonstrate that:

— their implementation supports the objective of Community Futures;

— the application has the capability to enhance delivery;

— the applicant does not provide the service as part of its regular activities;

— there is a need for the activities.

The co-ordinator may receive:

— funds to pay wages of administrative staff up to the prevailing wage rate;

— a contribution toward mandatory employment-related costs such as CPP/QPP, UI, vacation pay;

— overhead costs;

— maximum of $150,000 per year.

Time Frame

Maximum of one year subject to renewal on a year-to-year basis.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Director, Community Futures
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-2337

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Federal-provincial agreements have been developed to divert social assistance funds from the Canada Assistance Plan to Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) and provincial programs for the benefit of social assistance recipients, for whom program participation is voluntary. The total federal contribution will therefore be $600 million over four years ending in March 1990.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Yukon. These agreements have been extended and will be in force until March 31, 1991. The federal contribution will be up to $200 million for 1990-91, subject to matching by participating provinces and territories. A new generation of long-term, flexible and fiscally responsible agreements is being developed by the Deputy Ministers' Steering Committee. It is expected that, nationally, approximately 25% of CJS participants will be social assistance recipients.

For Further Information

National headquarters

Executive Director, Canadian Jobs Strategy — Employment Services
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing adress: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7363

Regional offices

Regional officials are listed by titles and phone numbers after the description of Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

SECTION 25 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Purpose

To create skill maintenance opportunities for unemployed persons.

Sponsor/Employer:

— non-profit organizations, businesses, municipalities and individuals;

— federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-governmental organization, business or individual to act as employer.

Participants:

— Those who are receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits or are eligible for UI at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, native people and disabled persons.

Proposals:

Projects must create at least three new jobs and not displace any existing employees or volunteers. Projects should have objectives which can be completed in a specific time frame.

Time Frame
Six to 52 weeks.

Participants may receive up to $363 per person per week, with a ceiling of $125 per week for other costs.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director, Regional Operations
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-2728

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Canadian Job Strategy and Section 25. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director General
Tel.: (709) 772-5331 or 772-5345

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Director General
Tel.: (902) 426-2988

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Director General
Tel.: (902) 566-7651

Fredericton, New Brunswick
Director General
Tel.: (506) 452-3710

Montreal, Quebec
Executive Director
Tel.: (514) 283-3964

Willowdale, Ontario
Executive Director
Tel.: (416) 224-4500 or 224-4501

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Director General
Tel.: (204) 983-2231

Regina, Saskatchewan
Director General
Tel.: (306) 780-6255

Edmonton, Alberta
Director General
Tel.: (403) 495-2424

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
Director
Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Vancouver, British Columbia
Director General
Tel.: (604) 666-2282

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

(Component of the Canada Agricultural Employment Services Program)

Administered By
Labour Market Services Branch and Employment.

Purpose
The purpose is to enable Canada and participating provinces to co-operate and/or share the costs of recruiting and moving agricultural workers, supporting research programs, promoting employment opportunities, formalizing guidelines for improving working and living conditions, and other measures.

Authority or Background
Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) replace federal-provincial agricultural employment development agreements which expired on March 31, 1989. An MOU establishes a federal-provincial agricultural employment development committee responsible for identifying and recommending cost-shared agricultural programs and initiatives to be funded under a contribution agreement.

Time Frame
The MOU will continue unless terminated by either party on at least three months' written notice. Contribution agreements are negotiated each year and expire March 31.

Financing and Operation
The parties submit annual budget forecasts and program plans identifying the total anticipated federal and provincial costs to be shared for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

Contribution agreements pay the cost of activities such as:

- construction and renovations to house seasonal agricultural workers;

- research and development involved in surveys of recruitment and training needs, or improvements to working and living conditions;
- administrative services contribution agreements supporting the programs, including expenses of the federal-provincial agricultural employment development committees;
- transportation to and from the work site when there is no public transit to serve workers.

For Further Information
Director General
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH

Administered By
Operations Branch, Employment.

Purpose
The objective of Outreach is to complement Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to designated client groups who have difficulty competing in the labour market and who cannot be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is women, long-term unemployed, aboriginal peoples, persons with disabilities, youth, offenders and ex-offenders, isolated communities, visible minorities, immigrants, older workers, and others experiencing employment difficulties.

Authority or Background
Outreach was created in 1972 under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program, and is now funded from the unemployment insurance account.

Time Frame
Contracts for service with the various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The Minister of Employment and Immigration normally reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation
Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, EIC may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal contract for service may then be entered into with the project sponsor. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with EIC monitoring the operational and financial performance and making payments periodically upon satisfactory compliance with the contract's terms.

Payments
Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future, expenditures. Total expenditures were $19.2 million for 1985-86; $23.1 million for 1986-87; $23.8 million for 1987-88; and $23.4 for 1988-89. The 1989-90 budget is $24.3 million.

For Further Information
National headquarters
Director
Specialized Services Directorate
Operations Branch, Employment
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7391 or 953-7394

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding Outreach. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director, Programs
Tel.: (709) 772-5339

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 426-2757

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Director, Operations
Tel.: (902) 566-7673

Fredericton, New Brunswick
Director, Operations
Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Montreal, Quebec
Director General, Programs
Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Willowdale, Ontario
Director General, Operations
Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Director, Programs
Tel.: (204) 983-6056

Regina, Saskatchewan
Director, Operations
Tel.: (306) 780-6690

Edmonton, Alberta (serves Alberta and N.W.T.)
Director, Operations
Tel.: (403) 495-2425

Vancouver, British Columbia (serves B.C. and Yukon)
Director, Operations
Tel.: (604) 666-0782

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS (RED SEAL) PROGRAM

Administered By

Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program Secretariat, staffed and maintained by EIC's Occupational and Career Information Branch. The branch also provides the federal representative for the program's federal-provincial-territorial co-ordinating committee.

Purpose

To increase the interprovincial mobility of journeymen/women in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for tradesmen/women, and to co-ordinate the development and publication of interprovincial trade examinations within the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background

EIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

Employment and Immigration Canada staffs and maintains a secretariat that co-ordinates provincial and territorial activities geared to reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journeymen/women in a number of trades. EIC also funds and co-ordinates the translation, printing and distribution of interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal-related printed materials.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director General, Occupational and Career Information Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 953-7434

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES

Administered By

Settlement Branch, Immigration.

Purpose

The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped Program, the Joint Assistance Program, the Unaccompanied Minors Program, and the Women at Risk Program. The objective of these programs is to facilitate the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who would otherwise be considered unsuitable for admission to Canada under the government's annual refugee plan, but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority or Background

All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and, in Newfoundland and Manitoba, under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreements. (Although these agreements with both Newfoundland and Manitoba have now lapsed, normal procedures remain in effect until new agreements can be renegotiated with each province.) In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Ontario also participate.

Time Frame

These are continuing programs developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation

The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining, normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments

Financial assistance is provided by Employment and Immigration Canada under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director
Settlement Branch, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-3255

Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter. Contact the Regional Director, Immigration.

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

Administered By
Immigration Group and External Affairs Canada.

Purpose
The 1978 Cullen-Couture Agreement, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Bienvenu Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement outlines the federal and provincial roles in selecting certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition, the Agreement establishes the consultative mechanisms necessary for implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority or Background
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time by giving six months' written notice.

Section 108 of the Immigration Act authorizes the minister to enter into an agreement with any province for the purpose of facilitating the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of immigration policies and programs. The 1987 Constitutional Accord commits Canada to conclude an immigration agreement with Quebec as soon as possible. It will subsequently receive constitutional protection under the proposed amendment to the Constitution Act, 1867. Negotiations are underway with Quebec for an immigration agreement that will replace the Cullen-Couture Agreement.

Financing and Operation
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec" with the permission of External Affairs Canada.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual leases of tenancy and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information

Executive Director, Immigration
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-2097

Director
Intergovernmental Relations Division
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Senior Advisor
Office of the Senior Advisor
for Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs Canada
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Immigration Policy and Settlement branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional directors of Immigration of Employment and Immigration Canada, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose
The letter of understanding signed with Newfoundland and Manitoba facilitated the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority or Background
Letters of understanding signed by federal ministers with Manitoba (September 1988) and Newfoundland (August 1982).

Time Frame
The agreements are effective for five years from date of signature. On expiry, usual procedures are continued until new agreements are renegotiated.

Financing and Operation
The provinces make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information

National headquarters
Director, Intergovernmental Relations Division
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director, Settlement
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase II, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Titles and phone numbers of EIC regional officials to contact regarding the Special Needs Refugees Agreement. Regional office addresses are listed at the end of the EIC chapter.

St. John's, Newfoundland
Director of Immigration
Tel.: (709) 772-4071

Winnipeg, Manitoba
Director of Immigration
Tel.: (204) 983-3754

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

Administered By
Immigration Branch, Immigration Group.

Purpose
To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canadian society.

Authority or Background
Sections 7 and 108 of the Immigration Act as well as agreements signed at the ministerial level with seven provinces: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation
The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information
Director
Migration and Demographic Policy
Immigration Policy Branch
Employment and Immigration Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9
Tel.: (819) 994-6347

Regional offices of Employment and Immigration Canada

Newfoundland
Employment and Immigration Canada
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Nova Scotia
Employment and Immigration Canada
Metropolitan Place
99 Wyse Road
P.O. Box 1350
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

Prince Edward Island
Employment and Immigration Canada
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

New Brunswick
Employment and Immigration Canada
615 Prospect Street West
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Quebec
Employment and Immigration Canada
1441 St. Urbain Street
P.O. Box 7500, Station A
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3L4

Ontario
Employment and Immigration Canada
700 — 4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Manitoba
Employment and Immigration Canada
Eaton Place
710 — 330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Saskatchewan
Employment and Immigration Canada
Financial Building
400 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Alberta — Northwest Territories
Employment and Immigration Canada
1440 — 9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C8

Employment and Immigration Canada
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
Bag 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

British Columbia — Yukon Territory
Employment and Immigration Canada
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

The services and activities of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR) include establishing and maintaining effective policies, strategies and programs for the supply and efficient use of fossil fuels and non-conventional energy resources; geology; geophysics; surveying; mapping; remote sensing; research and development of mining and metallurgical technology; economic analyses; and policy analysis and development.

EMR operates through three major programs: Energy; Minerals and Earth Sciences; and Administration, which provides common services to the department.

ENERGY PROGRAM

The Energy Program consists of the Energy Sector, and the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration.

The Energy Sector establishes (and provides analysis and advice on) federal energy policies, strategies and activities, with due regard to their economic, social, regional and environmental impacts. It is also involved in promoting energy growth and security, federal-provincial agreements on energy pricing and matters relating to Canada's international energy relations.

The Energy Sector also seeks to improve the efficiency of energy use in Canada. It also promotes the orderly development and efficient allocation of adequate, secure and cost-effective sources of petroleum, natural gas, uranium and nuclear energy, electricity, and transportation fuels to meet Canada's foreseeable energy requirements, emergency needs, and export opportunities.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) administers and regulates the exploration, development and production of oil and gas resources on frontier lands not covered under Accord legislation with the provinces.

MINERALS AND EARTH SCIENCES PROGRAM

The Minerals and Earth Sciences Program provides scientific knowledge, data, technologies and expertise in the earth- and mineral-related sciences, with emphasis on the mineral and energy resources of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas. The program consists of four sectors: Mineral Policy; Mineral and Energy Technology; The Geological Survey of Canada; and Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing.

The Mineral Policy Sector assesses, recommends and implements policies, strategies and programs to foster the development of the minerals and metals industry, and ensures its maximum contribution to the Canadian economy.

The Mineral and Energy Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the Office of Energy Research and Development, and the Explosives Branch.

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) Sector provides comprehensive geological, geophysical and geochemical knowledge, technology and expertise concerning the Canadian landmass (including the underlying solid earth, offshore areas, mineral and energy resources). GSC is also responsible for conditions affecting land and seabed use for exploitation of mineral and energy resources, the estimation of the resource base of Canada, land use, public safety and security, and formulation of policies.

The Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector comprises the Canada Centre for Surveying; the Canada Centre for Mapping, including the Canada Centre for Geomatics in Sherbrooke, Quebec; Planning, Co-ordination and Cartographic Services; the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing; and the Geographic Information Systems Division. The sector works closely with provincial and territorial governments and agencies to co-ordinate federal and provincial programs, and ensures an information exchange on activities of mutual interest.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Canada — Manitoba Nelson River Transmission Agreement (1966) 10-2

Canada — Manitoba Nelson River Transmission Agreement (1977) 10-2

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 10-3

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Malvern Radioactively Contaminated Soil 10-3

Canada — British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on Surrey, B.C. Radioactively Contaminated Soil 10-4

Hydro-Quebec Research Institute Agreement 10-4

Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 10-5

Nova Scotia — New Brunswick Interconnection 10-5

The Western Accord — An Agreement Between the Governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on Oil and Gas Pricing and Taxation 10-5

Agreement Between the Government of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Hibernia Consortium, to Proceed with the Development of the Hibernia Oil Field Offshore of Newfoundland 10-6

Agreement Among the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the Government of Saskatchewan with Husky Oil Operations Limited

to Construct a Crude Oil Upgrader Near Lloydminster on the Alberta—Saskatchewan Border 10-6
Agreement Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited on Newgrade Energy Inc. Heavy Oil Upgrader 10-7
Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Fossil Fuel Research, Development and Demonstration (R, D&D) Program (1981) 10-7
Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 10-8
Canada — British Columbia — Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver Agreement on the Vancouver Island Pipeline Project 10-8
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement on Offshore Petroleum Resources Management and Revenue Sharing: The Atlantic Accord 10-9
Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund 10-9
Agreement Among the Governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on Natural Gas Markets and Prices 10-10
Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Petroleum Resources Management and Revenue Sharing: The Nova Scotia Accord 10-10
Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund 10-10
Geographic Information Technology Development Program 10-11
Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Ontario 10-11
Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in the Northwest Territories 10-11
Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Newfoundland 10-12
Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Saskatchewan 10-12
Remote Sensing, Mapping and Resource Information Systems Development in British Columbia 10-12
Remote Sensing Technology Enhancement Program in the Northwest Territories 10-12
Alberta — Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 10-13
Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Rockburst Research 10-13
Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 10-14
Agreement on Quebec City Geoscience Centre 10-14
Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 10-15
Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names 10-15
Canada—Quebec Mineral Development Agreement ... 10-15
Canada—Ontario Mineral Development Agreement ... 10-16
Canada—British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement 10-16

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority or Background
Agreement entered into February 1966 and amended March 1978.

Time Frame
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April 1974, and will terminate in April 2019.

Financing and Operation
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by, Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45-year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information
D. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — MANITOBA NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority or Background
Government decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March 1977 and amended in 1978 and 1988.

Time Frame
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation

The total cost of the project is estimated to be $618 million. The government has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment.

Payments

Loans to Manitoba Hydro amounted to $139 million as of March 31, 1989.

For Further Information

D. Burpee, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment.

Purpose

To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Time Frame

A ten-year generic research and development (R&D) program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept by March 1991, has been agreed upon. Under this R&D program, Ontario Hydro will develop storage and transportation methods, and AECL will develop immobilization and disposal methods. The process for acceptance of the concept was initiated October 4, 1989, and will involve an environmental review, according to the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP), of the specific concept of deep geologic disposal of nuclear fuel wastes, along with a broad range of nuclear fuel waste management issues. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until after government acceptance of feasibility.

Financing and Operation

Ontario Hydro fund their work on storage and transportation and, until 1986, contributed between $1 million and $2 million a year to the AECL program. In 1987, Ontario Hydro agreed to a $12.5 million contribution to the AECL Program. AECL's budget (averaging $37 million a year) has been set at $25 million to completion of the concept assessment phase. Forty percent of the funding for the first six years was provided from the Energy Envelope, the remainder from AECL's research budget. Funding for this program is presently under negotiation as part of the overall AECL restructuring.

AECL issues annual reports and its program is subjected to annual review by an independent technical advisory committee of scientists. AECL has produced its second interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a co-ordinating committee with two provincial and three federal members;

2) a policy committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Energy Sector of EMR as members.

Payments

On the basis that the concept of geological disposal is found to be safe and acceptable, federal funds expended on this program may, in the long term, be recoverable in spinoff benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and storage of radioactively contaminated waste in the Malvern area of Scarborough, Ontario.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and Ontario issued November 3, 1983.

Time Frame

Phase 1 — Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.

Phase 2 — Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before 10-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation

Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost. A court decision in June 1987 gave legal approval to proceed with the planned storage arrangements. A decision by Ontario on both the choice of site and on proceeding with interim storage is still required before the LLRWMO can proceed with the project. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

The federal and Ontario governments are co-operating on remedial action to alleviate the problem of high levels of radon gas found in the basements of a number of the houses on McClure Crescent in Malvern.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office (LLRWMO).

Purpose

To formalize the co-operative arrangement for removal and disposal of radiactively contaminated waste in Surrey, B.C.

Authority or Background

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia issued in June 1984.

Time Frame

Agreement to dispose of the material by 1989.

Financing and Operation

The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the LLRWMO, participate if requested in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting, and co-operate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately $1 million. The LLRWMO will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The on-site clean up and storage were completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives have been documented.

On October 12, 1989 an independent siting task force was set up to implement a siting process based on the report "Opting to Co-operation." The task force will report to the Minister and will be financially supported by, and (for administration matters) accountable to, the LLRWMO.

For Further Information

P.A. Brown, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE AGREEMENT

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

The purpose of the Agreement is to assist the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies: by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance; by providing materials, and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy; and by ensuring effective dissemination of research results.

Authority or Background

Order in Council of July 3, 1970.

Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame

Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981.

Financing and Operation

The program was administered by a review board consisting of three members appointed by the federal government and three members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

Payments

Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over four years. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over 10 years.

For Further Information

E.M. Warnes, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority or Background

A Canada — Newfoundland agreement to establish the corporation was signed November 24, 1978.

Time Frame

During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders are as yet unable to decide whether to proceed with a project pending the outcome of litigation and negotiation between Quebec and Newfoundland regarding the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation

LCDC is a provincial-federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments

It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information

E.M Warnes, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority or Background

Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame

The project was placed in service in June 1980. New Brunswick's annual loan repayments expire in 2011; Nova Scotia's expire in 2009.

Financing and Operation

Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981, special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments

Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million, of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and $0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information

E.M. Warnes, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority or Background

Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame

The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation

The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information
David Oulton, Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AND THE HIBERNIA CONSORTIUM, TO PROCEED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIBERNIA OIL FIELD OFFSHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Newfoundland; Chevron Canada Resources; Gulf Canada Resources Limited; Mobil Oil Canada; and Petro-Canada Inc.

Purpose
To develop the 525-650 million barrel oil field about 315 km east-southeast of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Authority or Background
The project covered by the Statement of Principles, signed on July 18, 1988, refers to the development project described in the Hibernia Development Plan approved by the Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board in its Decision 86.01, pursuant to section 139 of Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame
The construction phase will begin in 1990; production is expected to commence in late 1996.

Financing and Operation
The Government of Canada will contribute 25% of the pre-production capital costs (up to a maximum of $1.04 billion) and will guarantee loans for 40% of the pre-production capital costs (to a maximum guarantee of $1.66 billion). In addition, the Government of Canada has agreed to provide up to $300 million in price-indexed interest assistance and a $175 million temporary financing facility to cover 40% of construction costs in excess of $5.6 billion, or to insulate the project from negative cash flow to the extent caused by debt service payments on the guaranteed debt.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador will remove the retail sales tax on project capital costs, reduce the retail sales tax on operating costs to 4%, adopt a price-sensitive royalty regime, and provide $11 million to the project for specific engineering activities in the province. There will also be a $95 million contribution from the Canada-Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund to assist in the construction of the gravity base and main support frame assembly site at Come-By-Chance. Further details are contained in the agreement.

For Further Information
S. O'Dell, Deputy Director-General
Economic and Financial Analysis Branch, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of Energy
East Block, Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN WITH HUSKY OIL OPERATIONS LIMITED TO CONSTRUCT A CRUDE OIL UPGRADER NEAR LLOYDMINSTER ON THE ALBERTA—SASKATCHEWAN BORDER

Administered By
Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy, Alberta; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Husky Oil Operations Limited.

Purpose
To finance, build and operate a $1.267 billion crude oil upgrader near Lloydminster on the Alberta—Saskatchewan border.

Authority or Background
The Joint Venture Agreement was signed by the governments of Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan jointly with Husky Oil Operations Limited on September 2, 1988. The Canadian portion of the investment is authorized under the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame
Construction of the facility began in late 1988 and will be completed in 1992.

Financing and Operation
The upgrader is owned by a joint venture of the three governments and Husky Oil Operations Limited. Their investments are: Government of Canada - 31.67%; Government of Alberta - 24.17%; Government of Saskatchewan - 17.5%; and

Husky Oil Operations Limited - 26.67%. Further details are contained in the Agreement.

For Further Information

M.J. Perron
Project Monitoring, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of Energy
9945-108 Street, 10th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2C9

David Hughes, Director
Corporate Projects
Crown Management Board of Saskatchewan
2400 College Avenue, Suite 300
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1C8

Husky Oil Operations Limited
700-8th Avenue SW., 40th Floor
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3G7

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By

Energy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada; Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan; and Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose

To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader will be fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (Phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame

Construction commenced in the summer of 1986. The upgrader began operating in early November, 1988. This event was marked by a "First Oil In" celebration in Regina on November 9, 1988.

Financing and Operation

The Project agreement of December 23, 1987 provides the project with loans which will be fully guaranteed by the governments of Canada (43.3%) and Saskatchewan (56.7%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness which may be guaranteed is limited to a maximum of $635 million; $360 million by Saskatchewan and $275 million by Canada. In addition, Saskatchewan has agreed to fund, to a maximum of $158.75 million, 20 percent of the costs of the project by equity investment in NewGrade. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information

S. O'Dell, Deputy Director-General
Economic and Financial Analysis Branch, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of Energy and Mines
Toronto-Dominion Bank Building
1914 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4V4

NewGrade Energy Inc.
P.O. Box 3479
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3J8

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To encourage the research, development and demonstration of new technologies that facilitate the expanded production and use of Saskatchewan's fossil fuel resources, with particular emphasis on heavy oil and lignite coal.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan Memorandum of Understanding October 26, 1981 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-5-2948.

Time Frame

The program started in fiscal year 1983-84 and although the latest approval extended the expiry date to end of fiscal year 1990-91, funding terminated on March 31, 1988. Any further funds are to be allocated from the EMR resource base.

Financing and Operation

A four-member management committee reviewed and selected, for total or partial funding, fossil fuel research projects and industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects.

Payments

Canada's share under this agreement was not to exceed $15 million (50% of the total) over five years, of which $8,003,537 was paid until March 31, 1988. There was $574,000 allocated from within EMR's budget for 1988-89 and $200,000 for 1989-90, to fund the horizontal-well project in the Tangle Flags area of Saskatchewan.

Impact

Application of the successful methods and novel ideas generated as a result of this program could result in additional supplies of some 50 km^3 from Saskatchewan's heavy oil reserves (in the early 1990's) and much higher levels of utilization of lignite coal for an estimated economic activity worth more than $0.75 billion annually.

For Further Information

Rob Conn, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By

Energy Sector.

Purpose

To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority or Background

Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement October 4, 1976; Order-in-Council P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame

There was no fixed expiry date for this agreement; however, it was decided to terminate funding at the end of 1986-1987.

Financing and Operation

A four-member management committee reviewed and selected, for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program was shared fifty-fifty between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.111 million. The actual total federal contribution until the end of 1986-87 was $6,572,781.

For Further Information

Rob Conn, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA — PACIFIC COAST ENERGY COMPANY OF VANCOUVER AGREEMENT ON THE VANCOUVER ISLAND PIPELINE PROJECT

Administered By

The Project Monitoring Division of the Economic and Financial Analysis Branch of EMR is responsible for the monitoring of the project, including payment of contributions.

Purpose

To provide for the construction and operation of the pipeline from the mainland of Vancouver to and including Vancouver Island, that will supply natural gas service to industrial customers and to local distribution utilities serving residential and commercial customers along the route of the pipeline.

Authority or Background

A binding agreement was signed November 2, 1989 by the governments of Canada and British Columbia jointly with Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver. The federal government's portion of the contribution is authorized under the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act.

Time Frame

Construction of the pipeline began in December 1989 and is expected to be completed in September 1991.

Financing and Operation

The pipeline will be owned by Pacific Coast Energy Company (PCEC). The estimated construction cost of $280 million will be shared by the three signatories in the following proportions: Canada will pay 60% of costs to a maximum of $150 million, of which $50 million is repayable; British Columbia will pay 10% of costs to a maximum of $25 million, which is repayable; and PCEC will pay the non-government portion, plus the repayment of the contributions.

For Further Information
M.J. Perron
Project Monitoring, Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
617 Government Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Pacific Coast Energy Company
1333 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3K9

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration.

Purpose
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background
Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (The Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985; and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act proclaimed April 4, 1987.

Time Frame
The Agreement commenced February 11, 1985 and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Act.

For Further Information
Maurice Taschereau, Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Tower B, 15th Floor
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 993-3760

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Newfoundland Department of Mines and Energy.

Purpose
The fund was established to help pay the costs of the social and economic infrastructure related to oil and gas development off the Newfoundland coast, before production begins. The fund also aims to ensure that the Newfoundland economy is well positioned to reap the economic benefits of offshore development.

Authority or Background
The Canada — Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 228-235.

Time Frame
The development fund was part of the Atlantic Accord between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, signed on February 11, 1985. Since then, over $200 million have been allocated to projects approved under the fund. The fund will conclude on April 1, 1993, or at the commencement of production, whichever is the latter. However, payments will continue for approved projects in progress at the termination date.

Financing and Operation
The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund is a $300 million fund cost shared 75:25 by the governments of Canada and of Newfoundland and Labrador respectively.

The Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial representatives, monitors and reviews the implementation of projects.

A project management steering committee with representatives from the two governments and the primary contractors oversees each project.

For Further Information
D.R. Whelan, Director General
Policy Analysis and Co-ordination Branch
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Tower B, 15th Floor
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 993-3760

AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND PRICES

Administered By
Energy Sector.

Purpose
To create the conditions for a more flexible and market-oriented pricing regime for natural gas, including an orderly transition which is fair to consumers and producers and which will enhance the possibilities for price and other terms to be freely negotiated between buyers and sellers.

Authority or Background
Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and energy ministers of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on October 31, 1985.

Time Frame
The agreement was effective November 1, 1985. The next 12 months was to mark the transition to a fully market-sensitive pricing regime. As of November 1, 1986, the wholesale prices of all natural gas in interprovincial trade are determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. No expiry date for the agreement was specified.

Financing and Operation
TransCanada PipeLines' transportation toll increase approved by the National Energy Board for implementation on November 1, 1985 was paid for the period of November 1, 1985 to October 31, 1986 by the Government of Canada, by means of funds received from the Government of Alberta under the Market Development Incentive Payments. As part of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments undertook to review certain tests and legislation and to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of the provisions in order to ensure that the intent and objectives of the agreement were achieved. The latter remains an ongoing activity.

For Further Information
David Oulton, Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE PETROLEUM RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD

Administered By
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration.

Purpose
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority or Background
The Nova Scotia Accord signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986; and the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, which received royal assent on July 21, 1988.

Time Frame
The agreement was effective on August 26, 1986 and has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible for sharing the operational costs of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act.

For Further Information
Maurice Taschereau, Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Tower B, 15th Floor
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 993-3760

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA OFFSHORE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Administered By
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology.

Purpose
The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund was established to defray infrastructure costs directly or indirectly related to the exploration for, or development, production or transportation of, oil and gas in the Nova Scotia offshore area.

Authority or Background
The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act, Part VI, sections 233-238.

Time Frame
The development fund was established as a result of the Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Petroleum Resources Management and Revenue Sharing taking effect August 26, 1986.

Funding for projects under the development fund will end when petroleum production commences in the offshore area and the day on which cumulative volume of production reaches an amount equal to one billion cubic metres of gas or an equivalent amount of natural gas liquids or oil. To date $199.5 million has been allocated to projects approved under the fund.

Financing and Operation
The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund is a $200 million forgiveable loan to the province.

The Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund Committee, composed of two federal and two provincial government representatives, monitors and reviews approved projects.

For Further Information
D.R. Whelan, Director General
Policy Analysis and Co-ordination Branch
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Energy, Mines and Resources
Tower B, 15th Floor
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 993-3760

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in enhancing the public usefulness of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Authority or Background
Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with the 10 provinces.

Time Frame
The program will continue until 1994.

Financing and Operation
The current program is $16 million over five years, to be financed equally between the federal government and the provinces. There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance the components of the program for which it is responsible.

For Further Information
J. Hugh O'Donnell, Assistant Deputy Minister
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 995-4449

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN ONTARIO

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed in January 1988.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1989-90 fiscal year were: federal government, $100,000; Ontario, $190,000. The 1990-91 forecast is: federal government, $60,000; Ontario, $150,000.

For Further Information
T. Alfoldi
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed in July 1989.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1989-90 fiscal year were: federal government $60,000; territorial, $80,000. The 1990-91 forecast is: federal government, $60,000; territorial, $85,000.

For Further Information
T. Alfoldi
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed in July 1989.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1989-90 fiscal year were: federal government, $50,000; Newfoundland, $85,000. The 1990-91 forecast is: federal government, $30,000; Newfoundland, $75,000.

For Further Information
T. Alfoldi
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

RADAR APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in radar applications of remote sensing.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of understanding signed in June 1989.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1989-90 fiscal year were: federal government, $30,000; Saskatchewan, $25,000. The 1990-91 forecast is: federal government, $30,000; Saskatchewan, $75,000.

For Further Informaiton
T. Alfoldi
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

REMOTE SENSING, MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To co-operate in remote sensing, mapping and resource information systems development.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of Understanding signed in March 1988.

Time Frame
The program will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
There will be no transfer of funds. Each party will finance the components of the program for which it is responsible. Funding under the program has not been determined.

For Further Information
L. Sayn-Wittgenstein, Director General
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2718

REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To demonstrate the value of remote sensing techniques for managing Northwest Territories natural resources.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of Understanding signed in October 1986.

Time Frame
The program will continue until November, 1990.

Financing and Operation
There is no transfer of funds. Each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Approximate expenditures for the 1989-90 fiscal year were: federal government, $158,000; Northwest Territories, $169,000. The 1990-91 forecast is: federal government, $110,000; Northwest Territories, $115,000.

For Further Information
T. Alfoldi
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1547 Merivale Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7
Tel.: (613) 952-2803

ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector.

Purpose
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels, excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy-related research and development.

Authority or Background
Exchange of letters between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta in October and November 1976.

Time Frame
Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over 1976-77 to 1981-82.

Financing and Operation
The total funding will be $96 million. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately the end of 1991.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information
Dr. M.D. Everell, Assistant Deputy Minister
Mineral and Energy Technology Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4
Tel.: (613) 992-9983

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH

Administered By
A seven-person management committee. Two members represent the federal government (CANMET); two represent the Government of Ontario (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and the Ministry of Labour); and two represent the Ontario Mining Industry (Ontario Mining Association). The chairman is appointed by the six members and is neither an officer nor an employee of the consortium.

The project is overseen by a management committee consisting of representatives of the three sponsoring organizations, with a senior official of the Ontario Mining Association as chairman. A technical committee, with a senior official of CANMET as chairman, reviews and approves research plans.

CANMET provides the staff to operate the project.

Purpose
To determine how mine design and mining activities might be modified to minimize rockbursts.

Authority or Background
Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1985.

Time Frame
Five-year co-operative program terminating March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
This project started in September 1985 in response to a growing number of rockbursts in Northern Ontario's hard rock mines. These had resulted in fatalities, mine closures, layoffs and the abandonment of ore reserves. As well as the human hardship, the estimated cost to the industry was in excess of $200 million. A tripartite memorandum of understanding (MOU) was seen as the most effective way to quickly initiate research that would lead to the new technology needed to prevent rockbursts.

The rockburst project will develop new seismic monitoring systems capable of capturing complete waveforms. Then, researchers will investigate the causes and mechanisms of rockbursts — using improved source location techniques, first motion studies, peak particle velocity, liberated seismic energy and spectral frequency analysis.

These techniques will then used in conjunction with field trials, on-site measurements, and computer models to evaluate methods of alleviating rockbursts. The consortium will share research results throughout Canada.

Each of the three parties to the agreement will contribute the equivalent of $1.4 million to the $4.2 million project. Canada provides the staff; and Ontario is providing equipment, funds and/or services. On behalf of industry, six Ontario Mining Association members — Campbell Red Lake Mines Ltd., Denison Mines Ltd., Falconbridge Ltd., Inco Ltd., Lac Minerals Ltd. and Rio Algom Ltd. — are contributing their microseismic monitoring systems, are assisting in the installation and operation of new equipment. and are providing data on rockbursts at their mines.

For Further Information
Dr. J.E. Udd, Director
Mining Research Laboratories, CANMET
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
555 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G1
Tel.: (613) 996-8603

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority or Background
The Constitution Act; Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974; federal and provincial orders-in-council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial-territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time: Alberta — Northwest Territories; Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories; British Columbia — Yukon and Northwest Territories; Manitoba — Saskatchewan; and Alberta — British Columbia.

For Further Information
G. Raymond, Surveyor General
Legal Surveys Division,
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9
Tel.: (613) 995-4341

AGREEMENT ON QUEBEC CITY GEOSCIENCE CENTRE

Administered By
Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose
To enhance collaborative research by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) — Géoressources on sedimentary basins and their mineralization; to give users of geoscientific information in Quebec, particularly Francophones, better access to Geological Survey services and publications; to facilitate co-operative exchanges between Anglophone and Francophone geoscientific researchers.

Authority or Background
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame
The establishment of the Quebec City Geoscience Centre was announced in July 1988. By the third year of the renewable five-year agreement, 25 employees from each of the partners will be co-located in laboratories of INRS in Quebec City. Field and laboratory studies commenced in 1989.

Financing and Operation
The Geological Survey will contribute approximately $13.35 million over the five years; INRS, about $10.85 million.

The team of employees from the Geological Survey and from the INRS will work together on program development. The common scientific program will be aimed at a better understanding of the origins of sedimentary basins and their associated mineralization processes; geoscientific modelling; and in the long terms, the preparation of regional geological syntheses for selected target areas.

For Further Information
D.C. Findlay, Director General
Minerals and Continental Geoscience Branch
Geological Survey of Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E8
Tel.: (613) 995-4093

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By
Geological Survey of Canada Sector.

Purpose
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority or Background
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 10 million kilometres of surveying has been completed, amounting to approximately 80% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed before 1990-91, and those of the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands) and Hudson Bay by the year 2000. In addition to the standard regional surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under mineral development agreements.

Financing and Operation
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies. Companies under contract carry out the surveying.

For Further Information
M.J. Berry, Director
Geophysics Branch, Geological Survey of Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
1 Observatory Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0Y3
Tel.: (613) 995-5484

CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Administered By
Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector.

Purpose
To establish an authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority or Background
Established July 22, 1969 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-48.

Time Frame
This is a permanent committee. It meets at least once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces, the territories, and one outside appointee. To be official, all Committee decisions on geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate federal or provincial minister. Members usually serve without remuneration. The Canada Centre for Mapping in Ottawa provides the Committee with a permanent secretariat.

For Further Information
H. Kerfoot, A/Executive Secretary
Canada Centre for Mapping
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E9
Tel.: (613) 992-3405

CANADA — QUEBEC MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose
To promote the co-ordination of efforts between the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec for measures to stimulate mineral development and to increase the economic benefits of the mining industry in Quebec, in the context of the programs described in Schedule B of the agreement.

Authority or Background
Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame
Fiscal years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation
The Quebec Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies priorities and strategies for regional development. The program is more varied than some others in scope, featuring many geoscience projects as well as emphasis on the iron ore industry, asbestos research and development, direct assistance to stimulate new

development, and funding for a mineral development infrastructure. Two amendments to diversify the program have been put in place since the agreement began.

For Further Information

Raymond Gaetan, Agreement Co-ordinator
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 5H3
Tel.: (613) 995-0530

CANADA—ONTARIO MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To enable Canada and Ontario to undertake programs of mineral management for the implementation of the mineral development programs outlined in Schedule A of the agreement.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation

The Ontario Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies priorities and strategies for regional development. The agreement features a strong geoscience program. As well, emphasis is placed on productivity and technology to address research and safety problems faced by the industry. The agreement is characterized by parallel delivery of co-ordinated federal and provincial projects, with provision for provincial delivery of jointly funded projects.

For Further Information

Raymond Gaetan, Agreement Co-ordinator
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 5H3
Tel.: (613) 995-0530

CANADA—BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose

To co-ordinate the efforts of both parties, with the objective of strengthening and diversifying the mineral industry sector of the provincial economy.

Authority or Background

Section 7, sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the minister to co-operate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame

Fiscal years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation

The British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) is subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA), which identifies priorities and strategies for regional development. The major share of funding is directed to promotion of British Columbia mineral potential, with a smaller amount allotted to assistance for the infrastructure and, where warranted, capital assistance on a cost-shared basis with the private sector. The agreement is jointly funded, with provincial delivery of all but the geophysics portion.

For Further Information

Mike McMullen, Agreement Co-ordinator
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 5H3
Tel.: (613) 995-6760

Environment Canada

The Department of the Environment Act divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of the Environment Canada. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

1. the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;
2. renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;
3. water;
4. meteorology;
5. the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and
6. the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for the Canadian Parks Services was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment.

Environment Canada enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by the Canadian Parks Service).

The Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, and maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection (C&P) contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and to the management of renewable resources through programs for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

In addition, C&P seeks to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Canadian Parks Services is responsible for two major heritage functions: the establishment, protection and management of national parks; and the commemoration, protection, development, operation and maintenance of national historic sites and canals.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement regarding Climate Stations and Programs in the Province 11-3
Canada — Quebec Agreement regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 11-3

Canada — Alberta Agreement regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 11-4

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland 11-4

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Nova Scotia 11-4

Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick ... 11-5

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Quebec 11-5

Canada — British Columbia Agreement on Meteorological Services for Forestry 11-5

Canada — Northwest Territories Agreement regarding Water Bomber Operations at Inuvik 11-6

Conservation and Protection — Inland Waters Directorate

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 11-6

River Basin Programs 11-7

Flood Damage Reduction Program (FDR) 11-9

Regulation and Apportionment Programs 11-9

Monitoring and Survey Programs 11-11

Canadian Wildlife Service

Renew Committee — Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife 11-13

Agreement concerning the Implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan in Eastern Canada through the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) 11-13

Canada — Newfoundland Waterfowl Management Plan 11-15

Canada — Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation Agreement 11-15

Newfoundland and Labrador Habitat Protection Plan for Migratory Birds 11-15

Canada — Nova Scotia Waterfowl Management Plan . 11-16

Agreement for an Eastern Habitat Joint Venture "First Step" Project in Nova Scotia 11-16

Canada — New Brunswick Waterfowl Management Plan 11-17

Agreement for an Eastern Habitat Joint Venture "First Step" Project in New Brunwick 11-17

Canada — Prince Edward Island Waterfowl Management Plan 11-18

Agreement to Implement the Grove Pine — Big Brook Eastern Habitat Joint Venture Project in the Province of Prince Edward Island 11-18

Canada — Prince Edward Island Wildlife Conservation Agreement 11-18

Canada — Ontario Wildlife Conservation Agreement . 11-19

Canada — Manitoba Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-19

Agreement concerning the Implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan through the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture 11-20

Canada — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories Beverly — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 11-20

Canada — Prairie Provinces Crop Damage Prevention Agreements 11-21

Canada — Saskatchewan Swift Fox Reintroduction Program Agreement 11-22

Canada — Saskatchewan Last Mountain Lake Management Unit Memorandum of Understanding ... 11-22

Canada — Alberta Swift Fox Reintroduction Program 11-23

Canada — Alberta Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-23

Canada — Alberta Accord for the Management and Protection of Migratory Birds 11-24

Creston Valley (B.C.) Wildlife Management Authority 11-24

Canada — Yukon Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-25

Memorandum of Understanding on a Co-operative Planning and Public Consultation Process for Wildlife Conservation Areas with the Northwest Territories ... 11-25

Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories — Council for Yukon Indians — Inuvialuit Game Council — Dene Nation and the Métis Association Porcupine Caribou Herd Management Agreement 11-26

Environmental Protection (EP)

Canada — Alberta Accord for the Protection and Enhancementof Environmental Quality 11-26

Canada — Manitoba Accord for the Protection and Enhancementof Environmental Quality 11-27

Canada — Nova Scotia, Canada — New Brunswick, and Canada — Prince Edward Island Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 11-27

Canada — Ontario Agreement respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 11-28

Canada — Quebec Agreement Respecting the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence River 11-29

Canada — Quebec Agreement respecting the Creation of the St. Lawrence River Action Team 11-29

Inventory of Federal Below-Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 11-29

Canada — Quebec Agreement regarding Technological Assistance to the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program 11-30
Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion) ... 11-30
Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures 11-31
Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions 11-31
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) . 11-32
National Alerting and Reporting Network 11-32
National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 11-34
National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT) 11-34
Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program 11-34
Understanding between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 11-35

Canadian Parks Service

Agreements with Provinces and Territories for the Establishment of National Parks 11-36
Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 11-36
National Cost-Sharing Program for National Historic Sites 11-37
Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System 11-39
Replacement of Highway Bridges Over Canals Under Canadian Parks Service Jurisdiction 11-39
Agreement with the Province of Manitoba for Beaver Management in Riding Mountain National Park 11-40
Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal 11-41

Atmospheric Environment Service (AES)

The AES is party to nine formal agreements with provinces and territories: two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland; one on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta; four on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec; one on meteorological services for forest fire operations in British Columbia; and one on use of an AES hangar for water-bomber operations in the Northwest Territories. The AES often participates in ad hoc co-operative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATE STATIONS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE

Administered By

A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose

To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis, and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Financing and Operation

Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same.

For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally.

Services (e.g. instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1989-90 is $28,000, paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC

Administered By

A joint committee (Canada — Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months' notice in writing is given.

Purpose

To formalize co-operative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements; to obtain co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality, and other purposes.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1989-90 is $424,200.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N8
Tel.: (514) 283-1601

CANADA — ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA

Administered By
A joint committee (Canada — Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months' notice in writing is given.

Purpose
To formalize co-operative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining co-ordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing) can be provided by one party to the other under cost-recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1989-90 is $14,000, paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 420-3143

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $43,000 annually ($42,800 for 1989-90). Canada (the AES) invoices the province once or twice yearly.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Nova Scotia and over adjacent marine areas.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Nova Scotia (Department of Fisheries) reimburses 42% of the operating costs of the repeaters ($48,000 for 1989-90).

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the on-going costs. New Brunswick reimburses 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (Departments of Fisheries (40%), Agriculture and Rural Development (40%), and Municipal Affairs (20%). The cost of services for fiscal year 1989-90 is approximately $6,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5
Tel.: (902) 426-9120

WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR QUEBEC

Administered By
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Quebec Region.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Purpose
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Quebec.

Financing and Operation
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Quebec reimburses up to 50% of the operating costs, with a maximum of $30,000 annually.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
100 Alexis-Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N8
Tel.: (514) 283-1601

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGREEMENT ON METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES FOR FORESTRY

Administered By
Regional Director General, Pacific, Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada; and Director, Forest Protection Branch, B.C. Ministry of Forests and Lands.

Time Frame
The agreement, signed on February 19, 1987, is scheduled to expire on December 31, 1991. It may be renewed in writing for three additional years, or on a year-to-year basis, and may be terminated by either party upon four months' notice.

Purpose
To formalize arrangements whereby the services of meteorological technicians are provided to assist British Columbia in providing dedicated meteorological advice for forest fire management in the province.

Financing and Operation
British Columbia will state in writing its requirements for a specific number of technicians, the number of months of service required, and any training requirements for the assigned personnel. Full costs associated with providing this service will be recovered annually by the Government of Canada. In fiscal year 1989-90, about $205,000 is paid by British Columbia to Canada under the terms of this agreement.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
1200 W. 73rd Avenue, Suite 700
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6P 6H9
Tel.: (604) 666-8090

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AGREEMENT REGARDING WATER BOMBER OPERATIONS AT INUVIK

Administered By
Assistant deputy ministers, Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Environment Canada; and of the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, or their designated officials.

Time Frame
The agreement is being reviewed.

Purpose
To specify co-operative arrangements between the two governments regarding water bomber operations from the AES Hangar at Inuvik. Subject to AES requirements, and to National Defence requirements under a separate MOU, the agreement specifies access and use of space in the hangar for a Northwest Territories water bomber aircraft.

Financing and Operation
The Government of the Northwest Territories will reimburse Canada in accordance with a charge schedule prescribed by AES, unless special arrangements are negotiated prior to operations being carried out. The territorial government will also be billed for any facilities or modifications in the hangar that are undertaken specifically for its operations.

For Further Information
Director, Ice Branch
Atmospheric Environment Service
Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4
Tel.: (416) 739-4931

Conservation and Protection — Inland Waters Directorate

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch, Water Resources Branch, and Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
Agreements for the provision of federal contributions to structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements on specific aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; and agreements for implementing management programs.

Authority or Background
Canada Water Act.

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in effect as of April 1, 1989.

River Basin Programs
Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-Sharing Arrangement Respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development

Canada — Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality

Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation (Canada — British Columbia)

Mackenzie River Basin Committee (Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan —British Columbia)

Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance

South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement (Canada — Saskatchewan)

Canada — British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program

Ottawa River Water Quality Co-ordinating Committee (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Flood Damage Reduction Program (FDR)
Individual agreements exist between Canada and all provinces (except Prince Edward Island, where flooding is not a problem) and the Northwest Territories. Negotiations are underway with the Yukon.

Regulation and Apportionment Programs
Prairie Provinces Water Board (Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan)

An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Lake of the Woods Control Board (Canada — Ontario — Manitoba)

Monitoring and Survey Programs
Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program: individual agreements between Canada and all provinces and territories.

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements Program: individual agreements between Canada and British

Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. Negotiations with the remaining provinces are in progress.

Financing and Operation
There are two types of agreements: those were the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, (e.g. for dams, reservoirs or channel improvements); and those concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Usually agreements are administered by federal-provincial boards.

In instances of implementation of management plans, new administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside Environment Canada, are created. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a federal-provincial shared-cost basis. And for the investigative agreements the cost sharing, funding limitations, and expiry dates are agreed to at the outset. Under the former, the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Financial information on current agreements is contained in the following pages.

For Further Information
Director
Water Planning and Management Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-2071

Director, Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1508

Director, Water Quality Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1920

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Canada — Prince Edward Island Work-sharing Arrangement respecting the Conduct of Studies on Water Resource Management for Economic Development

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1990.

Purpose
The arrangement provides for the co-ordination of federal and provincial studies of surface waters, groundwater, and estuaries in Prince Edward Island. The studies will inventory existing water uses and constraints; evaluate water management issues and options; and identify future economically-sustainable development opportunities.

Financing and Operation
The agreement will cost approximately $1,000,000 over three years. Environment Canada and the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs for Prince Edward Island will each pay all directly-incurred eligible expenditures up to a maximum of $500,000. A co-ordinating committee will develop procedures for ensuring an equitable cost sharing.

Canada — Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
August 1971 to March 31, 1991; agreement renewed in 1976, 1982 and 1986.

Purpose
To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Ontario in meeting the obligations under the revised 1978 Canada — U.S. Agreement (amended by the Protocol of 1987), and to provide for cost sharing of specific programs.

Financing and Operation
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The 1982 Agreement was also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the 1982 Agreement committed the federal government to a contribution of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada U.S. Agreement. The agreement was again renewed in March 1986 until March 1991, and provides for completion of municipal sewage works pursuant to the 1982 Agreement and obligations assumed under the 1983 Phosphorus load reduction supplement to Annex 3 of the 1978 Canada — U.S. Agreement.

Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation (Canada — British Columbia)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
May 1968 to March 1995.

Purpose
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to $80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Mackenzie River Basin Committee (Canada — Alberta — Saskatchewan — British Columbia)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
Continuous since 1973.

Purpose

1. To exchange information on potential water-related development in the basin;
2. to formulate a program of studies to gather data on the basin's water and related resources;
3. to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Financing and Operation
A program of studies was completed in 1982 and funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until an implementation agreement is signed.

Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
April 1984 to March 1989 (extension proposed to March 1992)

Purpose
To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle Valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constricted reaches of the river.

Financing and Operation
Total funding is $4.75 million of which the federal share is $2.375 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle Basin Study. The intent of the agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley, co-ordinated by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. This earlier agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development Agreement with Saskatchewan. The proposed extension would increase total funding to $5.3 million (federal share: $2.65 million).

South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement (Canada — Saskatchewan)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
May 1986 to December 1989 (Extension proposed to March 1991)

Purpose
To study water management and development scenarios in the Saskatchewan portion of the South Saskatchewan basin.

Financing and Operation
Total cost of $1.6 million is to be shared equally by Canada and Saskatchewan.

Canada — British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
October 10, 1985 to December 31, 1990.

Purpose
To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River Estuary.

Financing and Operation
Total cost of $1.5 million to be shared equally by the five implementing parties: Canada: Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fraser River Harbour Commission, North Fraser River Harbour Commission; and British Columbia Ministry of the Environment.

Ottawa River Water Quality Co-ordinating Committee (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Administered By
Water Quality Branch.

Time Frame
1983 — continuous.

Purpose
To review the results of monitoring programs; to oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation
Water quality monitoring and associated studies are carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM (FDR)

See Table 11-1 for a complete list of existing federal-provincial agreements. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
The overall program was expected to be active for ten years, i.e. the General Agreements outlining policy were to extend for ten years, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, structural control) were to have a five–year duration. However, since the signing of the first agreement in 1976 the ten-year duration had been found to be too short. Several General Agreements have had to be extended beyond the ten-year period while others are in the process of being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have had to be extended beyond the five-year period.

Purpose
The primary aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any flood-vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

Financing and Operation
Costs are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for structural control agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and other are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial technical committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress
FDR agreements are in place with all provinces except Prince Edward Island where flooding is not a problem. An agreement has been signed with the Northwest Territories, and negotiations are underway with the Yukon government. A memorandum of understanding exists between Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada to identify flood-prone areas on Indian reserves. Mapping and designating flood-risk areas continue to be the main components of the program. By May 1989, co-operative activities with the provinces and territories had resulted in the designation of approximately 130 sites across Canada. As the mapping and designation of flood-risk areas nears completion in each of the provinces/territories, development of "maintenance agreements" is under consideration with the primary aim being to ensure existing policies remain in place. Additional topics to be examined include long-term approaches to mapping and schedules for updates and financing. Environment Canada is consulting with the provinces where priority mapping and studies are nearing completion.

All major control works have been completed. Some minor work has still to be completed in Manitoba. Flood forecasting agreements exist with Manitoba and New Brunswick, and there is a proposal for an agreement with the Northwest Territories. Federal involvement is primarily restricted to the initial stages of development, by providing funds for studies and for the establishment of forecasting centres. Once this is accomplished, the provinces are responsible for maintaining the established network.

REGULATION AND APPORTIONMENT PROGRAMS

Prairie Provinces Water Board (Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Board.

Time Frame
1969 — continuous.

Purpose
To achieve an equitable apportionment of Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

TABLE 11–1

Federal–Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements (to November 30, 1989)

		Duration years	Total Cost ($)	Expiry
Newfoundland				
General Agreement		14	—	1995
Flood Risk Mapping and Studies Agreement		9	2,200,000	1990
New Brunswick				
General Agreement		24	—	2000
Flood Risk Mapping and Studies Agreement		16	2,910,000	1992
Flood Forecasting Agreement, Saint John River Basin		15	2,120,000 [a]	1992
Nova Scotia				
General Agreement		16	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	1,030,000	1989
Studies Agreement		11	670,000	1989
Quebec				
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement	(general)	21	—	1997
	(mapping)	16	10,800,000	1992
Structural Controls			30,119,000 [b]	1989
Ontario				
All-Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		17	—	1995
	(mapping)	12	15,400,000	1990
	(other measures)	14	2,200,000 [b]	1992
Manitoba				
General Agreement		17	—	1999
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	2,350,000	1996
Studies Agreement		12	310,000	1996
Flood Forecasting		8.5	1,000,000	1989
Structural Controls		9	6,900,000 [b]	1991
Saskatchewan				
General Agreement		20	—	1997
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies Agreement	(mapping)	10	2,050,000	1992
	(studies)	10	730,000	1992
Community Measures Agreement		5	580,000	1992
Alberta				
Flood Damage Reduction Agreement	(general)	9	—	1998
	(mapping)	5	5,500,000	1994
British Columbia				
An Agreement respecting Flood Plain Mapping	(general)	10	—	1998
	(mapping)	5	5,000,000	1993
Northwest Territories				
Memorandum of Understanding	(general)	14	—	1993
General Agreement		14	—	1993
Indian Lands		5	645,000 [c]	1990

Note: Costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for

[a] Sliding scale: 42% federal, 58% provincial;

[b] 45% federal, 55% provincial-local;

[c] Cost shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Financing and Operation
The Prairie Provinces Water Board oversees and reports on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province. It considers comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned and recommends appropriate action.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. The annual cost ceiling of $625,000 covers costs of operation, monitoring and special investigations. The agreement was amended in April 1984.

An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation (Canada — Ontario — Quebec)

Administered By
Water Planning and Management Branch.

Time Frame
1983 — continuous.

Purpose
To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation
The Board establishes and implements general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Lake of the Woods Control Board (Canada — Ontario — Manitoba)

Administered By
Water Resources Branch.

Time Frame
1983 — continuous.

Authority or Background
Convention and Protocol for Regulating the Level of the Lake of the Woods, 1925, between Canada and the United States; the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 (Canada), 1922 (Ontario), 1958 (Canada, Ontario and Manitoba); the Tripartite Agreement, 1922, between Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928 (Canada and Ontario).

Purpose
To secure severally and at all times the most dependable flow and the most advantageous and beneficial use of the waters of the Winnipeg river and of the English river.

Financing and Operation
The Board regulates the levels of Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul and the flows in the Winnipeg and English rivers downstream of these lakes to their junction. Under certain conditions the Board also controls the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph into Lac Seul. The Board is supported by the Lake of the Woods Secretariat, an autonomous unit which reports to the Board but is housed in the offices of the Inland Waters Directorate.

Funding is borne by the three governments. Most costs are paid in the ratio of 33.3% by Canada, 11.5% by Ontario and 55.2% by Manitoba but costs related only to the Lac Seul basin are paid 35.4% by Ontario and 64.6% by Manitoba. In 1988/89 Board costs totalled $340,500.

MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

Administered By
Water Resources Branch.

Purpose
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities is also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Authority or Background
Canada Water Act.

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada provide for the same services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame
A continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation
A cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network, except in Quebec, and invoicing the provincial governments and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network in that province including federal stations except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices for the federal activities. The agreements are administered by federal and provincial administrators, and program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees appointed by the administrators.

Payments
See Table 11-2.

TABLE 11–2

Provincial Contributions to the Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

	($000)	
	1987–88	1988–89
Newfoundland and Labrador	263	273
Prince Edward Island	9	9
Nova Scotia	70	68
New Brunswick	97	104
Ontario	951	956
Manitoba	560	557
Saskatchewan	531	454
Alberta	1,007	859
British Columbia	1,083	1,056
Transfers from INAC for		
Yukon Territory	252	239
Northwest Territories	703	730
Total	5,526	5,305
Federal payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	720	777

Federal-Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Agreements Program

Administered By

Water Quality Branch.

Purpose

To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to establish the state of the aquatic environment by determining pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new changes in the state of the aquatic environment, pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation

Under the Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. In addition, a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for co-ordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost- and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

Payments

Under the terms of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, approximately $1.21 million was paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements signed to date with the provinces on water quality monitoring are fully implemented in 1990-91, it is anticipated that they will cost approximately $2 million, of which about $0.2 million will represent payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada — Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

For Further Information

National

F. Guimont
Director, Program Analysis and Co-ordination Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1505

Regional

V. Niemela
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1001 West Pender Street
Room 502
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9
Tel.: (604) 666-3357

R.A. Halliday
Regional Director, Western and Northern
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4
Tel.: (306) 780-5319

E.T. Wagner
Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6
Tel.: (416) 336-4532

C. Triquet
Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 10100
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel.: (418) 648-3921

S. Fenety
Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
3rd Floor, Gulf Building
5009 Quinpool Road
P.O. Box 365
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8
Tel.: (902) 426-6050

Canadian Wildlife Service

RENEW COMMITEEE — RECOVERY OF NATIONALLY ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, wildlife agencies of all provinces and territories, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Canadian Nature Federation, Canadian Wildlife Federation.

Purpose
To establish and oversee national recovery teams and plans for Canadian species at risk.

Authority or Background
RENEW was established by decision of the Council of Wildlife Ministers in September 1988. Each agency acts under the authority of its own legislation.

Time Frame
Ongoing from September 1988.

Financing and Operation
The Canadian Wildlife Service provides secretariat services for this shared strategy. Participating agencies operate voluntarily within their own budgets to implement the strategy, according to decisions by the RENEW committee and its sub-committees. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund agreement between the Canadian Wildlife Service and the World Wildlife Fund Canada, non-government proponents can receive financial support for projects that help to achieve the species recovery priorities determined by RENEW.

Payments
There are no predetermined interagency payments for the RENEW Committee's operation; specific projects may be cost-shared. Under the Endangered Species Recovery Fund, Environment Canada and the World Wildlife Fund each contribute $250,000 per annum over four years; the first year was 1988/89.

For Further Information
C. Dauphiné
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1429

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN EASTERN CANADA THROUGH THE EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE (EHJV)

Administered By
EHJV Advisory Board with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To enable the implementation and co-ordination of all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP), 1986.

Time Frame
The EHJV agreement signed on November 15, 1989 is for a term of 15 years and shall be reviewed by the participants after one, five, and ten years.

Financing and Operation
The administrative mechanism for accomplishing the objectives of the agreement is the EHJV Advisory Board consisting of representatives and alternates from each of the parties (Environment Canada, provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, Wildlife Habitat Canada, and Ducks Unlimited Canada). The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the Canadian share of the total cost of implementation.

For Further Information

Jim McCuaig
Director, NAWMP
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Jean Cinq-Mars
Director, Quebec Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road
P.O. Box 10000
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5
Tel.: (418) 648-3914

S.G. Curtis
Director, Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 952-2417

J.A. MacLean
Director of Wildlife
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Tel.: (416) 965-4254

D. St-Onge
Director, Habitat and Species Protection Directorate
Department of Recreation, Fish and Wildlife
Government of Quebec
150 Saint-Cyrille Boulevard East
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Y1
Tel.: (418) 643-5539

Barry B. Meadows
Executive Director
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 453-2433

Merrill Prime
Director of Wildlife
Department of Lands and Forests
Government of Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 516
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 3X3
Tel.: (902) 678-8921

Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
First public draft signed by Canada and Newfoundland in January 1989 and is out for public review.

Financing and Operation
Not applicable. A planning and guiding document only.

For Further Information
Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve co-operative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each per year.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To protect important and critical migratory bird habitats in Newfoundland.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The plan was signed September 11, 1987, with all indicated actions to be completed by 1997. The action plan will be updated biannually.

Financing and Operation

The plan calls for the application of a variety of mechanisms, some already in use, to protect migratory bird habitats and populations. Representatives of Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) and Newfoundland (Wildlife Division) will meet periodically to review and approve co-operative projects.

Payments

No commitments.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland
Building 810, Pleasantville
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-2817

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

First public draft signed by Canada and Nova Scotia in May 1989 and is out for public review.

Financing and Operation

Not applicable. A planning and guiding document only.

For Further Information

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Merrill Prime
Director of Wildlife
Department of Lands and Forests
Government of Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 516
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 3X3
Tel.: (902) 678-8921

AGREEMENT FOR AN EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE "FIRST STEP" PROJECT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose

To enable joint and co-ordinated participation in the Nova Scotia Salt Marsh protection "First Step" project under the EHJV.

Authority or Background

North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame

Agreement signed August 1, 1989 and shall terminate on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The agreement establishes a Project Committee consisting of one official or alternate from each of the four parties (Canadian Wildlife Service — Environment Canada, Nova Scotia, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada), to oversee the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the project. Subject to annual budget approval, each party agrees to contribute financially towards the total costs ($70,000) of the project.

For Further Information

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Merrill Prime
Director of Wildlife
Department of Lands and Forests
Government of Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 516
Kentville, Nova Scotia
B4N 3X3
Tel.: (902) 678-8921

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
First public draft signed by Canada and New Brunswick in September 1989 and is out for public review.

Financing and Operation
Not applicable. A planning and guiding document only.

For Further Information
Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Barry B. Meadows
Executive Director
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 453-2433

AGREEMENT FOR AN EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE "FIRST STEP" PROJECT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Administered By
EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To enable joint and co-ordinated participation in New Brunswick's Grand Lake Meadows project under the EHJV.

Authority or Background
North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame
Agreement signed May 26, 1989.

Financing and Operation
The agreement provides for a Project Committee consisting of one technical representative from each party to the agreement (Canadian Wildlife Service — Environment Canada, New Brunswick, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada), whose function it shall be to oversee the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the New Brunswick project.

Each party agrees to contribute financially to the total cost of the project - $340,000 - subject to the necessary budget approvals and according to the following breakdown: Environment Canada $48,000, New Brunswick $30,000, Wildlife Habitat Canada $87,000, Ducks Unlimited Canada $58,000, and from United States sources $117,000 via the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

For Further Information
Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Pat Kehoe
Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Government of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 453-2440

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To establish guiding principles to ensure conservation of the province's waterfowl populations.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1916; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
First public draft signed by Canada and Prince Edward Island in December 1988 and is out for public review.

Financing and Operation
Not applicable. A planning and guiding document only.

For Further Information
Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

AGREEMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE GROVE PINE-BIG BROOK EASTERN HABITAT JOINT VENTURE PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By
EHJV Provincial Steering Committee with federal participation by Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose
To provide for the long term implementation and management of the project and the project lands.

Authority or Background
North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
Agreement signed on October 17, 1989 and shall be in effect for 30 years.

Financing and Operation
The agreement calls for the establishment of a "Project Committee" consisting of one member from each party to the agreement (Environment Canada — Canadian Wildlife Service, Prince Edward Island, Ducks Unlimited Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada) to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation, management, and evaluation of the project.

No financial arrangements are listed under this agreement, but were earlier covered off via bilateral arrangements between the province and each of the partners.

For Further Information
Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began August 2, 1984 and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the

Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments

The contribution of either party shall not exceed $200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Dr. G. Finney
Director, Atlantic
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0
Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Department of Environment
Government of Prince Edward Island
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8
Tel.: (902) 368-4684

CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To co-ordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

The agreement began February 3, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada) and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments

The contributions of either party shall not exceed $1 million in any year, and in any event, neither party shall contribute more than nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the Provincial Management Board of Canada.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

S.G. Curtis
Director, Ontario
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
49 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (613) 952-2417

J.A. MacLean
Director of Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3
Tel.: (416) 965-4254

CANADA — MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To reintroduce wood bison into Manitoba and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began April 1, 1983 and expired March 31, 1988. An extension is being negotiated for another five years.

Financing and Operation
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources (Manitoba) will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to financing being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Manitoba
1495 St. James Street
P.O. Box 24
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9
Tel.: (204) 945-7761

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN THROUGH THE PRAIRIE HABITAT JOINT VENTURE

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region.

Purpose
To co-ordinate all waterfowl habitat programs of the partners in the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture.

Authority or Background
North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced in 1989 and is for a period of 15 years. Participants shall review the Agreement after one, five and ten years.

Financing and Operation
Under this agreement, the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture Advisory Board is established, consisting of members from the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Environment Canada, Ducks Unlimited, Wildlife Habitat Canada and the North American Wildlife Foundation. Provision is made for additional members.

The parties will use their best efforts, on an individual basis, to contribute the funding required to make up the 25% share of the Canadian contribution to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service

Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1303

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canada Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources; Manitoba Department of Natural Resources; and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose
To co-ordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordi-

nance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreement Act.

Time Frame
The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation
The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments
Up to $75,000 per annum: two fifths to be paid by Canada and one fifth each by the remaining parties.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Regional Manager
Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8201

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Manitoba
1495 St. James Street
P.O. Box 24
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9
Tel.: (204) 945-7761

D. Sherratt
Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 565-2886

Kevin Lloyd
Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced April 1, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1989. A one-year extension is being negotiated.

Financing and Operation
The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of Provincial Wildlife Management Branches will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreements.

Payments
Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed $1 million (Manitoba $.225 million; Saskatchewan $.350 million; Alberta $.425 million).

For Further Information
D.I. Gillespie
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1421

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began March 9, 1984 and expired March 31, 1987. It has been renewed to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan), will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments
Financing for Canada shall not exceed $25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

D. Sherrat
Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 565-2886

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service, and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Saskatchewan.

Purpose
To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed June 1987 and is in effect.

Financing and Operation
No reference is made to costs in the Memorandum of Understanding. Costs are decided annually and are borne by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

CANADA — ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the province of Alberta), and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced August 17, 1983 and continued until March 31, 1988. It has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
Under this agreement, a Management Authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the province of Alberta, will ensure both the co-ordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region, and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments
The provision of financing by Canada and the Province for the implementation of this Agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement began April 1, 1984 and expired March 31, 1988. The agreement was extended to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta), will co-ordinate activities of the

two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments

Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the province of Alberta.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide more efficient management and protection of migratory birds through better co-ordination of joint activities and through avoidance of duplicating programs and services; and to provide a broad framework within which specific subsidiary agreements can be implemented as required.

Authority or Background

Migratory Birds Convention Act; North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Time Frame

Five years, 1988 to 1993.

Financing and Operation

A Canada — Alberta Migratory Bird Committee oversees implementation, recommends and develops any specific subagreements, and establishes technical subcommittees as required. Financial arrangements for Alberta's administration of permits will be mutually agreed upon. The costs for delivery of other operations and specific activities will be shared according to terms of the Accord or subagreements developed.

For Further Information

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Forestry Lands and Wildlife
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6
Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CRESTON VALLEY (B.C.) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Administered By

Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose

To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority or Background

Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation

The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Regional Director of the British

Columbia Ministry of Environment; the Chief of Wildlife Conservation, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by the B.C. Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments
An annual grant of $100,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.H. Townsend
Chief, Wildlife Conservation
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984 and continued until March 31, 1988. The agreement has been extended to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon), will co-ordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments
Financing by either party is not to exceed $50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Hugh Monaghan
Director, Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5634

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A CO-OPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service.

Purpose
To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting important habitats, to provide a mechanism for co-operation between departments and consultation with the public leading to co-ordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority or Background
Migratory Birds Convention Act; Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame
Ongoing from August 1985.

Financing and Operation
An area management plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Kevin Lloyd
Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Canadian Wildlife Service; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada; Yukon Territorial government; Government of the Northwest Territories; Council for Yukon Indians; Inuvialuit Game Council; Dene Nation and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose
To establish a board to manage the porcupine caribou herd.

Authority or Background
Canada Wildlife Act; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame
The Agreement commenced October 26, 1985 and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation
The federal and two territorial governments each contribute one third of the estimated $75,000 annual operating cost of the board and secretariat. Funding will be examined after three years of operation. The board will have eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon Territorial government, one for the Government of the Northwest Territories and four for native groups.

Payments
Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada equally share the costs of the federal government; within Environment Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service and Parks equally share costs.

For Further Information
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-1301

Dr. A.M. Martell
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

M. Crombie
Environment and Conservation Manager
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3100

Environmental Protection (EP)

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
October 1982 to October 1987. An agreement along similar lines is expected to be completed in the near future.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control. An EP—Alberta Environment Committee exists to review items of mutual interest under the Accord.

For Further Information

N. Tywoniuk
Regional Director General's Office
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8063

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended October 1980 to October 1981; extended October 1981 to October 1982; extended October 1982 until a new accord is signed. A new accord is expected in the near future.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information

B. Briscoe, Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Manager, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection
Environment Canada
5th Floor
269 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1B2
Tel.: (204) 983-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK, AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose

To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

October 1975 to October 1980; extended October 1980 to October 1981; extended October 1981 to October 1982; extended October 1982 until a new accord is signed. General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with the accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial ministers of the Environment. The accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to the establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments, and to the acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information

Edward J. Norrena
Regional Director
Environmental Protection (EP)
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
15th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By

Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region.

Purpose

To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and to provide for the cost sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority or Background

Canada Water Act.

Time Frame

This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation

Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65 million over a six-year term ending March 31, 1988 is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1986-87 is $3.4 million of which the federal government and the province of Ontario each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (C&P). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by Environment Canada, this program has the active participation of five other federal departments: Health and Welfare Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture Canada, Transport Canada, and Public Works Canada. The base contribution of these departments totals $18.2 million (including salaries) or $11.1 million (excluding salaries) with an additional annual allocation of $2.1 million via an interdepartmental working group chaired by Environment Canada, which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments

With reference to the $65 million payment over the six-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$3.5 million in fiscal year 1982-83

$10.2 million in fiscal year 1983-84

$10 million in fiscal year 1984-85

$3.1 million in fiscal year 1985-86

$4.6 million in fiscal year 1986-87

$2.1 million in fiscal year 1987-88

For Further Information

Director General
Great Lakes Environment Program
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
6th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-1095

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CLEAN-UP, PROTECTION, RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Administered By
Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Government of Quebec (MENVIQ and MLCP).

Purpose
To improve the co-ordination of federal and provincial initiatives with a view to achieving effective co-operation in the clean up, protection, restoration and conservation of the St. Lawrence River; to promote the development of environmental technologies; and to implement mechanisms for achieving these objectives.

Authority or Background
St. Lawrence Action Plan.

Time Frame
June 1988 to March 1993.

Financing and Operation

1. Canada plans to allocate $102.5 million over five years (1988-1993) to the activities of the St. Lawrence Action Plan, which appear in appendices A, B, C and D of the agreement. (An additional $7.5 million is allocated to the marine park.)
2. Under its programs to clean up the St. Lawrence River, Quebec plans to spend $61.5 million to achieve co-ordination with the St. Lawrence Action Plan.
3. Each party remains solely accountable for the budgetary resources it intends to spend, although this does not exclude the possibility of one party having the other party carry out certain work under contract, agreement or exchange of services.
4. The expenditures to be made by Canada and Quebec to implement this agreement are conditional on the appropriation of funds by the federal Parliament and the Quebec National Assembly for the fiscal year in which the expenditures will be required.

For Further Information
Regional Director General, Quebec
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1141 De l'Église Road, 6th Floor
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4B5
Tel.: (418) 648-4077

CANADA—QUEBEC AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE CREATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER ACTION PLAN

Administered By
Conservation and Protection (Quebec Region) and the Quebec Department of the Environment .

Purpose
To facilitate the joint implementation of the objectives and activities provided for in the Canada—Quebec co-ordination agreement.

Authority or Background
St. Lawrence Action Plan; Canada—Quebec co-ordination agreement.

Time Frame
September 1989 to March 1993

Financing and Operation
Quebec is responsible for the hiring and remuneration of the St. Lawrence Action Team for the duration of the agreement. Canada will pay Quebec an amount not exceeding $1 million in 1989-90 and $2.5 million in each of the following three years. Administrative services and office equipment will be supplied and paid for by either Quebec or Canada, depending on the allocation and breakdown of resources by the management committee.

The action team will work together to achieve the main objective of the St. Lawrence Action Plan: to reduce by 90% discharges of liquid toxic waste in the St. Lawrence River by the fifty most-polluting industries. This objective will be achieved by means of the characterization of industrial processes and discharges, the negotiation of pollution control agreements, and the monitoring and assessment of control measures.

For Further Information
Regional Director General, Quebec
Conservation and Protection
1141 De l'Église Road, 6th Floor
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1V 4B5
Tel.: (418) 648-4077

INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP), Quebec Region.

Purpose
To carry out an inventory of federal below-ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority or Background
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame

The project began in 1981.

Financing and Operation

For federal sites, some $559,000 was devoted to the program until 1986-87, with the participation of concerned federal departments. Overall, 55 sites were identified and characterized. Environmental monitoring is recommended for six of them and additional evaluations remain to be completed for two other priority sites. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out an inventory of the remaining sites in the province.

For Further Information

G. Girouard
A/Chief, Investigations and Interventions
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-6418

CANADA — QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE QUEBEC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP), Quebec Region.

Purpose

To identify and respond to technical and institutional requirements for the cost-effective implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program by means of joint planning and shared responsibility for study, evaluation and demonstration projects regarding technological assistance; to establish a forum for the exchange of information and knowledge acquired through this agreement; to maximize the participation of the private sector, universities, and federal, provincial and municipal agencies in the execution of projects and the development of technical knowledge related to the implementation of the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program; to expand knowledge in the field of environmental protection.

Authority or Background

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame

April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1992. This agreement will be updated in January 1990 to take into account the requirements of the St. Lawrence Action Plan.

Financing and Operation

Each of the parties shall be responsible respectively for the administration and funding of projects specified by the Steering Committee in its program. The Steering Committee will not finance projects but can make recommendations to organizations that provide grants, in order to facilitate the financing of the projects. The respective wages and incidental expenses of federal and provincial government officials whose services shall be required for the purposes of this Agreement, shall be defrayed by each of the parties.

For Further Information

Yvan Valiquette
Chief, Technology Development
Centre Saint-Laurent
105 McGill Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 2E7
Tel.: (514) 283-3557

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By

Environmental Protection (EP), Quebec Region.

Purpose

The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish, and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority or Background

The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal departments of Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans, and from the Quebec departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EP is a member of the committee, representing Environment Canada.

Time Frame

Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation

This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EP provides two mobile laboratories and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EP allocates 3.5 person-years and $674,000 (O&M) per year to the program.

For Further Information
Réjean De Ladurantaye
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-0196

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP), Quebec Region.

Purpose
Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority or Background
Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Fisheries Act, Section 36.

Time Frame
Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EP and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, equivalency agreements will be negotiated for each regulation under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. The sectors regulated are asbestos, chlor-alkali and mercury plants, secondary lead smelters and polyvinyl chloride plants. The role and responsibilities of EP and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have yet to be determined.

For controlled chemical substances, the existing PCB storage interim order, if confirmed into a regulation, will have to be negotiated with the Quebec Department of the Environment for equivalency evaluation. If the interim order is confirmed into a permanent regulation for federal activities only, an inspection program will be put in place by Environment Canada. An information exchange agreement between Environment Canada and the Quebec Department of the Environment on in-use and phased-out PCB equipment will have to be negotiated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EP provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels. Federal expenditures of $30,000 were incurred for this program in 1985-86, $25,000 in 1987-88 and $12,000 in 1988-89.

For Further Information
Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-4670

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By
Environment Canada.

Purpose
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to establish co-ordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Federal and provincial governments are discussing apportionment of emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States Administration.

For Further Information
Corporate Planning
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 997-1831

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

Administered By
Environmental Protection.

Purpose
To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country, and provides an early indication of developing problems.

Authority or Background
Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the co-operative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition, and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of Environmental Protection (C&P). Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Air Quality was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of November, 1987, the network comprised 381 monitoring instruments located at 132 stations in 52 cities across Canada.

For Further Information

National

P.M. Higgins Director General,
Environmental Protection Conservation
and Protection
Environment
Canada Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8
Tel.: (819) 997-1298

Regional

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland
Edward J. Norrena Regional Director,
Environmental Protection Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada 15th Floor, 4
5 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec
Director,
Environmental Protection Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario
K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: (416) 973-1055

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories
Dr. R. Lane
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8040

British Columbia and Yukon
B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: (604) 666-6805

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK

Administered By
Environmental Protection.

Purpose
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24-hour per day staffed service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24-hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act; Environmental Emergency Activities.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Atlantic provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total cost of a common toll-free telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then relayed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In British Columbia, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information

National
National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1C8
Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)

Regional

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
15th Floor, 45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Quebec
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (416) 966-5840
Office (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
(Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
8th Floor, Twin Atria Building
4999 — 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (403) 468-8020
Office (403) 468-8020
DEX Auto (403) 495-2451

British Columbia and Yukon Territory
Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (604) 666-6100
Office (604) 666-0370 or 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX Auto (604) 666-6281

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas, and to take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to the Environmental Protection (EP) offices in each province. EP bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies, and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data base now contains over 23,000 entries. EP publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information
Headquarters — National Co-ordination and Regional: See above, under "National Alerting and Reporting Network."

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

Administered By
Environmental Protection.

Purpose
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EP bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the Federation's member associations which represent sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information
F. Vena
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 953-1656

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP), Atlantic Region.

Purpose
The study has the following objectives:

1. to develop a long term plan in the surveillance of marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of contamination in shellfish growing areas;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste

disposal problems (present and future) affecting marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;

4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources;
5. to satisfy surveillance and monitoring obligations relative to the Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish.

Authority or Background
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish (domestic and exported), and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EP and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of Prince Edward Island and Environmental Protection, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame
The co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation
Environmental Protection provides report preparation, materials and supplies for laboratory work as well as field services for monitoring at selected key stations. The province provides facilities and on-site advice in addition to the services of one student. Total cost of the project is approximately $100,000 annually, with EP providing approximately 80% of the total.

For Further Information
L. Hildebrand
A/District Director, Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 426
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7K7
Tel.: (902) 566-7042

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By
Environmental Protection (EP).

Purpose
To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters, and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline, including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for co-operation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority or Background
Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame
Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation
This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for the response activities it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures developed during the 1970s. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes co-ordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information

National
National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

British Columbia
Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
3rd Floor, Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2
Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

Canadian Parks Service

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new national parks.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act.

In recent years, the Canadian Parks Service (CPS) has been active in identifying new areas of potential interest as national parks, and working toward preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of national parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The long-term objective is to establish national parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Twenty-one of the terrestrial regions have representation. A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which three have representation.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Parks authorized by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne (Newfoundland), Kouchibouguac (New Brunswick), Forillon (Quebec), La Mauricie (Quebec), Pukaskwa (Ontario), Pacific Rim (British Columbia), Grasslands (Saskatchewan), Bruce Peninsula (Ontario), South Moresby (British Columbia).

Financing and Operation
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to seek reimbursement from the federal government on a pre-arranged cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However, in the case of the Grasslands and Bruce Pensinsula agreements, the federal government will be acquiring the private interests in lands directly.

Payments
See Table 11-3.

For Further Information
Director General, National Parks Directorate
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To provide fire protection to national parks and national historic sites, where assistance is required, from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act; Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

TABLE 11–3

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

	Federal Expenditures ($000)				
	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Newfoundland					
Gros Morne	51.9	12.1	2.5	2.8	3.0
Prince Edward Island					
Land Development Agreement	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia					
Pacific Rim	91.7	8,000.0	17,263.9	124.7	—
Total	143.6	8,012.1	17,266.4	127.5	3.0

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by the Canadian Parks Service for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. The Canadian Parks Service has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed for out of pocket expenses for supplying assistance to the other. A similar agreement exists for the Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho National Parks.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members of "Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie (for Forillon) et de Québec-Mauricie" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

1. conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;
2. provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers);
3. partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments
See Table 11-4.

For Further Information
Assistant Deputy Minister
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-9525

Director General, National Parks
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel: (819) 994-2657

NATIONAL COST-SHARING PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities, historical societies and other non-profit groups to assist in the acquisition, restoration and preservation of sites or structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the advisory body in such matters.

Authority or Background
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1970, R.S.C., c. H-6, S.3(b); and federal government guidelines for the percentage of federal contribution payments and the terms and conditions for cost-sharing agreements.

Time Frame
This is the third year of a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs, and the covenants and obligations entered into by all parties. Typical projects take from one to five years to complete.

TABLE 11–4

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Sites

	Federal Expenditures ($000)				
	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Louisbourg	2.0 (plus .5 per call-out)	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0 (plus charges per call-out)	2.0
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	.75	—	—	—	—
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3 (plus charges per call-out)	1.3
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55 (plus charges per call-out)	.55
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6 (plus charges per call-out)	1.6
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	8.0	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
(Agreement on Forest Fire Protection and Suppression)	150.0	—	—	—	—
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon		8.5	10.0	8.0	
et de Québec — La Mauricie)	30.0	20.5	20.0	15.0	—
Total	251.5 (plus charges per call-out)	99.25 (plus charges per call-out)	101.25 (plus charges per call-out)	94.25	71.25

Financing and Operation

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. The Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition, restoration and preservation, up to a maximum of $1 million per site, only if title to the property is held or is to be held by another party. The other party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, Environment Canada may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged, normally by a pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Canadian Parks Service. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

For Further Information

Director General, National Historic Sites
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service and participating provincial and territorial governments.

Purpose
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority or Background
A federal government decision in 1983 to establish and maintain the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the provinces and territories.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984. A progress report was submitted in 1986.

Financing and Operation
Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

1. The Canadian Parks Service (CPS) assumes the cost of staffing and operating a secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
2. The Canadian Parks Service also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;
3. At its discretion the CPS provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
4. The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development, operation and promotion contemplated in the management plan.

Payments
See Table 11-5. In subsequent years, annual operating costs of the CPS are anticipated to remain at about the 1987-88 level of $220,200.

For Further Information
Secretary, Canadian Heritage Rivers Board
c/o Canadian Parks Service
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3
Tel.: (819) 994-2691

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE JURISDICTION

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

TABLE 11–5

Agreements with Provinces-Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures ($)				
	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Newfoundland	—	17,500	—	—	23,000
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	19,000	21,400	17,635	8,500
New Brunswick	11,000	2,500	4,100	16,860	9,350
Quebec	—	—	19,800	—	17,130
Ontario	37,000	28,200	9,700	14,580	40,000
Manitoba	25,000	—	21,600	29,500	15,550
Saskatchewan	28,000	5,000	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	24,560	6,000
Yukon	10,000	10,000	3,400	16,860	—
Subtotal	111,000	82,200	80,000	119,995	119,530
Additional monies [a]	76,500	124,200	140,200	82,000	89,550
Total	187,500	206,400	220,200	201,995	209,080

[a] Divided more or less equally among the 10 voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board. Covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the Board.

TABLE 11–6

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures ($)				
	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	60,000	—	—	—	—

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act; agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement of a bridge, in kind, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in Table 11-6.

For Further Information
Assistant Deputy Minister
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0H3
Tel.: (819) 997-9525

Director General
Ontario Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3

Director General
Quebec Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4V7

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To jointly manage beavers having deleterious effects on land peripheral to the park.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act.

Time Frame
This program was initiated in 1981 for a five-year period. Following that term, it was extended to March 31, 1990.

Payments
$60,000 annually cost-shared equally between the province of Manitoba and Canadian Parks Service.

For Further Information
Director General
Prairie and Northern Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
457 Main Street
Confederation Building, 4th Floor
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3E8
Tel.: (204) 983-2120

AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Administered By
Canadian Parks Service.

Purpose
To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Two agreements are in place with the Regional District of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park. The other covers use of the sewage system for a term of five years (commencing 1987) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park. This latter agreement contains a clause permitting the sale of water from the Park to the Regional District, with the cost of this being deducted from the charge for sewage disposal.

Authority or Background
National Parks Act.

Time Frame
These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to 25 years.

Financing and Operation
These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

Payments
See Table 11-7.

For Further Information
Director General
Western Region
Canadian Parks Service
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 2989, Postal Station M
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8
Tel.: (403) 292-4444

TABLE 11–7

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal

	Federal Expenditures ($000)			
	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89	1989–90
British Columbia				
Kootenay Refuse Disposal	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.6
Kootenay Sewage Disposal (net)	9.5	6.8	6.8	7.0
Total	15.3	12.8	13.8	14.6

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of External Affairs and International Trade Canada is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 papers entitled Federalism and International Relations, and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.

The legal name remains "Department of External Affairs." On June 28, 1989, the applied name of the Department became "External Affairs and International Trade Canada." It has been responsible for international trade since January 5, 1982. External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion — formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with Department of Finance Canada in tariff issues. The transfer brought the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation to External Affairs Canada.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada's responsibilities mainly involve co-ordination. Because of this, only a few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Educational Counsellor in Abidjan 12-1
Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 12-2
Information Flow Program 12-2
Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations 12-3
Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation 12-3
Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 12-4
Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 12-4
International Conferences and Meetings Related to Education 12-5

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN

Administered By
Personnel Division, External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose
To provide expertise to the governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education and cultural and education-related industries, and to the Canadian Ambassador in Ivory Coast in all matters of Quebec jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971) and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation
An employee of the Quebec Department of International Affairs is seconded to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to deal with educational matters in Côte d'Ivoire and in the countries of accreditation (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador, and any other matter at the Ambassador's request.

Payments
The employee's salary is paid by the Department of International Affairs of Quebec. Allowances, moving and housing expenses are paid according to arrangements agreed between External Affairs and External Trade Canada and the ministry of International Affairs of Quebec.

For Further Information

Director
Personnel Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

Government of Quebec
Director, Africa
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2318

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose

To prepare, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To co-ordinate, in co-operation with provincial authorities, official visits to the provinces of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the co-operation of the provinces.

Time Frame

Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation

External Affairs and International Trade Canada is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned — with the embassy or consulate abroad and in Canada acting as intermediaries. The latter often provides assistance with the program and with such basic problems as accommodation, transportation, and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments

The provinces send an advance to External Affairs and International Trade Canada to cover some of the costs associated with visits abroad.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By

Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

To transmit to the provinces information gathered by External Affairs and International Trade Canada, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Much of this material is economic in nature but also includes information on energy, the environment and natural resources.

Authority or Background

Under the general responsibility of External Affairs and International Trade Canada regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame

A set of documents is dispatched regularly to the provinces.

Financing and Operation

The costs of these exchanges are borne by External Affairs and International Trade Canada. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments

Not applicable.

For Further Information

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-1025

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Administered By

The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada and the Municipal Grants Division of Public Works Canada.

Purpose

To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact certain property of diplomatic, consular and international organizations are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption, the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery, offices, or official residence of the head of mission.

Authority or Background

Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame

Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation

The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any Headquarters Agreement with an international organization.

External Affairs and International Trade Canada receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. Public Works Canada appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant.

Payments

Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

For Further Information

Director
Legal Advisory Division
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-6296

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose

To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority or Background

Government decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame

Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation

Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have the status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments

Canada's share is 34.37% of the Agency's budget, 31.13% of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94% by the Quebec government and 0.29% by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1988-89 amounted to $6.5 million.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec
René Leduc
Director
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

Government of New Brunswick
Yvette McLaughlin
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs
Secretariat to the Cabinet
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By
External Affairs and International Trade Canada, Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the standing technical secretariats of these ministers' conferences.

Authority or Background
Canada has been participating in these conferences since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs); while the provinces primarily send experts and provide some financial support.

Payments
Canada assumes 26% of the two secretariats' operating budgets. The Government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1988-89 was approximately $54,000.

In 1988-89, CIDA set aside approximately $1 million for this program.

For Further Information
Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Robert Benoit
Senior Program Officer, Multilateral Program
Francophone and Commonwealth Institutions Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4
Tel.: (819) 994-3941

Government of Quebec
René Leduc
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By
External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie.

Purpose
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority or Background
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation
The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments

The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1988-89, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information

Director
Office of the Federal Co-ordinator for la Francophonie
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 992-1402

Government of Quebec
René Leduc
La Francophonie Affairs Division
Department of International Affairs
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4Z7
Tel.: (418) 649-2344

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By

External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Academic Relations Division, in consultation with the provinces through the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Education Research and Innovation (CERI); of UNESCO; of the Commonwealth, and of the Council of Europe.

Authority or Background

Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC.

Time Frame

Renewable annually.

Financing and Operation

The grant, presently in the amount of $75,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations from the provinces.

For Further Information

Director, Academic Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2
Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Department of Finance Canada

Department of Finance Canada advises the Minister of Finance on economic and financial matters.

The Department deals with all aspects of the Canadian economy including employment, income and price stability. Finance is involved with monetary affairs and other international forces bearing on Canada's domestic performance. It also helps ensure that all federal program initiatives contribute to sustained and balanced economic growth.

The government's annual fiscal agenda is announced in the budget, which is prepared by the Department and which sets the plan for revenues and expenditures.

Finance Canada is also responsible for national tax policy.

Much of the Department's direct contact with provincial governments is carried out by the Federal-Provincial Relations Division (part of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch). This division is responsible for the federal government's major financial transfers to provinces. It is also responsible for the tax collection agreements and provides advice on all matters pertaining to federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.

Other areas of the Department also interact frequently with provinces through their work on the nation's financial, economic and social policies.

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements: An Overview

The evolution of the fiscal relationship between the federal government and provincial and territorial governments has been an integral part of Canada's development as a nation and as a federation.

An important part of this relationship has been the provision by the federal government of fiscal transfers to the provinces and territories to meet important national social and economic objectives. (See table, page viii)

Cash and tax transfers to provinces and territories now amount to over $34 billion, with the cash transfers alone constituting about 23% of federal program expenditure. Over 90% of this support is accounted for by three major transfers.

Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements, the federal government provides equal per capita support to all provinces and territories in respect of health and post-secondary education programs. Equalization payments are made to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. The Canada Assistance Plan provides support to all provinces and territories for social welfare assistance. These transfers constitute a major source of revenue for the provinces, especially the less wealthy ones.

The federal and provincial and territorial governments have also developed arrangements for joint occupancy of the income tax fields, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income tax; and all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income tax.

Most fiscal arrangements programs are authorized by Parliament in a single federal statute known as the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

The following pages describe the main components of the fiscal arrangements administered by Department of Finance Canada.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
Established Programs Financing (EPF)	13-1
Fiscal Equalization Program	13-3
Tax Collection Agreements	13-4
Fiscal Stabilization Program	13-4
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	13-5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	13-5
Contracting-Out Arrangements	13-6
Statutory Subsidies	13-6
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	13-7

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF)

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance Canada;

Health Services and Promotion Branch; Health and Welfare Canada; and

Education Support Branch; Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the areas of insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education.

Authority or Background

Part V of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

EPF arrangements have no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Established Programs Financing (EPF) provides equal per capita assistance to all provinces and territories in the areas of health and post-secondary education. Although there are other federal programs which directly support these areas, EPF is by far the largest.

EPF consists of a "block fund" transfer consolidating federal support for insured health services, extended health care services and post-secondary education. Provinces can allocate the federal contribution according to their own spending priorities.

Each province's per capita EPF entitlement is determined by increasing the federal contribution in a base year by an escalator based on the growth of the economy. Multiplying the result by a province's population gives that province's total entitlement.

The base amount is defined as the national average per capita federal contribution for insured health services and for post-secondary education in 1975-76, plus an added amount for extended health care services in 1977-78. The program escalator is a three-year moving average of growth in per capita gross national product minus two percentage points.

EPF is provided as a combination of cash and tax points. The tax transfer represents federal tax revenue forgone as a result of specific federal tax reductions introduced in a co-ordinated fashion with similar provincial tax increases, thereby allowing provinces to increase their revenues without affecting the taxpayer. Specifically, it consists of 13.5 personal income tax points and 1.0 corporate income tax point. The tax points are equalized under the equalization program. The cash entitlement is the difference between a province's total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Quebec receives an additional abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points as part of the contracting-out arrangements, but this does not affect the value of its total EPF entitlement.

The Minister of Finance is responsible to Parliament for determining the amount of EPF entitlements, and the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State make the cash payments. The Minister of Health and Welfare ensures that provincial health systems are consistent with the Canada Health Act. The Secretary of State is required to report annually to Parliament on federal and provincial support to post-secondary education.

Payments

Table 13-1 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing entitlements for 1988-89 and 1989-90.

For Further Information

Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

TABLE 13–1

Established Programs Financing (EPF) Entitlements ($ millions)

	1988–89			1989–90		
	Cash	Tax	Total	Cash	Tax	Total
Newfoundland	234.9	174.7	409.6	236.3	194.2	430.5
Prince Edward Island	53.2	39.6	92.8	54.0	44.4	98.4
Nova Scotia	365.5	271.8	637.3	367.6	302.2	669.8
New Brunswick	295.4	219.7	515.1	297.8	244.9	542.7
Quebec	1,833.8	2,953.1	4,786.9	1,777.3	3,274.8	5,052.1
Ontario	3,365.5	3,434.3	6,799.8	3,305.6	3,922.4	7,228.0
Manitoba	448.5	333.5	782.0	449.4	369.5	818.9
Saskatchewan	418.1	310.9	729.0	417.4	343.2	760.6
Alberta	1,001.9	729.3	1,731.2	1,004.5	830.3	1,834.8
British Columbia	1,276.4	875.2	2,151.6	1,305.9	1,002.1	2,308.0
Northwest Territories	21.7	15.6	37.3	21.0	19.3	40.3
Yukon	11.0	7.3	18.3	10.4	8.8	19.2
Total	9,325.9	9,365.0	18,690.9	9,247.2	10,556.1	19,803.3

Note: Estimates to February 1990. Refer to the Contracting-Out Arrangements section for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered by
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
The purpose of equalization is stated in the constitution:

"Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to the principle of making equalization payments to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation".

Authority or Background
Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Financing and Operation
The equalization program provides unconditional financial assistance to provinces that have below-standard revenue-raising capacities. The provincial governments receiving such assistance can use the funds to raise their levels of public services, lower their levels of taxation, or provide some combination of the two.

Equalization entitlements are calculated by a formula that measures provinces' relative, overall capacities to raise revenues from taxes and other own-source revenues. Each province's ability is then compared with a prescribed standard which is also calculated by the formula. The formula establishes a tax base (i.e. what a tax is levied upon) for each of 32 defined revenue sources used by provinces. It then calculates how much revenue each province would derive from each base if it levied a national average tax rate. This is done on a per capita basis.

Examples of the 32 revenue sources used in determining equalization include personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, sales taxes and local government revenues from property taxes.

Any province whose total per capita revenue (as calculated by the formula) is below the standard receives a payment. This equals the per capita shortfall multiplied by the province's population.

The standard represents the per capita capacity of five provinces: Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Alberta and the Atlantic provinces, which have the highest and lowest revenue-raising capacities respectively, are not in the standard.

Two constraints apply to equalization. First, total equalization entitlements cannot grow by more than the growth in gross national product from a 1987-88 base. Second, a floor provision ensures that a province's equalization cannot decline from the previous year by more than 5%, 10% or 15%, with the percentage depending upon the province's revenue-raising capacity.

Time Frame
The program is traditionally authorized for five-year periods. The current statutory authority expires on March 31, 1992.

Payments
Table 13-2 shows the latest estimate of entitlements for 1988-89 and 1989-90.

For Further Information
Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

TABLE 13–2

Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

	$ millions			$ per capita	
	1988–89	1989–90		1988–89	1989–90
Newfoundland	880	930		1,550	1,632
Prince Edward Island	185	196		1,433	1,504
Nova Scotia	845	901		958	1,017
New Brunswick	812	864		1,136	1,202
Quebec	3,344	3,691		504	552
Manitoba	771	826		712	762
Saskatchewan	393	423		388	420
Total	7,230	7,831	Average	656	706

Note: Estimates as of February 1990.

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division and Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose

To fulfill the commitments entered into by the federal government for the collection and administration of provincial and territorial personal and corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background

Part III of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

The agreements continue until notice is given by either the federal government or the province or territory.

Financing and Operation

Since 1962, federal and provincial or territorial governments have entered into agreements under which the federal government collects provincial and territorial income taxes at rates prescribed by the individual governments, then remits to the participants the revenues generated.

For personal income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec. For corporate income taxes, there are agreements with the territories and with all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

The agreements have helped maintain harmony among the various tax regimes across Canada and in this way have contributed to the maintenance of Canada's economic union. They also reduce taxpayer confusion by utilizing one tax form for federal and provincial/territorial income taxes and by providing one interpretation of tax legislation. Provinces and territories are not charged by the federal government for the collection service.

Participating provinces and territories adopt income tax legislation and regulations consistent with that of the federal government. However, flexibility is provided under the agreements, and participants have established a variety of tax credits, rebates, reductions and surtaxes of their own. The federal government charges a small fee for administering these individual measures.

Payments

Revenue Canada, Taxation collects taxes according to its assessments, which are reported to the Department of Finance Canada for the purpose of making instalment payments to participating provinces and territories. The payments are adjusted as subsequent assessment data become available.

For Further Information

Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To provide financial assistance to any provincial government faced with a year-over-year decline in its revenues due to a sudden downturn in its economy.

Authority or Background

Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, and Regulations.

Time Frame

Stabilization has no expiry date.

Financing and Operation

Any province whose total revenue subject to stabilization declines from one year to the next is eligible to receive a payment. A province may apply for a stabilization payment to the federal minister of finance not later than 18 months after the end of the year to which the claim applies.

To determine the amount of the payment, Department of Finance Canada analyzes the province's revenues for the year of the claim and the preceeding year. Actual revenues are adjusted to eliminate the effect of year-over-year changes in provincial taxes and fees. This ensures that stabilization is paid in respect of an economic downturn, not because of a decrease in provincial tax rates.

Provincial revenues subject to stabilization include most taxes and fees plus any amount received under Established Programs Financing (EPF) and equalization.

Resource revenues are more volatile than other revenue sources. Because provinces take this into account in their fiscal planning, stabilization is paid for resource revenues only if the year-over-year decline exceeds 50%. Final revenue data is required before the amount of a stabilization payment can be determined.

Payments

Stabilization is paid as an unconditional grant up to a maximum of $60 per capita. Any additional entitlement takes the form of a five-year, interest-free loan.

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To protect provinces participating in tax collection agreements from major revenue reductions due to sudden changes in federal tax policy.

Authority or Background

Part IV of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

The revenue guarantee expires on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

The revenue guarantee compensates a province for any reduction that exceeds 1% of its basic federal tax.

A province is not eligible for a payment if it amends its tax legislation to offset the effect of the federal changes. Further, the guarantee only applies for the year of the federal change. After that, the province has time to amend its legislation accordingly.

The Province of Quebec is not under a tax collection agreement for personal income tax. However, to encourage a common tax system across Canada, if Quebec parallels federal tax changes in the same year it can become eligible for a payment.

For Further Information

Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose

To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or attributable to the distribution to the public of gas.

Authority or Background

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

There is no expiry date for this program.

Financing and Operation

This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collected from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95% of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution and sale to the public of electrical energy or steam, or to the distribution and sale to the public of gas.

Department of Finance Canada makes the payments to the provinces based on information provided by Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Payments

See Table 13-3.

For Further Information

Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

TABLE 13–3

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($ millions)

	1988–89 Expenditures	1989–90 Estimates
Newfoundland	10.6	11.2
Prince Edward Island	2.0	3.2
Nova Scotia	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—
Quebec	15.8	31.6
Ontario	54.0	63.5
Manitoba	4.8	5.2
Saskatchewan	0.3	0.2
Alberta	196.8	213.7
British Columbia	16.0	8.4
Northwest Territories	—	0.2
Yukon	0.9	0.8
Total	301.2	338.0

Note: Estimates as of February 1990.

CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
To provide Quebec with an alternate method of financing certain federal-provincial programs.

Authority or Background
Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act; theFederal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964; and the Income Tax Act.

Time Frame
The contracting-out arrangements have no termination date.

Financing and Operation
The contracting-out arrangements permitted any province to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain federal-provincial programs. The arrangements helped increase flexibility in program delivery and offered an alternative to cash payments from the federal government. Quebec, which was the only province to choose the arrangements when they were offered in the mid-1960's, is neither better nor worse off financially because of contracting-out.

Under the arrangements, the federal government reduced personal income taxes in Quebec by 16.5 tax points so that the province could increase its personal income tax rate by an equivalent amount.

The 16.5 personal income tax points are allocated among programs as follows:

- 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing (EPF),
- 5 points for Special Welfare, and
- 3 points for Youth Allowances.

Quebec's entitlements under these programs are determined in the same way as for other provinces, and the value of the tax points is deducted from cash transfers otherwise payable.

Payments
Table 13-4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting out for 1989-90.

For Further Information
Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

TABLE 13–4

Contracting-Out Arrangements with Quebec ($ millions)

	1989–90
Established Programs Financing Tax Abatement (8.5 tax points)	995.4
Special Welfare Tax Abatement (5.0 tax points)	559.4
Youth Allowances Recovery Tax Abatement (3.0 tax points)	350.0

Note: Estimates as of February 1990.

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By
Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Purpose
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were to provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining Confederation, and to support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority or Background
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes: the Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act; the Provincial Subsidies Act; and the Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame
These subsidies date from 1867 and have no expiry date. They are payable in perpetuity unless subject to constitutional amendment.

Financing and Operation
These are unconditional payments by the Government of Canada to the governments of the provinces.

There are four types of payments:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by Department of Finance Canada according to statutory formulas. The first two types of payments listed above grow with provincial population, according to official census data.

Payments
See Table 13-5.

For Further Information
Frank Gregg
A/Director, Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-1731

TABLE 13–5

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces ($ millions)

	1989–90
Newfoundland	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8
Quebec	4.7
Ontario	6.1
Manitoba	2.3
Saskatchewan	2.2
Alberta	3.7
British Columbia	2.5
Total	36.0

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By
Financial Services Division, Administration Branch.

Purpose
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan (CPP).

Authority or Background
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame
There is no termination date for the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation
Funds surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan can be invested in securities of the provinces and territories, their Crown agencies and the federal government.

Every month, Health and Welfare Canada determines the amount of funds that exceed the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess is available to loan to any province or territory according to the proportion of contributions received from residents during the preceding 10 years. Twenty-year loans are available within the first 10 days of the following month in exchange for a security.

Contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada, as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces and territories, are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of 20 years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down, and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

See Table 13-6.

For Further Information
Director, Financial Services Division
Department of Finance Canada
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5
Tel.: (613) 992-0554

TABLE 13–6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund, Net of Repayments ($ millions)

	Total to March 31, 1989
Newfoundland	727.9
Prince Edward Island	154.7
Nova Scotia	1,365.5
New Brunswick	1,003.7
Quebec	128.4
Ontario	16,078.2
Manitoba	1,912.0
Saskatchewan	1,577.1
Alberta	4,209.3
British Columbia	4,896.9
Yukon	3.8
Canada	3,005.6
Total	35,063.1
Average Interest Rate 10.72%	

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the Constitution Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the Constitution Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. However, in the Atlantic area (except Quebec), and in the territories, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the co-ordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

Organization and Programs

The organizational structure of the Department is such that operations are grouped by sector to ensure that they are directed as "national" programs with clear and effective linkages to government priorities.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is organized to deliver the programs as follows:

1. Science — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of biological sciences; physical and chemical sciences; and hydrography.
2. Atlantic Fisheries — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management; and resource and industry development.
3. Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management; and resource and industry development.
4. International — directed by an assistant deputy minister and comprising the advancement of Canada's international fisheries; trade; and conservation interests.
5. Policy and Program Planning — directed by an assistant deputy minister and composed of strategic planning and policy development; economic and commercial analysis; and federal-provincial relations.
6. Corporate and Regulatory Management — directed by a senior assistant deputy minister and composed of support and administrative functions; the management of capital assets; fisheries regulations and enforcement policy development; and inspection, which comprises the formulation, application and enforcement of national regulations, policies and procedures governing trade in both domestic and imported fish and fish products.

The Department's programs are delivered by six Fisheries and Oceans regions each headed by a regional director general responsible for all departmental programs within the region. These regions are:

1. Newfoundland, headquartered in St. John's, Newfoundland;
2. Scotia-Fundy, headquartered in Halifax/Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
3. Gulf, headquartered in Moncton, New Brunswick;
4. Quebec, headquartered in Quebec City, Quebec;
5. Central and Arctic, headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba; and
6. Pacific, headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Science

The Science Sector ensures that scientific information of the highest standard is available to the Government of Canada for use in developing policies, regulations and legislation regarding the oceans and aquatic life, and to other government departments, private industry and the public for use in planning and carrying out aquatic activities. The Sector is managed through three sub-activities: Biological Sciences, Physical and Chemical Sciences, and Hydrography.

Biological Science programs include both short- and long-term research on fish, invertebrates, marine mammals and plants, and ecosystems.

The Physical and Chemical Sciences program includes research into the physical properties and processes of the oceans and the distribution, fate and effects of chemical contaminants on fish and aquatic ecosystems.

The Canadian Hydrographic Service conducts bathymetric, tide and current surveys, and prepares and distributes navigational charts, tide and current tables, sailing directions and related publications.

Atlantic Fisheries

The Atlantic Fisheries Sector is responsible for managing aquatic resources in the Atlantic Ocean surrounding the four Atlantic provinces and Quebec, and the freshwater systems in the Atlantic provinces. In Quebec, the provincial government exercises administrative responsibility over freshwater fisheries and over diadromous species. The Atlantic Sector is managed through two sub-activities — Fisheries and Habitat Management, and Resource and Industry Development.

Fisheries and Habitat Management involves regulatory and management functions, enforcement, habitat management and operational activities.

Resource and Industry Development works to rehabilitate depressed stocks, develop new fisheries and provide assistance to fishing and fishing-related activities in the private sector.

Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries

The Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries Sector is responsible for the Pacific and Arctic Ocean, the freshwater systems in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In Canada's Prairie provinces and in Ontario, responsibility for the day-to-day management of inland fisheries is assured by the governments of these provinces. The Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries Sector is managed through two sub-activities: Fisheries and Habitat management, and Resource and Industry Development.

Fisheries and Habitat Management involves regulatory and management functions, enforcement, habitat management and related operational activities.

Resources and Industry Development involves enhancement and rehabilitation of depressed stocks as well as the development, planning and analysis of new fisheries, including aquaculture.

International

This activity involves international relations regarding Canada's fisheries conservation and trade interests. It includes the negotiation and administration of international treaties and agreements regarding fisheries as well as the formulation and representation of Canada's position regarding fisheries trade policy, settlement of boundary disputes and market-access questions.

Policy and Program Planning

Policy and Program Planning includes policy development, co-ordination, strategic planning, federal-provincial relations, and native fisheries. It encompasses analysis in support of policy development as well as market analysis and intelligence.

Corporate and Regulatory Management

This activity involves the management of the Department's assets, regulatory management and inspection services.

The value of the Department's capital assets is estimated at $3.7 billion. They include more than 1,400 commercial fishing harbours and 800 recreational harbours; a marine fleet of 24 major vessels, 44 minor and 297 small vessels, as well as some 1,500 smaller craft; 12 major scientific installations and more than 700 other offices; and scientific equipment, vehicles and machinery.

The regulatory management activity ensures a well-organized, coherent management process; the provision of information for planning, control and decision making; administrative and financial functions; and regulations and enforcement.

Inspection Services ensures that Canadian and imported fish and fish products meet appropriate standards of grade, quality and safety.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Small Craft Harbours Program 14-3
National Fish Inspection Program 14-3
Newfoundland Bait Service 14-4
Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement 14-4
Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador 14-5
Canada — Prince Edward Island Co-operation Agreement on Fisheries Development 14-5
Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Prince Edward Island 14-6
Agreement for Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Nova Scotia 14-7
Canada — New Brunswick Co-operation Agreement on Fisheries and Aquaculture 14-7
Canada — New Brunswick Memorandum of Understanding on Aquaculture Development 14-8
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 14-9
Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Quebec 14-10
Canada — Ontario Fisheries Agreement 14-10
Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Intent on the Management of Fish Habitat 14-11
Canada — Alberta Fisheries Agreement 14-11
Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement 14-12

Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and British Columbia 14-12

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia for Co-ordination of Fish Habitat Management Activities 14-13

Canada — British Columbia Letter of Understanding to Control Commercial Harvest of Wild Clam Stocks of Provincial Shellfish Leases/Licences 14-13

DFO — GNWT Agreement on Freshwater Aquaculture in the Northwest Territories 14-14

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority or Background
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants. Construction is performed by Public Works Canada.

For Further Information
M.A. Godin
Acting National Director, Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.: (613) 993-3012

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By
Inspection Services Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

Purpose
To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with Canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority or Background
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance with the exception of the Province of Quebec, for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950s.

Financing and Operation
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information

John Emberley
Director General, Inspection Services Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0E6
Tel.: (613) 990-0144

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority or Background

1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada.

Time Frame

Continuing.

Financing and Operation

As noted above, this activity arises from federal constitutional obligations towards Newfoundland based on the Terms of Union. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments

No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information

E. Dunne
Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND INSHORE FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose

The principal purpose of this agreement is to establish the framework for implementation of various programs in order to:

1. enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
2. improve the efficiency and productivity of the inshore fishing industry;
3. further develop production and markets, and enhance the resource base;
4. increase the industry's competitiveness;
5. strengthen the financial position of the inshore fishing industry, including fishermen and processors of the province.

Authority or Background

Order in Council No. 1988-1/162 of January 28, 1988.

Time Frame

The Agreement took effect February 22, 1988, and will terminate March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $42 million for Canada and $18 million for Newfoundland (see Table 14-1).

A Management Committee including two co-chairpersons, one appointed by the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the provincial Minister of Fisheries, shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be, inter alia, to:

1. approve all procedures in respect of its own management practices;
2. approve guidelines for the application of funding;
3. prepare budgets and financial statements, identify projects for funding and submit progress reports for the purpose of informing ministers;
4. ensure the preparation and approval of a communications strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public.

For Further Information

E. Dunne
Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

TABLE 14–1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1988 to 1993 ($ millions)

	Total Cost 5 years	Federal Share	Provincial Share
Harvesting	30.0	21.0	9.0
Processing	16.3	12.0	4.3
Resource Development	11.2	7.2	4.0
Program Implementation	2.5	1.8	0.7
Total	60.0	42.0	18.0

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Administered By
Director General, Newfoundland Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's.

Purpose
To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Newfoundland; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background
Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

Time Frame
This agreement took effect February 22, 1988 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation
The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Newfoundland, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the aquaculture industry. The Committee's terms of reference have yet to be established.

For Further Information
E. Dunne
Director General, Newfoundland Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1
Tel.: (709) 772-4417

CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose
To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. co-ordination of federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development;
2. enhancement of the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
3. improvement of the efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
4. increased productivity;
5. enhancement and diversification of the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of P.E.I. and its contribution to the economy.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1989-5/1958 of Sept. 28, 1989.

Time Frame
The Agreement took effect April 1, 1989 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
A management committee consisting of four members is responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;

TABLE 14–2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1989–1994 ($000)

	Cost-Shared[a]		Direct Delivery		Totals		
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Total Agreement
Aquaculture	1,750	750	1,600	1,480	3,350	2,230	5,580
Quality	—	—	1,050	400	1,050	400	1,450
Infrastructure	—	—	1,020	368	1,020	368	1,388
Resource Utilization	—	—	200	—	200	—	200
Administration/ Implementation	—	—	1,730	40	1,730	40	1,770[b]
Communications	—	—	150	62	150	62	212
Total	1,750	750	5,750	2,350	7,500	3,100	10,600

[a] Cost-shared programs will be for aquaculture and will be delivered by the P.E.I. Department of Fisheries.

[b] Administration/implementation covers the cost of implementing and operating the programs, including human resources.

2. review of project descriptions;
3. preparation of reports on progress achieved under the Agreement;
4. ensuring "that economic and environmental health" factors for sustained economic and social prosperity be considered;
5. consideration of a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission;
6. development of public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and the province.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $7.5 million for Canada and $3.1 million for Prince Edward Island. (See Table 14-2.)

For Further Information

Area Manager
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Albert Thomas Building
Riverside Drive
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7809

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Canada; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, training, etc. to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

Time Frame

This agreement took effect September 11, 1987 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Prince Edward Island, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee shall:

1. consult with the industry on the implementation of the agreement;
2. review and recommend policies and procedures with respect to this agreement; and

3. jointly undertake, in consultation with interested parties, the zoning of water systems of which licences or leases may be issued, taking into consideration the utilization of these water courses by other user groups.

For Further Information
Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
234 Halifax Street, P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 857-6227

AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By
Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax.

Purpose
To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect March 25, 1986 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation
The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee will:

1. provide co-ordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry;
2. develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia;
3. provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry; and
4. conduct annual reviews and hold a public meeting annually to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information
J.E. Haché
Director General, Scotia-Fundy Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
1649 Hollis Street, P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1V8
Tel.: (902) 426-2581

CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Administered By
Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose
To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and New Brunswick in support of fisheries development in the province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

1. establishing the implementation framework to enhance the quality of fish and seafood products, resulting in increased trade opportunities and product competitiveness;
2. improving the efficiency of the fishing and fish-processing industry;
3. increasing productivity;
4. enhancing and diversifying the resource base, resulting in a diversified rural economy and broadened investment, thereby strengthening the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy;
5. setting measures to be undertaken by Canada and the province in support of fisheries and aquaculture development in New brunswick.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1989-2223.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect April 1, 1989 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a management committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this agreement, including:

1. preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;

2. preparation and submission of reports on progress achieved;
3. ensuring "that economic and environmental health" factors for sustained economic and social prosperity be considered;
4. consideration of a human resource plan for projects, where significant human resource implications have been identified;
5. development and maintenance of suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information sub-committee will advise and recommend to the management committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in conjunction with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $11.7 million for Canada and $7.9 million for New Brunswick. (See Table 14-3.)

For Further Information
Chief, Development
Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 857-7783

TABLE 14–3

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, 1989–1994 Program Funding ($000)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Aquaculture	2,680	2,200	4,880
Finfish			
Shellfish			
Environmental Monitoring			
Extension Services			
Harvesting	3,100	2,500	5,600
Resource Base			
Fleet Viability			
Support Services			
Processing and Marketing	2,900	2,400	5,300
Product Diversification			
Quality Enhancement			
Productivity Improvement			
Trade Expansion			
Native Fisheries	500	—	500
Resource Development			
Professional and Technical Services			
Communications	300	200	500
Planning and Implementation	2,220	600	2,820
Grand Total	11,700	7,900	19,600

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Gulf Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by New Brunswick; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research and development, education and training, statistics, and promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, RSC 1970, F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect April 22, 1989 and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to provide the resources for those activities within its own program area.

A management committee was established to advise on the implementation of the agreement. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee will:

1. advise the signatories of the agreement about the progress of aquaculture projects and make appropriate recommendations to their government;
2. establish sub-committees as required and direct all associated activities;
3. facilitate inter-agency co-ordination and involvement of concerned persons to ensure the successful implementation of the agreement;
4. establish mechanisms for ongoing dialogue with the aquaculture industry.

For Further Information

Ted Gaudet
Regional Director General, Gulf Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5030
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9B6
Tel.: (506) 857-6227

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec.

Purpose

Under the umbrella of an Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement will serve to:

1. intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;
2. consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and income so that the population can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;
3. facilitate consultation on and co-ordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both levels of governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints.

Authority or Background

Order in Council PC 1987-6/955 or May 7, 1987.

Time Frame

This Agreement took effect July 11, 1987 and is scheduled to terminate March 31,1990.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Quebec have appointed a Management Committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two governments who will be responsible for administering and managing this agreement, including:

1. approving of all procedures employed during its meetings;
2. the general administration of the programs involving the design and implementation of all procedures to facilitate this administration;
3. making recommendations;
4. approving terms and conditions of implementation of projects.

The Management committee shall establish a secretariat, which will assist the committee in administering the ongoing activities of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the Agreement will not exceed $17.5 million for Canada and $17.5 million for Quebec.

For Further Information

D. Martin
Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant, P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

TABLE 14–4

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development Financing, 1987–1990 ($000)

	Estimated Total Cost	Breakdown of Costs	
		Canada	Quebec
Section I			
Infrastructure Development	23,741	13,433	10,308
Section II			
Marketing Development			
Marketing	—	—	1,000
Fishermen's Alliance	—	100	—
Total	1,100	100	1,000
Section III			
Harvesting and Processing Development			
Northern Quebec	—	1,000	1,000
Aquaculture			
Research and Technological Transfer	—	1,000	—
Development	—	—	2,225
Improvement of Skills Required in Harvesting and Processing	—	—	1,000
Total	6,225	2,000	4,225
Section IV			
Program Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section V			
Administration and Reserve	3,934	1,967	1,967
Grand Total	35,000	17,500	17,500

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND QUEBEC

Administered By

Director General, Quebec Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Quebec.

Purpose

To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Quebec; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health and training, to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background

For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

For Quebec: Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif, R.S.Q., C M-30.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 11, 1987 and continues indefinitely (or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate).

Financing and Operation

The agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Quebec, a Co-ordinating Committee was established. It is composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The committee shall:

1. plan the consultation with various organizations on the preparation of an aquaculture plan for the banks and beds of waters in the public domain;
2. ensure the co-ordination of research and development activities and technical assistance;
3. ensure that procedures are set up for distributing information on licence applications and for monitoring aquaculture enterprises;
4. determine the type of statistics to be collected from the industry; and
5. facilitate the exchange of information on commercial aquaculture, and ensure liaison in this regard among the agencies of the two orders of government.

For Further Information

D. Martin
Director General, Quebec Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
901 Cap Diamant, P.O. Box 15,500
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y7
Tel.: (418) 648-4014

CANADA — ONTARIO FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose
To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Ontario to achieve the goals as stated in the strategic plan for Ontario fisheries, and to ensure that co-operative action is taken, within the national framework, in pursuing the objectives of this plan.

Authority or Background
The Fisheries Act, RSC 1970, F-14.

Time Frame
The Agreement took effect July 1, 1988, and continues thereafter until terminated or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Ontario will establish a committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Ontario Ministry of National Resources. The committee shall meet at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support (financial and otherwise) for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to ministers;
3. submit annual recommendations and reports concerning implementation of the Agreement to ministers;
4. establish committees and sub-committees as required to achieve the purposes of the Agreement.

For Further Information
Paul Sutherland
Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5118

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF INTENT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH HABITAT

Administered By
Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose
The Memorandum of Intent commits Canada and Ontario to a process for developing a habitat sub-agreement to implement the federal Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat in Ontario, and to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries by enabling Ontario to exercise responsibility for the management of fish habitat and by clarifying the roles of the parties in fish habitat management in Ontario.

Authority or Background
Canada—Ontario Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame
The Memorandum of Intent took effect on March 1, 1989 and is in force until a habitat sub-agreement is signed.

Financing and Operation
Both parties accept the objective of net gain in fish habitat and the three goals of habitat conservation, restoration and development, and the parties agree to develop a subsidiary agreement to achieve this. The Memorandum of Intent specifies the format and general content as well as the responsibilities of each party to complete tasks required to bring the parties to a point where a subsidiary agreement can be signed.

For Further Information
Paul Sutherland
Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5118

CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose
To renew and strengthen co-operation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that within the national framework, cooperative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority or Background
The Fisheries Act, RSC 1970, F-14.

Time Frame
The agreement took effect January 8, 1987 and continues thereafter until either party terminates on one year's notice.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Alberta will establish a Committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The Committee shall meet at least once a year to:

1. develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to Ministers;
2. evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective departments make recommendations to Ministers;

3. submit recommendations and reports annually to Ministers concerning the implementation of the Agreement;
4. establish committees and sub-committees as required, to achieve the purposes of the Agreement.

For Further Information
Paul Sutherland
Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5118

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose
To facilitate federal-provincial co-operation and co-ordination in the planning and application of fishery resource management policies and programs in order to:

1. avoid duplication of effort;
2. achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource;
3. reduce magnitude and frequency of resource use conflicts.

Authority or Background
Section 3 of the Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. F-21 — Provincial Order in Council OIC 1230 — July 12, 1984.

Time Frame
The Agreement took effect February 20, 1985 and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia will be established on the basis of the nature of the matters included in subsidiary agreements, the federal and provincial responsibilities and interest in respect of those matters and such other considerations as may be agreed. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the legislature of the province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

A Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the Agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this Agreement.

For Further Information
Pat Chamut
Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT ON COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By
Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose
To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial involvement in aquaculture. Major features of the Agreement include:

1. "one stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aqualculture ventures by British Columbia; and
2. federal-provincial co-operation in areas such as research, fish health, education and training, and the promotion of orderly development of the industry.

Authority or Background
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, RSC 1970, F-21.

For British Columbia: Order in Council 1635, September 6, 1988.

Time Frame
The Agreement took effect September 6, 1988, and continues indefinitely or until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
The Agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party is expected to provide the resources for those activities within its own program area.

A management committee was established to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within British Columbia. The committee comprises an equal number of representatives of the provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The committee will:

1. function as a co-ordination and liaison mechanism to implement the Agreement;
2. identify priorities, timing, sequence and funding for activities of joint interest;

3. co-ordinate and consult with industry and other interested groups, including non-government or international organizations;
4. strike and co-ordinate subordinate committees or task groups as necessary;
5. identify research priorities and encourage timely communication of results to the industry;
6. develop terms of reference to establish and maintain a direct communications link with industry; and
7. function in resolving disputes that arise between Canada and British Columbia.

For Further Information
Pat Chamut
Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CANADA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR CO-ORDINATION OF FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose
To facilitate co-ordination of fish habitat management activities to:

1. assist each party in achieving its long-term fishery resource management goals;
2. provide a framework for co-ordination and implementation of fish habitat management activities under the Canada—British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Authority or Background
Canada—British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement.

Time Frame
The Memorandum of Understanding took effect on June 19, 1986, and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation
Both parties agree to endeavor to protect, restore and enhance (in that order of priority) as much productive capacity of the habitat as required to achieve the goals of fishery resource management. A Directors' Steering Committee is responsible for action taken under the Memorandum of Understanding. All information and data jointly collected are available to each party unless otherwise specified, in writing, by one of the parties prior to implementing the activity. A working agreement pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding has been established to address habitat protection, improvement and inventory activities.

For Further Information
Pat Chamut
Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING TO CONTROL COMMERCIAL HARVEST OF WILD CLAM STOCKS OF PROVINCIAL SHELLFISH LEASES/LICENSES

Administered By
Regional Director General, Pacific Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver.

Purpose

1. To protect oyster growers from damage caused by unregulated clam digging;
2. To prevent damage to oyster beds and consequent economic loss to oyster growers;
3. To introduce designated areas of oyster beds where clam harvesting can take place and at which specific times it can occur;
4. To develop a format for a simple clam-harvesting schedule to indicate permitted timing and location of clam harvesting on leases;
5. To investigate the feasibility of establishing a number of recreational clam reserves in oyster farm areas.

Authority or Background
Section 21 of the Fisheries Act, except by permission of the tenure holders.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since September 21, 1987.

Financing and Operation
The Department of Fisheries and Oceans will take the lead role in the administration and enforcement of clam harvest schedules. Enforcement assistance will be provided by the Conservation Officer Service of the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

For Further Information

Regional Director General, Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5G3
Tel.: (604) 666-6098

DFO — GNWT AGREEMENT ON FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

Director General, Central and Arctic Region, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Winnipeg.

Purpose

1. To assist the private sector in establishing economically viable aquaculture ventures in the NWT;
2. To provide economic opportunities to residents of the NWT, through the establishment of aquaculture ventures;
3. To ensure an orderly development of commercial aquaculture through federal and territorial co-ordination.

Authority or Background

Fisheries Development Act, RSC 1970, F-21.

Time Frame

The agreement took effect June 22, 1987 and continues indefinitely.

Financing and Operation

The Agreement does not deal with the issue of financing because each party to the Agreement is expected to provide the resources for those activities which fall within its own program area.

In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquaculture species within the NWT, an Aquaculture Review Committee was established to assess and approve all aquaculture proposals in the NWT. The committee consists of four members; two from DFO and two from the GNWT. The committee meets at least once a year.

For Further Information

Paul Sutherland
Director General, Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6
Tel.: (204) 983-5117

Forestry Canada

Forestry Canada is the main focus for forestry matters in the federal government. Its minister, the Minister of Forestry, provides national leadership through the development, co-ordination, and implementation of federal policies and programs to promote and enhance the sustained economic utilization of Canada's forest resource through environmentally sound forest management, and to enhance the social and economic benefits derived from publicly and privately owned forests and from forest related activities in Canada.

Forestry Canada is a decentralized organization with six regional forestry centres, two national research institutes, and seven regional sub-offices located across Canada. Headquarters is located in the National Capital Region in Hull, Quebec.

The principal acts governing the activities of Forestry Canada are the Department of Forestry Act and the Forestry Act. These acts provide legislative authority for:

1. recognizing the principles of integrated management and sustainable development of Canada's forest resources;
2. enhancing public awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from Canada's forests;
3. advocating forestry interests and co-ordinating federal programs and policies affecting Canada's forest resources;
4. conducting research relating to the protection, management and utilization of the forest resources of Canada;
5. establishing agreements with any province or person for the implementation of improved protection, management or utilization of the forest resource, as well as the carrying out of any other of the Minister's duties;
6. producing an annual report for Parliament which will include broad information about the state of Canada's forest sector, the sector's contribution to Canada's economy, and the impact on the environment;
7. conducting scientific, economic and technological studies relating to the forest resource, forest industries and the marketing of forest products;
8. implementing forest management programs on federal lands;
9. promoting the development and application of forestry codes and standards;
10. co-operating with industry, provincial and foreign governments and international organizations;
11. establishing forest experimental areas including demonstration forests.

Forestry Canada interacts regularly with provincial and territorial governments, industry, labour, universities, conservationists, and the public through such bodies as the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, the Forest Sector Advisory Council of Canada, the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee, the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Management, the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre, and regional consultative committees. Forestry Canada is also active in international forestry agencies such as the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as in technical and trade missions.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Federal-Provincial Forest Resource Development Agreements, Forestry Subsidiary Agreements 15-1
Canada — Newfoundland Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-2
Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development 15-2
Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-3
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development 15-3
Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement 15-3
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement for the Forest Development of the Upper North Shore 15-3
Canada — Manitoba Seedling Agreement 15-3
Canada — British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-4
South Moresby Forest Replacement Account 15-4
Memoranda of Understanding Concerning the Co-ordination of Forest Research 15-4
Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources-Sharing Agreement 15-5
Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 15-5

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Forestry Canada and provincial governments.

Authority or Background
These Agreements were initiated under the auspices of the (then) Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). In 1982,

the Canadian Forestry Service took responsibility. Subsequent authority is under the Forestry Development and Research Act. (R.S.C. 1970, c. F-30 as amended.)

Financing and Operation

All federal funding is provided by Forestry Canada; the balance by the respective provincial governments.

A Management Committee administers each agreement. The appropriate Forestry Canada regional director, or his/her delegate and provincial representatives are general members of these committees. (See Table 15-1)

For Further Information

Director General, Forest Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

TABLE 15–1

Forest Resource Development Agreements ($ millions)

	Federal	Provincial	Total
Canada — Newfoundland Forest Resource Development Agreement (1986–1990)	35.84	15.36	51.20
Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development	24.75	20.25	45.00
Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement (1988–1993)	14.20	9.88	24.08
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development	50.00	41.00	91.00
Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement (1985–1990)	151.90	151.90	303.80
Special Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement for the Forest Development of the Upper North Shore (1987–1992)	6.50	6.50	13.00
Canada — Manitoba Seedling Agreement (1989–1990)	.47	.47	.94
Canada — British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement (1985–1990)	150.00	150.00	300.00
South Moresby Forest Replacement Account (1988–1996)	12.00	12.00	24.00
Total	445.66	407.37	853.03

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the Province of Newfoundland.

Purpose

To support initiatives in the intensive management of Newfoundland's forest, in order to prevent a future timber shortage and thereby ensure long-term employment opportunities in the forest sector.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The 4-year Agreement was signed on April 28, 1986, and terminates on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Newfoundland will contribute $51.2 million (70% federal funds, 30% provincial) for three programs: Forest Resource Management; Research and Development, Opportunity Identification and Technology Transfer; and Administration, Communications, and Evaluation.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose

To improve the rate of forest growth; to encourage better utilization; to promote and support sustainable development; to undertake applied forest research and technology transfer; to provide public information; and to improve the existing forest data base.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act, and Section 5 of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Act.

Time Frame

The two year Agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and terminates on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Nova Scotia will contribute $45 million (55% federal funds, 45% provincial) for five programs: Forest Management; Group Management, Applied Research and Development; Agreement Implementation; and Communications, Education and Training.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Purpose
To rectify a future wood supply shortage, permit the sustained development of the industry, and create new employment opportunities.

Authority or Background
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed on June 23, 1988, and terminates on March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Prince Edward Island will contribute $24.08 million (59% federal funds, 41% provincial). The six programs are: Silviculture — Private Land; Silviculture — Crown Land; Research and Development; Public Information and Education; Administration and Evaluation; and Provincial Forest Development.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the province of New Brunswick.

Purpose
To increase the sustainable supply of softwoods; to enhance forest productivity and diversity; to support effective and efficient forest management activities; and, to increase public awareness.

Authority or Background
Forestry Development and Research Act, and Section 5 of Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed on December 15, 1989, and terminates on March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation
Canada and New Brunswick will contribute $91 million (55% federal, 45% provincial). The seven programs are: Private Woodlot Resource Development; Forest Management on Large Private Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management on Federal Crown Lands; Applied Research and Development, Planning, Technology Transfer, Human Resource Development and Integrated Forest Management; Communications; and, Evaluation, Agreement Support.

CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada and the Province of Quebec.

Purpose
To increase the available supply of wood to better the viability and long-term competitiveness of the forest industry in Quebec; to put productive public and private forest lands back into production; and to encourage applied forest research and technology transfer activities related to the programs under the Agreement.

Authority or Background
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed April 30, 1985 and will terminate on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Quebec will spend $303.8 million on a fifty-fifty basis for six programs: Crown Land Forest Management; Management of Private Woodlands; Management of Federal Woodlands; Greenhouse Infrastructures; Maple Dieback; and Administration, Communications and Evaluation.

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR THE FOREST DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPPER NORTH SHORE

Administered By
Forestry Canada and the Province of Quebec.

Purpose
To remedy the situation of the forestry sector in the medium and long-term, and to ensure that the forestry sector continues to contribute to the region's economy.

Authority or Background
Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed on December 22, 1987 and terminates on March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Canada and Quebec will spend $13 million on a fifty-fifty basis for two programs: Forest Management; and Management, Communications and Evaluation.

CANADA — MANITOBA SEEDLING AGREEMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada and the Province of Manitoba.

Purpose

To assist in the planting of six million seedlings during the 1989 field season.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The Agreement was signed in November of 1989. The term of the Agreement is for the 1989 season.

Financing and Operation

Canada and Manitoba will spend $944,000 on a fifty-fifty cost-shared basis to plant six million seedlings in the 1989 field season.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the Province of British Columbia.

Purpose

To manage part of the backlog of non-sufficiently restocked (NSR) land; to intensively manage selected forest stands; and to support research and technical studies.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The Agreement was signed on May 25, 1985. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from May 25, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will spend $300 million on a fifty-fifty basis for three programs: Backlog Reforestation; Intensive Forest Management; and Implementation, Communications and Evaluation.

SOUTH MORESBY FOREST REPLACEMENT ACCOUNT

Administered By

Forestry Canada and the Province of British Columbia.

Purpose

To enhance forest growth and employment in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Authority or Background

Forestry Development and Research Act.

Time Frame

The Agreement is part of the Agreement between Canada and British Columbia for the establishment of the South Moresby National Park, signed July 12, 1988 and in effect until March 31, 1996.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia will spend $24 million on a fifty-fifty basis on forest management and research programs.

For Further Information

Director General, Forest Development Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE CO-ORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By

Forestry Canada and provincial forest research committees.

Purpose

To formalize the co-ordination of forest research undertaken by the federal and provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame

Agreements expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for five-year periods beyond the expiry date, subject to a ministerial exchange of letters.

Alberta: May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Saskatchewan: August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to July 1, 1991.

Manitoba: October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewed to March 31, 1991.

Nova Scotia: August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986. Renewed to June 30, 1991.

Newfoundland: September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987. Renewed to March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

There is no cost sharing associated with these Memoranda, which were signed by respective federal and provincial resource and environment ministers. The Memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through co-operation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information
Director General, Science Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Purpose
To facilitate the sharing of equipment, personnel and other forest fire-fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 October 1983.

Time Frame
Ongoing since the fall of 1983. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation
There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

For Further Information
Director General, Science Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

Regional Director General
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3121

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By
Forestry Canada.

Purpose
The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority or Background
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, September 1981; order-in-council, January 1984.

Time Frame
Ongoing since June 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation
The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada pays one-third of the CIFFC operating costs; the remaining two-thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% to Forestry Canada; 25% to the Canadian Parks Service of Environment Canada; and 25% to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Affairs Program. Forestry Canada is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and will then be reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

For Further Information
D. Dubé, Science Directorate
Forestry Canada
Place Vincent Massey
Hull, Quebec
K1A 1G5
Tel.: (819) 997-1107

Health and Welfare Canada

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government interest that gives rise to the need for close co-operation and co-ordination with the provinces. Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada.

Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees, and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves co-operation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

Much of the Department's co-operative activities with the provinces involve the preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents. For the most part, this is accomplished through the operation of Health Services and Promotion Branch programs relating to health care services and research. The Insured Medical and Hospital Services Program, established in co-operation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that medically necessary health care services are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis.

Contributions are made under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act 1977, for insured health services and certain extended health care services. The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the Department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Other activities of the Department which involve co-operation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards; dissemination of information about these hazards; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Co-operative Activities.

Fitness and Amateur Sport is dedicated to promoting and encouraging Canadians to adopt a fitness-oriented lifestyle, and to assisting this country's amateur athletes and national sport organizations in their domestic activities and in the achievement of their high-performance goals. This dual mandate is achieved through two program directorates: Fitness Canada and Sport Canada.

Fitness Canada works with a network of partner organizations, other levels of government and the private sector to motivate Canadians to become physically active on a regular basis, by participating in enjoyable activities that lead to improved health, quality of life and overall well-being and that contribute to the shaping of our Canadian cultural identity.

While Fitness Canada works toward increasing the availability and accessibility of top-quality fitness programs for all Canadians, a majority of the directorate's initiatives are focused on four target groups: youth, older adults, the disabled and employees. Fitness research, promotion and education, leadership, participation and international co-operation represent principal program areas.

Sport Canada, the financial backbone of Canadian amateur sport, works closely with national sport organizations as well as with a number of specialized agencies to create and support policies and programs designed to improve the performance of athletes at the national and international levels of competition.

In addition to providing overall policy direction to sport in Canada, Sport Canada's consultants and program managers provide guidance to organizations serving the nation's athletes and coaches in the areas of association management, high-performance technical development, domestic sport development, and planning and evaluation. Although Sport Canada focuses on providing leadership and financial assistance to high-performance sport, it is also committed to the development of a strong domestic sport system which provides participation opportunities for all Canadians.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces for social assistance and welfare services delivered to Canadians is enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan, which is administered by the Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) is the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of providing social assistance and welfare services to needy persons.

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) Act permits federal sharing in the costs to the provinces for providing comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs for disabled persons. The Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) Program enables the federal government to make contributions to provinces in support of new and enhanced alcohol and drug programming.

While the federal government specifies the terms for obtaining cost-sharing under the CAP, VRDP and ADTR agreements, provinces are solely responsible for the administration of their programs, including their design, comprehensiveness, eligibility requirements and method of delivery.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Health

Health Insurance Program 16-2
National Health Research and Development Program ... 16-3
Health Protection Co-operative Activities 16-4
Canada Games 16-8

Welfare

National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program 16-9
Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) 16-10
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) 16-12
Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) 16-13

HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose
To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with funding to assist in the delivery and operation of extended health care services programs.

Authority or Background
The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The federal government contributes to provincial and territorial health care through the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by Department of Finance Canada. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter under the heading,"Established Programs Financing."

Insured Health Services
In order for provinces and territories to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, their plans must satisfy five criteria.

1. Public administration: The program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial/territorial government;
2. Comprehensiveness: The program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals;
3. Universality: 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services;
4. Portability: The program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province/territory or the country;
5. Accessibility: The program must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces and territories must also meet the following three conditions to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution.

1. Provision of information: They must provide reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
2. Recognition: They must recognize federal contributions and payments.
3. Extra-billing and user charges: Extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted, except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of a hospital or institution where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults
Where a province/territory fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the Act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Payments
See Table 16-1.

Extended Health Care Services
In order for provinces and territories to qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services, they must satisfy two conditions.

1. Provision of information: They must provide reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
2. Recognition: They must recognize federal contributions.

Payments
See Table 16-2.

For Further Information

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4
Tel.: (613) 954-8674

TABLE 16–1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Insured Health Services, 1989–90

	Cash Payments [a] ($000)	Tax Transfers ($000)	Total ($000)
Newfoundland	138,662	130,480	269,142
Prince Edward Island	31,934	29,804	61,738
Nova Scotia	215,822	203,000	418,822
New Brunswick	174,853	164,472	339,325
Quebec	1,034,967	2,214,470	3,249,437
Ontario	1,953,342	2,594,228	4,547,570
Manitoba	265,666	248,186	513,852
Saskatchewan	258,863	230,514	489,377
Alberta	630,151	560,399	1,190,550
British Columbia	797,290	662,365	1,459,655
Northwest Territories	13,312	12,358	25,670
Yukon	6,683	5,759	12,442
Total	5,521,545	7,056,035	12,577,580

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

[a] Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1989–90 including prior years' adjustments.

TABLE 16–2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Extended Health Care Services, 1989–90

	Cash Payments [a] ($000)
Newfoundland	29,217
Prince Edward Island	6,677
Nova Scotia	45,457
New Brunswick	36,831
Quebec	344,201
Ontario	491,518
Manitoba	55,602
Saskatchewan	51,820
Alberta	125,007
British Columbia	156,727
Northwest Territories	2,738
Yukon	1,307
Total	1,347,102

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

[a] Estimated payments to provinces and territories in 1989–90 including prior years' adjustments.

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose
The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) provides support for health research and related scientific activities to obtain information required by Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) to fulfil its responsibilities to the people of Canada. It also provides support for the training and career development of needed research personnel in areas related to public health and health services. In addition, the NHRDP offers limited contributions toward the cost of health-research-oriented workshops and conferences.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research projects, studies and demonstration and evaluation projects. Particular emphasis is currently placed on organization and delivery of health care, health promotion and disease prevention, risk assessment, health of native people, rehabilitation, population immune status and communicable disease control, and dissemination of the outcome of health services research.

Additional resources have been approved in recent years for a number of time-limited special research programs, including AIDS, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Seniors Independence, and Family Violence and Child Sexual Abuse.

Authority or Background
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
Recipients may include Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, professional associations and private corporations; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities and by panels of experts drawn from outside the Department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (Health Services and Promotion Branch Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments
See Table 16-3.

TABLE 16–3

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures ($000)

1985–86	18,774
1986–87	19,128
1987–88	22,087
1988–89	26,649
1989–90 (est.)	30,606

For Further Information
Dr. R.A. Heacock
Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4
Tel.: (613) 954-8549

HEALTH PROTECTION CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch.

Purpose
These activities of Health and Welfare Canada with the close co-operation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority or Background
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and Regulations, the Emergency Planning Order, the Treasury Board Standards, the Hazardous Products Act and Regulations, the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and Regulations, the Tobacco Products Control Act, the Quarantine Act, the Atomic Energy Control Act and Regulations, the Canada Labour Code, the Financial Administration Act, and the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and Regulations. There are formal and informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation
Health and Welfare Canada's Health Protection Branch is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. The objective of the Branch is "to protect and improve the well-being of the Canadian public by defining, advising on and managing risks to health."

The Branch identifies, assesses and manages the risks to health associated with food, drugs, radiation-emitting and medical devices, consumer products and environmental pollutants. It also monitors the occurrence and cause of communicable and non-communicable diseases. This requires extensive co-operation with provincial departments of health; with provincially authorized, professional licensing bodies; and with universities and international agencies. Provinces are often invited to participate in international conferences along with health protection representatives. The responsibility for protecting Canadians from certain types of health hazards, such as contaminants in the environment, is shared with other federal departments and often requires co-operation with provincial counterparts.

Externally, the Branch supports health care services provided by the provinces through ensuring the safety and effectiveness of the drugs and medical devices on which medicine depends, and by providing national laboratory facilities for diagnostic reagent and reference services. Specialized analytical services and expert testimony are provided for national, provincial and local law enforcement agencies that control drug abuse and trafficking.

The following paragraphs describe the health protection activities in which provincial co-operation is of particular importance.

Environmental Quality and Hazards

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise ministers and deputy ministers of health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and program options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

1. contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
2. urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
3. new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
4. physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
5. personal health services provided at the workplace;
6. other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the Joint Consultative Committee of Senior Health and Environmental Officials; by federal-provincial sub-committees on radiation surveillance, on food and regulatory health, and on drinking water; and by working groups on indoor air quality, on guidelines for bioassay and *in vivo* monitoring criteria, on blood lead intervention levels and strategies, and on multi-media guidelines. Development of radiation safety codes (X rays, microwave, use of radio-nuclides, ultrasound, short-wave diathermy) have also been discussed.

Committee reports and recommendations are available.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. Some of these include analysis and evaluation of drinking water quality, recreational water quality and indoor air quality; analysis of lead levels in blood of exposed children and workers; control of pesticide hazards, sanitation in northern communities, health effects of acidic precipitation, storage and disposal of waste materials, asbestos-containing materials in public buildings, labelling and disclosure of industrial chemicals, nuclear intervention levels in food; enforcement of X ray safety regulations; and evaluation of X radiation hazards.

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities.

One is the Food-Borne Disease Reporting System. Here federal and provincial authorities co-operate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

Another is the Botulism Reference Centre. It assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected: by examining food samples and clinical specimens; by maintaining reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin; by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved; and by serving as an information and liaison centre.

As well, the Directorate provides provincial medical and other health officials with the results of its monitoring for organochlorine and other contaminants in human milk and adipose tissues.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples or exchange of data on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds; PCBs in human fluids and tissues; and pesticide residues in seafoods.

The Directorate also participates in the federal-provincial-territorial group on nutrition, and assists provinces with the content, design and analysis of studies on food consumption and nutritional status.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through an information letter; they are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program; and they are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply.

In those cases involving joint or common areas of interest, copies of proposed food regulations published in the Canada Gazette Part I are sent for comment to provincial ministries of Health, Consumer Affairs, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries.

Federal-Provincial Memoranda of Understanding

With respect to the activities of its Field Operations Directorate, Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of understanding with the majority of provincial governments with a view to making efficient use of their respective resources, to ensure a safe food supply and to provide the Canadian food industry with cohesive regulation. Other agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawing products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, or specific data-gathering or data-sharing operations. These programs have now been reinforced by the formation of the National Committee on Food and Regulatory Health Officials.

Additionally, there is close contact with regional offices and informal co-operation and information exchange between senior Field Operations Directorate program managers and provincial authorities. This co-operation extends through to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange concerning field investigations of food-borne illness.

National Health Surveillance

The role of the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control is directed toward the achievement of acceptable national strategies for disease prevention and control through the development of national perspectives on health status and changes in disease risk factors. Comprehensive federal-provincial co-operative programs are essential to both the laboratory and epidemiology components. A variety of specialized laboratory diagnostic reference services are provided for the detection, confirmation and differentiation of infectious diseases and their causative agents. Adjunct services include proficiency testing, training and provision of diagnostic reagents not available commercially. The Centre acts as the single Canadian contact point for interaction with counterpart reference laboratories of other countries. Consultation is provided on biosafety standards for microbiology laboratories, and legislation is being enacted for control of the importation of human pathogens. The long-standing Technical Advisory Committee, made up of the director of each provincial public health laboratory and senior federal officials, provides a forum for the co-ordination of laboratory activities.

Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres in the formulation of national strategies for the control of infectious disease. Standards are set for the collection and compilation of disease and risk factor data, and scientifically assessed surveillance information is provided for national perspectives. Electronic networks have been developed for the rapid dissemination of information, and disease outbreak teams have been established to work along with the provinces in the co-ordinated investigation and control of outbreaks, e.g., toxic mussel poisoning, hemorrhagic colitis. The long-standing National Advisory Committee for Immunization and the Advisory Committee for Epidemiology, each consisting of federal and provincial health officials, provide input for a co-ordinated program.

Other activities of provincial interest include congenital anomaly surveillance integrated with existing provincial systems, special studies on diseases of aging (e.g., Alzheimer's and other dementias, osteoporosis), control of hospital-acquired infection, administration of the Quarantine Act and co-ordination of the Vaccine Injury Compensation Plan. A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

National AIDS Program

The Federal Centre for AIDS (FCA) was established in July of 1987. It was created to co-ordinate all governmental activities; to develop and implement national strategies for the control and management of AIDS in Canada; and to establish an active international arm to liaise with the World Health Organization and other appropriate international agencies. The FCA will implement the National AIDS Strategy; continue to increase public awareness and knowledge of AIDS; encourage and co-ordinate Canadian trials of potentially useful AIDS drugs; continue research on potential vaccines; improve diagnostic techniques; stimulate and conduct epidemiological research; maintain and improve surveillance systems; and strengthen community services related to AIDS.

The Federal-Provincial-Territorial Advisory Committee on AIDS was created at the Conference of Deputy Ministers of Health (CDMH) in June 1987. The Committee's role is to enhance federal-provincial-territorial consultation and collaboration on all aspects of the AIDS issue. Its responsibilities are to:

1. respond to the requests of CDMH for action on specific AIDS issues;
2. serve as a focal point for CDMH on all AIDS-related issues, and advise and make recommendations to CDMH on policy issues originating from other federal-provincial-territorial advisory committees;
3. promote federal-provincial-territorial co-ordination of AIDS educational and awareness programs for the public, health professionals and high-risk groups;
4. encourage a consensus approach to the AIDS problem and recommend policy frameworks and strategies for the formulation and implementation of effective control programs;
5. act as a forum for the exchange of information, current research findings and expert opinions between the federal, provincial and territorial governments; and
6. recommend effective mechanisms for co-operation and collaboration between governmental and non-governmental agencies and the private sector so as to enhance the national response to the challenge of AIDS.

Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs

The purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs are monitored to ensure that drugs imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licensed or accredited persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of the distribution of these drugs.

Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Regulations and the Food and Drugs Regulations, Part G, the Department shares information with provincial licensing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and nursing when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse, misuse or illegal activity.

The Methadone Control Program establishes guidelines to control the use of methadone in the treatment of addiction. Authorizations for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes are issued to physicians affiliated with recognized methadone treatment programs, or to individual practitioners. A non-governmental expert advisory committee is reviewing the use of methadone and other drugs in opioid addiction, and consultation with the provinces is ongoing. The Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch is administering these programs.

Drug Quality Assessment Program

The Drug Quality Assessment Program (QUAD) is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the 10 provincial departments of health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. QUAD is entirely financed by the federal government.

Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

The Field Operations Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, in co-operation with Solicitor General Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in the control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Acts and provide information for proactive efforts to reduce drug abuse.

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act, parts III and IV, require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch, which is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecutions of narcotic, controlled and restricted drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act, and parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act, may be initiated by the federal, provincial or municipal authorities. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions, such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, and witness fees, are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital-based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information

Environmental Quality and Hazards
J.R. Hickman, A/Director General
Environmental Health Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 954-0291

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition
Dr. S. Gunner, Director General
Food Directorate, Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 957-1821

Federal-Provincial Memoranda of Understanding
J.R. Elliot, Director General
Field Operations Directorate, Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 957-1794

National Health Surveillance
Dr. J. Losos, Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 957-0315

National AIDS Program
Dr. Alastair Clayton, Director General
Federal Centre for AIDS
Health and Welfare Canada
301 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 952-7197

Monitoring of Distribution and Use of Narcotic and Control Drugs

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies
Dr. E. Somers, Director General
Drugs Directorate, Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2
Tel.: (613) 957-0369

Brian Wilson
Regional Director, Atlantic Region
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ralston Building
1557 Hollis Street, 5th Floor
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1V5
Tel.: (902) 426-2161

Vic Bolduc, Regional Director
Field Operations Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
1001 St. Laurent Street West
Longueuil, Québec
J4K 1C7
Tel.: (514) 646-1353

Dr. C. Broughton, Regional Director
Field Operations Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
2301 Midland Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4R7
Tel.: (416) 973-1451

Vic Warkentin
Regional Director, Central Region
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
510 Lagimodière Boulevard
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2J 3Y1
Tel.: (204) 983-3004

Jack Forbes
Regional Director, Western Region
Health Protection Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
3155 Willingdon Green
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5G 4P2
Tel.: (604) 666-3359

CANADA GAMES

(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By
The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with representation from the federal government, provincial governments and the sport community of Canada.

Purpose
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority or Background
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Time Frame
The first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate, one being held every two years. The following games have been held or are scheduled to be held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St. John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec; the 1985 Summer

Games in Saint John, New Brunswick; the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 1991 Winter Games in Prince Edward Island; and the 1993 Summer Games in Kamloops, B.C.

Financing and Operation

The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this society. In general, the federal government assumes most of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance. Additional operating and capital costs are offset.

All federal payments are made to the host society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, the participating local Games society, and the Canada Games Council.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the national sport organizations.

For Further Information

Abby Hoffman
Director General
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Health and Welfare Canada
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6
Tel.: (613) 992-9226

Michel Bédard
Director
Fitness Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Health and Welfare Canada
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6
Tel.: (613) 992-9188

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Communications and Information Branch.

Purpose

The objective of the program is to encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority or Background

The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under contribution agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the head of the recipient organization.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Contributions are made available to provinces and to nationally recognized associations or agencies to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources, e.g. consultants or contract staff. The progress of projects is monitored by project co-ordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments

See Table 16-4.

TABLE 16–4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

	Contributions 1975–76 to 1988–89 ($000)	Estimated Contributions for 1989–90 ($000)
Newfoundland	2,030	100
Prince Edward Island	462	30
Nova Scotia	3,600	25
New Brunswick	2,708	50
Quebec	1,100	500
Ontario	2,445	—
Manitoba	1,533	50
Saskatchewan	1,723	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	1,877	100
Northwest Territories	295	50
Yukon	335	35
National Associations	472	130
Total	19,774	1,070

For Further Information

J.A. Schriel
Information Systems Directorate
Health and Welfare Canada
Brooke Claxton Building, 12th Floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9
Tel.: (613) 957-3051

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

1. social assistance to persons in need;
2. welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided;
3. work activity projects.

Authority or Background

Canada Assistance Plan Act and Regulations; and federal-provincial agreements under parts I and III of the Act.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Federal-provincial agreements under Part I of the Act (General Assistance and Welfare Services) have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act (Work Activity Projects), agreements have been signed with all the provinces, but not the territories.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan — with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each participating province and territory for 50% of certain costs of:

1. providing special assistance to persons in need;
2. providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided; and
3. approved work activity projects.

Assistance

Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to persons in need, to provide all or any of the following:

1. basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
2. a range of prescribed needs, including items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment); and special needs of any kind, including any item necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property), civil legal aid, and wheelchairs and transportation for disabled persons;
3. certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
4. care in homes for special care (e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children.) CAP shares in certain costs with respect to homes for aged persons and nursing homes and homes that are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
5. certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under additional benefits or live-in care programs of the provinces; or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and are not funded under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary, Education and Health Contributions Act; and
6. the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.

Welfare Services

Under the Plan, welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance, and include:

1. day care services for children;
2. homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for elderly and disabled persons;
3. casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
4. adoption services;
5. rehabilitation services, including services to chronically unemployed persons (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on aged and physically and mentally disabled persons;
6. community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
7. consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
8. administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (salary, travel and training) of agency personnel providing welfare services to eligible clientele.

Work Activity Projects

Work activity projects are cost-shared under Part III of the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III are in place with all provinces but not with the territories.

Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Payments

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CSP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal regional manager located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

See Table 16-5.

TABLE 16–5

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan

	1988–89 Expenditures ($ millions)	1989–90 Estimates ($ millions)
Newfoundland	91.3	94.0
Prince Edward Island	22.6	23.3
Nova Scotia	152.9	160.9
New Brunswick	149.8	158.0
Quebec [a]	1,653.8	1,694.2
Ontario	1,511.0	1,644.1
Manitoba	197.8	199.0
Saskatchewan	155.1	161.0
Alberta	487.9	511.4
British Columbia	663.1	674.0
Northwest Territories	15.0	14.3
Yukon	8.1	4.4
Total	5,108.4	5,338.6

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

[a] The federal contribution to Quebec includes tax transfers under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (value of five tax points, e.g., $525 million in 1988–89).

For Further Information

National headquarters

Lise Brisson Noreau, Director General
Cost Shared Programs
Health and Welfare Canada
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 852
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5
Tel.: (613) 957-1537

Health and Welfare Canada regional managers in each provincial capital

Newfoundland
Ron Skirving
c/o Department of Social Services
Confederation Building Annex (West Block)
3rd Floor
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6
Tel.: (709) 576-5175

Prince Edward Island
Janice Culliton
c/o Department of Income Assistance
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (902) 368-4977 (Prince Edward Island)

Nova Scotia
Kevin McDonald
c/o Department of Communities Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2T7
Tel.: (902) 424-6763

New Brunswick
Janice Culliton
c/o Department of Income Assistance
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Tel.: (506) 452-3641

Quebec
Raymond Peters
c/o Department of Health and Social Services
1005 Sainte Foy Road, 4th Floor
Quebec, Quebec
G1S 4N4
Tel.: (418) 643-3329

Ontario
Pauline Gignac
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Block, Room 427
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9
Tel.: (416) 965-5011

Manitoba
Jane Kilpatrick
c/o Department of Family Services
330 Graham Avenue, Room 615
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4A5
Tel.: (204) 945-0167

Saskatchewan
Dennis Wendel
c/o Department of Social Services
Chateau Tower
1920 Broad Street, Room 920
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6
Tel.: (306) 787-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)
Carl Podelec
c/o Department of Family and Social Services
Centre West Building
10035—108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E1
Tel.: (403) 427-7942

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)
Murray Nelson
Health and Welfare Canada
816 Government Street, Room 239
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9
Tel.: (604) 388-3223

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

The VRDP program provides for the federal government to contribute 50% of the costs incurred by each province and territory in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority or Background

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, S.1, and agreements with all provinces and territories.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1988, is for a period of two years.

Financing and Operation

The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share 50% of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Goods and services provided to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

1. assessment;
2. counselling;
3. restorative services;
4. prostheses, orthotics, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
5. vocational training and employment placement;
6. books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process;
7. maintenance or training allowances as required by each individual;
8. follow-up goods and services for a period of up to 36 months after a person has entered employment; and
9. goods and services provided during a vocational crisis.

These are provided either directly by the province or through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

1. salaries, travel and training of provincial and agency staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, including certain administrative expenses;
2. costs of specific goods and services for individual clients (see above);
3. costs of publicity concerning the provincial program; and
4. costs of provincially supported research projects initiated to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

Payments

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditure and must bear the signature of the auditor who is designated by the province or territory (and acceptable to the federal government) before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-6.

TABLE 16–6

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

	1988–89 Expenditures ($000)	1989–90 Estimates ($000)
Newfoundland	3,248	3,121
Prince Edward Island	228	273
Nova Scotia	4,491	3,559
New Brunswick	5,907	5,164
Ontario	175	8,529
Quebec [a]	38,523	36,462
Manitoba	6,912	7,210
Saskatchewan	4,555	5,216
Alberta	13,962	17,716
British Columbia	14,855	14,575
Northwest Territories	67	463
Yukon	3,734	1,390
Total	96,657	103,678

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

[a] A large portion of Quebec's costs for 1988–89 will be claimed in 1989–90.

For Further Information

Lise Brisson Noreau, Director General
Cost Shared Programs
Health and Welfare Canada
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 852
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5
Tel.: (613) 957-1537

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION (ADTR)

Administered By

The Cost Shared Programs Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose

The ADTR program is a component of the National Drug Strategy announced in May 1987. It enables the federal government to extend financial support to provinces and territories to increase and improve the availability of alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation programs to combat alcohol and drug problems in Canada, with special emphasis on programs for youth.

Authority or Background

Department of National Health and Welfare Act; and agreements signed with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. (Negotiations are ongoing with the other provinces and territories.)

Time Frame

Cost-sharing agreements were signed for the first time in 1988-89. The current agreement, effective April 1, 1988, is for a period of two years.

Financing and Operation

The agreement enables the federal government to make contributions in support of enhanced and expanded provincial alcohol and drug programming. The total federal contribution was set at $10 million for 1988-89 and $20 million annually for subsequent years. The allocation for each province is based on a formula outlined in the agreement.

Shareable services are provided directly by the provinces or by non-governmental agencies funded by the provinces. These include a complete range of services such as:

1. detoxification;
2. early identification and intervention;
3. assessment and referral;
4. basic counselling/case management;
5. definitive therapeutic intervention;
6. special access;
7. aftercare/clinical follow-up;
8. awareness and development; and
9. research and evaluation.

Funding also extends to time-limited projects associated with workplace initiatives.

Shareable costs include:

1. salaries (and related benefits);
2. staff travel/training;
3. program management and administration with respect to direct services;
4. purchase of goods and services for individuals; and
5. all costs attributable to awareness and development, research and evaluation, as well as workplace initiatives.

Provinces must provide an overview of relevant components of their alcohol and drug programming which may be eligible for federal sharing, including:

1. organizational arrangements;
2. identification of relevant legislative authority;
3. identification of clients or target populations;
4. services and activities;
5. outline of services delivery systems; and
6. a description of the process for estimating amounts claimable and the system of capturing costs to report their expenditures and their annual claims. The process relating to the review, audit and settlement of claims must also be described.

Payments

The provinces receive advances based on estimates. Payments are adjusted on the basis of provincial records of expenditure submitted quarterly. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures and certified by the province before submission to Health and Welfare Canada headquarters.

See Table 16-7.

For Further Information

Lise Brisson Noreau, Director General
Cost Shared Programs
Health and Welfare Canada
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 852
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5
Tel.: (613) 957-1537

TABLE 16–7

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Program

	1988–89 Expenditures ($000)	1989–90 Maximum Allocation ($000)
Newfoundland [a]	—	719
Prince Edward Island [a]	—	342
Nova Scotia	3	869
New Brunswick	117	770
Quebec	817	4,550
Ontario	2,734	6,285
Manitoba [a]	—	980
Saskatchewan	433	960
Alberta	60	1,912
British Columbia	991	2,051
Northwest Territories [a]	—	296
Yukon [a]	—	266
Total	5,155	20,000

[a] No agreements signed in 1988–89. Negotiations are ongoing for 1989–90.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. It also includes the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces or territories. The Minister is supported in the second area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program, which undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments. The Department administers 39 agreements or other provisions governing provincial or territorial participation.

INDIAN AND INUIT AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Indian and Inuit Affairs Program enters into numerous and varied co-operative arrangements with provinces, territories and municipalities regarding the provision of services to status Indians and Inuit. Much of the intergovernmental co-operation takes place informally; and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewers and electricity. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education, and economic development –– including support for Indian businesses. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, timber and minerals regulation, and flood protection for Indian communities.

Land claims settlements are outside the scope of this report, however, the comprehensive claims agreements reached to date are listed here, for information purposes, since they have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces are involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. Aside from the claims being negotiated in the territories, Labrador and Quebec, a number of comprehensive native land claims in British Columbia have also been accepted for negotiation. In the territories, the territorial governments are provided with full membership on the federal negotiating teams as many of the provisions in claims settlements relate to areas of territorial jurisdiction.

Comprehensive Claims Agreements Reached to Date

- — James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)
- — Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)
- — Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (N.W.T. and Yukon)
- — Dene-Métis Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1988 (N.W.T.)
- — Council for Yukon Indian Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1989 (Yukon)
- — Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Comprehensive Land Claim, Agreement-in-Principle, 1989 (N.W.T.)

Although federal Indian self-government legislation is likewise outside the scope of this report, it may have implications for federal-provincial and federal-territorial programs and activities. To permit the full implementation of the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act (1986), British Columbia has passed the Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling Act and amended the Land Titles Act.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The Northern Affairs Program has four principal operating strategies:

1. support for the development of political, social and cultural institutions and processes;
2. support for economic development;
3. management of renewable resource and protection of the northern natural environment; and
4. management of northern non-renewable resources.

The main priority of the Northern Affairs Program is to strengthen responsible, accountable northern governments. This involves working closely with the territorial governments on such matters as territorial transfer payments; the transfer of provincial-type federal responsibilities in the North; the promotion of steady and sustainable growth of the northern economy; the settlement of native claims; protection of the northern environment; and promotion of Canadian arctic sovereignty. The Program also works with the territorial government in some cross-territorial/provincial boundary issues.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Canada — Newfoundland —Native Peoples Agreements 17-2
Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 17-3
Forest Fire Agreements 17-3

Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement ... 17-4
Policing Agreements ... 17-4
Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education ... 17-5
Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians ... 17-5
Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities ... 17-6
Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for All 13 Bands in Nova Scotia ... 17-6
Canada — Manitoba — Child Welfare Residency Agreement ... 17-6
Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 10 Indian Bands ... 17-7
Canada — Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council — Federal /Indian Agreement Subject to Indian/Provincial Arrangements (MSSH) Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands ... 17-7
Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands ... 17-8
Canada — Alberta — Blackfoot — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services ... 17-8
Canada — British Columbia — Informal Arrangement Respecting Child Welfare Provided to Indian Bands ... 17-8
Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon ... 17-8
Canada — Alberta Native Economic Development Memorandum of Understanding 1984 ... 17-9
Canada — Manitoba Wildlife Management Contribution Agreement ... 17-9
Canada — Ontario Indian People of Ontario Resource Development Agreement ... 17-9
Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Canada — Quebec Co-operation on Native Economic Development ... 17-10
Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement ... 17-10
Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources-Sharing Agreement ... 17-10

Northern Affairs Program

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories ... 17-11
Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory ... 17-11
Forest Fire Protection along the Yukon — Northwest Territories Boundary ... 17-12
Forest Fire Protection for Lands under the Administration of the Government of Yukon ... 17-12
Forest Fire Protection along the Yukon — British Columbia Boundary ... 17-13
Northwest Territories Forest Resources Transfer Agreement ... 17-13
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement (EDA) ... 17-13
Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Renewable Resource Development ... 17-14
Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Mineral Resource Development ... 17-14
Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Arts and Crafts ... 17-15
Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Applied Economic Planning ... 17-15
Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories ... 17-16
Inuit Economic Development Program ... 17-16
Canada — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories, Beverly — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement ... 17-17
Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories — Council for Yukon Indians — Inuvialuit Game Council — Dene Nation and the Métis Association Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement ... 17-18
Canada — Yukon Economic Development Program (EDP) ... 17-18
Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement ... 17-19

Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND — NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Indian Services Sector.

Purpose
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Services and Programs to the Innu and Inuit Communities of Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority or Background
Orders in Council P.C. 1989-1185 and P.C. 1989-1186 authorize the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame
The agreement for the Inuit was signed for five years on July 13, 1989. The agreement for the Innu was signed for two years on July 13, 1989.

Financing and Operation
The Province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador.

The federal government and the province share the cost of supplementary programs and services to the native communities.

Payments
The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for the Inuit relating to those programs and services in Inuit communities in Labrador is $24,530,500. The province's share is $11,788,960.

The federal contribution over the term of the agreement for the Innu relating to those programs and services in Innu communities is $5,877,070. The province's share is $660,590.

For Further Information
Fernand Marcoux
Program Policy Negotiator, Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-8216

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Administered By
Indian Services Sector.

Purpose
To transfer to the Province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and expires in 1990.

Financing and Operation
The Province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $8 million a year for nine years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information
F. Vieni
Regional Director General
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 3725
320 St. Joseph Street East
Québec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2
Tel.: (418) 648-3270

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector)

Administered By
The Regional Directorates concerned.

Purpose
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority or Background
Various federal government decisions resulted in the signing of federal-provincial agreements with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring or originating on protected Indian reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected.

Payments
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are generally in excess of $2,000,000 annually.

For Further Information

Graham Swan
Director, Lands
Lands and Environment Branch
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 994-7311

In each region please contact the Director of Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT

(Part of Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector)

Administered By

Manitoba Resource Development Impacts Office in conjunction with: Environment Canada; Department of Fisheries and Oceans; Health and Welfare Canada; Employment and Immigration Canada; Department of Industry, Science and Technology; Transport Canada; and Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Purpose

To compensate 9,280 status Indians impacted by a major hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority or Background

Canada signed the Agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-2276 and ratified the Agreement pursuant to Order-in-Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with section 35 of the Indian Act.

Time Frame

The Agreement was signed in December 1977 and has no termination date other than "the lifetime of the Project," which entails the construction of some 14 hydro generating stations.

Financing and Operation

The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro respectively and jointly have various responsibilities and obligations under the Agreement. Program costs and cost-sharing responsibilities, however, are not clearly defined under the Agreement and are subject to determination through either negotiation or arbitration.

Payments

Cost-sharing responsibilities are the subject of continuing 4-party discussion.

For Further Information

Doug Kane
A/Director, Environment Directorate
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (613) 997-8424

Regional Director General, Manitoba Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3
Tel.: (204) 949-2474

POLICING AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian Services Sector)

Administered By

Band Support and Capital Management Directorate.

Purpose

To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those available to other Canadians.

Authority or Background

In June 1973 the Department obtained government approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP acts as the provincial police force. In May 1979 the government approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the Ontario Provincial Police and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provincial and territorial governments are in place with the exception of Quebec and New Brunswick. There is also a financial arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame

Federal-Provincial Agreements are subject to periodic review and renewal. The content and duration vary according to the provincial or municipal government involved.

Financing and Operation

Cost-recovery arrangements for 1988-89 with the provinces and two northern territories were 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it was 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal with the exception of the 22 communities covered under the James Bay Agreement and the Betsiamites Indian community which at this time are 100% funded by the Province of Quebec).

Payments

The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1988-89 was $9,545,243.

For Further Information

Director General, Band Support and Capital Management
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 994-3209

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

(Part of the Indian Services Sector)

Administered By

The Regional Directorates concerned.

Purpose

The Department (Education Branch) may enter into two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincial schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority or Background

The Indian Act (Section 114(1)). Order in Council P.C. 1963-5/382 March 9, 1963.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Tuition rates are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation

Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments

Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the net operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information

K. Kirby
Director General, Education Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 994-3050

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By

Regional Director General, Ontario; and Health and Welfare Canada.

Purpose

To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves four specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority or Background

Order in Council P.C. 1965-11/2135.

Time Frame

The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party gives notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for social assistance (basic and special needs), day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services as per the Agreement.

Payments are made to Ontario by Health and Welfare Canada, which recovers from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information

S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose

To make available to Indian families and children the services of Children's Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority or Background

Appropriations Acts.

Time Frame

The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation

Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance).

For Further Information

S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By

Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose

To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on-reserve, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority or Background

Order in Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame

The agreement expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

For Further Information

S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — MANITOBA — CHILD WELFARE RESIDENCY AGREEMENT

Administered By

Regional Director General, Manitoba.

Purpose
To determine funding responsibility for Indian children in care, on and off reserve.

Authority or Background
Government decision in March 1988.

Time Frame
The Agreement covers fiscal years 1983-84 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation
Canada reimburses Manitoba for Indian children in care based on an agreed upon formula.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 10 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
Regional Director General, Atlantic.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other 5 Bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame
The agreement expired March 31, 1988, but has been extended pending negotiations.

Financing and Operation
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Welfare and Family Services Agencies or Authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL — FEDERAL/INDIAN AGREEMENT SUBJECT TO INDIAN/PROVINCIAL ARRANGEMENTS (MSSH) RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 13 Bands through a five-year comprehensive agreement.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Canada pays the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program the cost of child and family services provided pursuant to this agreement.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Council.

Purpose
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to nine Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame
The agreement expired on March 31, 1988, but has been extended pending negotiations.

Financing and Operation
Canada pays the Council the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — ALBERTA — BLACKFOOT — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES

Administered By
Regional Director General, Alberta.

Purpose
To provide prevention, voluntary care, protection and adoption services to members on and off the reserve.

Authority or Background
Government decision of March 1988.

Time Frame
The Agreement expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
The Department pays for service delivery and administrative costs of the band. It also pays for actual care costs of children placed by the band, in conjunction with the Ministry, in foster care on and off the reserve, in group homes or in institutional care off the reserve.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA — INFORMAL ARRANGEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE PROVIDED TO INDIAN BANDS

Administered By
Regional Director General, British Columbia.

Purpose
To provide services to on-reserve resident children who are in provincial care for protective or statutory purposes.

Authority or Background
Order in Council PC 1965-11/2135 dated December 1, 1965.

Time Frame
No fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation
Based on a formula developed from cost breakdown identified by the province, INAC reimburses the province on a per diem basis the actual cost of protection services related to children in care.

For Further Information
S. Williams
Director General, Social Development Branch
Indian Services Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 953-3489

AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON

Administered By
Regional Director, Yukon.

Purpose
To reimburse the Government of Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of Indian children in the Yukon.

Authority or Background
Appropriations Acts.

Time Frame
The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date. This agreement could be renegotiated within the land claim process now underway in the Yukon Region.

Financing and Operation
The Minister reimburses the Government of Yukon up to $10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year and maintenance costs for Indian children placed in foster homes, group homes or institutions.

For Further Information
Dr. E.R. Daniels
Regional Director, Yukon Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9
Tel.: (403) 668-6726

CANADA — ALBERTA NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 1984

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To promote economic regional development priorities of the province as they relate to native people.

Authority or Background
Canada — Alberta Economic Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame
The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed and came into effect on March 29, 1985 and will terminate March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the Native Economic Development MOU. Under this MOU, the federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. The total estimated cost is $300,000, of which the federal share is $150,000.

For Further Information
Director
Client, Industry and Government Co-ordination Directorate
Economic Development Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-6630

CANADA — MANITOBA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To improve the economic circumstances of registered Indian people residing in Manitoba, through the development and co-operative management of the wildlife resources to which they have legal access.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 1975-5-577 dated March 18, 1975. Authority for extension of agreement is currently being sought.

Time Frame
The Agreement came into effect in 1988-89 and will terminate in 1992-93.

Financing and Operation
The Province of Manitoba extends support and promotes the direct involvement of Indian people in the co-operative management of wildlife, the provision of enhanced advisory services to producers, and in the enhanced use of wildlife resources for their economic benefit.

Payments
The total contribution over this agreement is $5,538,000. The province's share is $3,826,000 and the federal share is $1,712,000.

For Further Information
John Conduit
Director, Resources Development Directorate
Economic Development Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Fontaine Building, Room 725
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-8922

CANADA — ONTARIO INDIAN PEOPLE OF ONTARIO RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To improve the economic circumstances of the Indian people of Ontario through the development and management of the natural resources to which they have access.

Authority or Background
The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was authorized by the government to enter into this agreement in

February 1983. Authority for a new 5 year agreement is currently being sought.

Time Frame
The agreement came into effect in 1987-88 and will terminate in 1991-92.

Financing and Operation
The Province of Ontario extends assistance to the Indian people of Ontario in utilizing, for their economic benefit, those renewable resources to which they have access.

Payments
The total contribution under this agreement is $5,500,000 and is shared equally between the federal and the provincial governments.

For Further Information
John Conduit
Director, Resources Development Directorate
Economic Development Sector
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Fontaine Building, Room 725
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-8922

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CANADA — QUEBEC CO-OPERATION ON NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Economic Development Sector.

Purpose
To promote economic regional development priorities in the province as they relate to native people.

Authority or Background
Canada — Quebec Economic Regional Development agreement.

Time Frame
The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed and came into effect on September 30, 1987, and will terminate March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for the Native Economic Development MOU. Under this MOU, the federal and provincial governments equally share the costs. Priority areas are: business, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, employment and training, and development of mineral resources.

For Further Information
Anicet Gagné
Co-ordinator, External Relations and Comprehensive Claims
Regional Secretariat
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
320 Saint-Joseph Street East
P.O. Box 3725, Station Saint-Roch
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2
Tel.: (418) 648-7674

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

This program is described in the chapter on Forestry Canada.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES-SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By
Director General, Yukon, Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose
To share fire-fighting resources with all the fire protection agencies in Canada, including personnel, equipment, aircraft and other services in time of need.

Authority or Background
Order-in-Council P.C. 1983-4/3294-20 October 1983.

Time Frame
The Agreement was reached in 1983. There is no fixed date for termination.

Financing and Operation
In general, the receiving party will return all equipment in a good state of repair to the lending party; will reimburse the lending party all out-of-pocket expenses with regard to personnel; and will pay a previously agreed-upon rate for all aircraft used.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3121

Northern Affairs Program

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By
Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose
To make it possible for the Government of the Northwest Territories to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background
Appropriation Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program which is currently in the fifth year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation
The transfer payments are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. As a result of an extension of the original three-year agreement, the trial period will now last five years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually updated, five-year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments
See Table 17-1.

For Further Information
J. Stagg
Director General, Constitutional Development and
Strategic Planning Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-9449

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By
Northern Affairs Program.

Purpose
To make it possible for the Government of Yukon to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority or Background
Appropriation Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program which is currently in the fifth year of a five-year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation
The transfer payments are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. As a result of an extension of the original three-year agreement, the trial period will now last five years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory.

TABLE 17–1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	Projected Actual 1988–89 ($000)	Estimate 1989–90 ($000)
Operating Grant	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Grant	447,390	469,416	571,002	666,191	720,739

Payments
See Table 17-2.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The territorial governments are to present, annually, updated five year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

For Further Information
J. Stagg
Director General, Constitutional Development and
Strategic Planning Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-9449

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BOUNDARY

Administered By
Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose
Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — Northwest Territories Boundary.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed in 1988. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation
Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to $20,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information
Regional Director General
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3121

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION FOR LANDS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Administered By
Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose
Agreement with the Government of Yukon to provide for uniform services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) will protect lands under the administration of the Government of Yukon in the same manner as lands under the administration of INAC.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed in 1984. There is no fixed date for termination.

TABLE 17–2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	Projected Actual 1988–89 ($000)	Estimate 1989–90 ($000)
Operating Grant	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Grant	138,788	155,408	167,418	184,699	194,380

Financing and Operation

INAC has historically provided services for forest fire protection throughout Yukon. This agreement does not provide any reimbursement to INAC for expenditures in protecting, from forest fire, lands under the administration of the Government of Yukon.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3121

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ALONG THE YUKON — BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY

Administered By

Regional Director General, Yukon Region.

Purpose

Agreement with the Government of British Columbia to allow either signatory to take action on forest fires within a co-operation zone along the Yukon — British Columbia boundary.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

The agreement was signed in 1962 and amended in 1974. There is no fixed termination date.

Financing and Operation

Either signatory will reimburse the other, up to $5,000, for expenditures incurred in fighting forest fires within the other signatory's jurisdiction.

For Further Information

Regional Director General
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (403) 667-3121

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOREST RESOURCES TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Administered By

Director General, Natural Resources and Economic Development, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

Purpose

To provide for the transfer of the forest resources program, complete with budgets, assets, personnel and housing from INAC to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

The federal government decided in 1986 to negotiate an agreement with the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame

The Agreement was made as of March 31, 1987. It was amended on May 20, 1987 and again on April 11, 1988.

Financing and Operation

All budgets were transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories via the formula funding arrangement. The financing of the program is now the responsibility of the Government of the Northwest Territories. There is a provision in the Agreement for supplementary assistance in the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 if extraordinary fire suppression expenditures are experienced.

For Further Information

Chief, Forest Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-0032

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA)

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame

This was a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and was extended by a replacement agreement that was signed April 30, 1987 and expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. The original funding was $21 million for three susbidiary agreements cost-shared 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. The extended agreement has six subsidiary agreements worth approximately $39 million cost-shared 70% and 30% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives, and identify specific financial commitments.

Payments

No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreement. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information

P.H. Beaubier
Director General, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 624
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-9381

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose

To strengthen the traditional economy by promoting responsible development of renewable resources which will improve individual incomes in the North.

Authority or Background

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This subsidiary agreement was signed July 17, 1987, and expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $3.5 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments

The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information

J. Chapman
Senior Program Officer, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Economic Development Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 631
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-0881

H. Young
A/Manager, Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8565

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat.

Purpose

To support long-term growth in the mineral industry.

Authority or Background

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame

This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation

Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $4.9 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information
J. Chapman
Senior Program Officer, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Economic Development Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 631
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-0881

H. Young
A/Manager, Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8565

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — ARTS AND CRAFTS

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Purpose
To revitalize an existing economic activity to meet the demonstrated demand for both fine arts and specialized northern crafts products.

Authority or Background
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $2.1 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information
J. Chapman
Senior Program Officer, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Economic Development Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 631
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-0881

H. Young
A/Manager, Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8565

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — APPLIED ECONOMIC PLANNING

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NWT Regional Office; and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development & Tourism.

Purpose
To enable communities and regions to use outside expertise to help them identify and develop local opportunities for economic development and to increase the information base for decision-making by governments, communities and as appropriate, entrepreneurs.

Authority or Background
Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

Time Frame
This subsidiary agreement, signed July 17, 1987, expires March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation
Funding is cost-shared 70:30 by Canada and the Northwest Territories; the federal share is $1.4 million. A Management Group comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the program is carried out by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Payments
The payments are made in the form of contributions and contracts.

For Further Information

J. Chapman
Senior Program Officer, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Economic Development Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 631
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-0881

H. Young
A/Manager, Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8565

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By

A Steering Committee whose members are:

R.A. Halliday, Chairman, Environment Canada; H. Gerein, Government of the Northwest Territories; J. Létourneau, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Flood Damage Reduction

Purpose

To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority or Background

Orders in Council P.C. 1978-2-377, dated October 4, 1978, and P.C. 187-13-630 dated March 26, 1987.

Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The agreement was amended to extend the termination date to March 31, 1993.

Time Frame

Agreement terminates March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Report Available

Flood risk maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Fort Liard, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territories. Field survey of storm surges in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

For Further Information

J. Létourneau
Regional Manager
Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8110

H. Gerein
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Local Government
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7118

R. Halliday
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Environment Canada
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4
Tel.: (306) 780-5318

INUIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By

Jointly by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose

To further the economic and social betterment of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance provided results in the development of viable self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority or Background

Appropriations Act No. 3, 1953; Eskimo Economic Development Guarantee Order approved by P.C. 1978-18.

Time Frame

Indefinite.

Financing and Operation

The fund is administered jointly by the federal and territorial governments, although funding is provided solely by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The Government of the Northwest Territories sometimes provides joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Program. Loans, contributions, and loan guarantees are available from the fund.

Payments
No payments are made from the Inuit Economic Development Program to provinces or municipalities.

For Further Information
Hardy Zeltins
Senior Project Officer (Inuit Economic Development)
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 994-6824

CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY — KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, and Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose
To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou in order to ensure their continued well-being.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; Manitoba Wildlife Act; Saskatchewan Wildlife Act; and Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act.

Time Frame
The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation
Funding is shared equally by Canada (Environment Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $30,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a Management Board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments
Federal funding is arranged through a 10-year contribution agreement.

For Further Information
Regional Manager, Office of Environment and Conservation
Northwest Territories Region
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3
Tel.: (403) 920-8201

G.R. Kerr
Regional Director, Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
Twin Atria Building, 2nd Floor
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3
Tel.: (403) 468-8903

Kevin Lloyd
Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
Government of Manitoba
1495 St. James Street, P.O. Box 24
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9
Tel.: (204) 945-7761

D. Sherratt
Director, Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6
Tel.: (306) 565-2886

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment Canada, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, and Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose
To co-operatively manage the Porcupine caribou herd and protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act; Canadian Wildlife Act; Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance; and Yukon Wildlife Ordinance.

Time Frame
The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1985 for an indefinite period.

Financing and Operation
Funding is shared equally by Canada (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment Canada) Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $25,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a management board. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments
Federal funding is arranged through three-year contribution agreements.

For Further Information
M. Crombie
Manager, Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1
Tel.: (604) 666-0143

Dr. A.M. Martell
Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Environment Canada
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3
Tel.: (604) 946-8546

Director, Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9
Tel.: (403) 873-7411

Director, Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
Whitehorse, Yukon
Box 2703
Y1A 2C6
Tel.: (403) 667-5715

CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (EDP)

Administered By
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the Government of Yukon.

Purpose
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in Yukon.

Authority or Background
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame
One-year agreement which began in 1989 and will terminate in 1990.

Financing and Operation
The Economic Development Program facilitates joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments
Payments are made through contributions and contracts.

For Further Information
P.H. Beaubier
Director General, Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Room 624
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-9381

CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By
The Strathcona Sound Monitoring Committee comprised of federal/territorial representatives and one representative from Arctic Bay. Members are: Dr. J. Lazarovich, Chairman, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC); D. Paget, Secretary, INAC; A. Thériault, INAC; K. MacRury and H. Gerein, Government of the Northwest Territories; and William Hughes, Arctic Bay, Northwest Territories. There is also one vacant position for Employment and Immigration Canada.

Purpose
Under this agreement financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure facilities including an airport, dock, roads and townsite was provided. In return the federal government acquired an 18 per cent equity interest in the mine. The project also provides significant benefits to Canada which are monitored by the Committee: The Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; it provides a major opportunity for Canadian shipping. In November 1986 the federal government sold its 18 per cent equity interest in the mine to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

Authority or Background
The government approved the agreement in March 1974 based on the policy statement "Canada's North 1970-1980."

Time Frame
At least 12 years from 1976 (the mine is now expected to remain operational until at least 1995).

Financing and Operation
Jim Marshall
Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
20 Toronto Street, 12th floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 2B8
Tel.: (416) 869-0772

Payments
Originally, the costs by the federal government for airport, dock and road were estimated to be $9.4 million; however, by the time the facilities were completed the total costs were $11.5 million. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, portions of the above expenditures have been recovered. The mine has now fulfilled all of its financial obligations to the federal government.

For Further Information
Dr. J. Lazarovich
Director, Mining and Infrastructure Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Hull, Quebec
Mailing Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4
Tel.: (819) 997-9828

Industry, Science and Technology Canada

On August 4, 1987, the Prime Minister announced that a new department — Industry, Science and Technology (ISTC) — would replace the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (RIE) and the Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MSST).

Industry, Science and Technology Canada began operations in 1989-90. It acts in partnership with the private sector, the science community, other federal departments and other levels of government to promote international competitiveness and industrial excellence. It works toward the renewal and rebuilding of Canada's scientific, technological, managerial and production base. ISTC also attempts to bring together in a concerted way the talents required to guarantee Canada's place in the first rank of industrial nations.

The new department represents a further step in a major restructuring of responsibilities that began with the creation of the new regional development agencies in Atlantic and Western Canada, namely, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) and Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD). Both bodies are described further in their own chapters in this publication.

Responsibilities for most of RIE's regional economic development programs in Atlantic and Western Canada have been transferred to ACOA and WD — including most Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), Enterprise Cape Breton and the Atlantic Enterprise Program.

Responsibility for regional economic development in Quebec and Ontario has been transferred to Industry, Science and Technology Canada, where it is administered by distinct sections under an assistant deputy minister, Ontario and an associate deputy minister, Quebec.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Meetings and Conventions 18-1
Canadian Travel Survey 18-2
Public Relations and Promotion — Rendez-vous Canada 18-2
Co-operative Advertising 18-2
Small Business Statistics Project 18-3
Acid Rain Abatement Program (ARAP) 18-3
Co-operative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — British Columbia Wood Products 18-4
Co-operative Industrial and Market Development Program (CIMDP) — British Columbia Manufactured Wood Products 18-4
Canada — British Columbia KAON Agreement 18-4
Co-operative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — Quebec Wood Products 18-5
Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 18-5
  Canada — Quebec 18-6
  Canada — Ontario 18-9
  Canada — Yukon 18-9
  Canada — Northwest Territories 18-10
Special ARDA Agreements 18-11

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions and international congresses in Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by co-ordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments, and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority or Background
Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Time Frame
A continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The activity regularly involves co-operation (on a cost-shared basis) with provinces, municipal convention bureaus, convention centres, conference organizers, and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry. Activities include organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, and advertising and other marketing campaigns.

Payments
The division of costs between partners is determined in advance of each project.

For Further Information
Wayne St. John, Tourism Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
1 Front Street West, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 98
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1A4
Tel.: (416) 973-5074

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By
Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada.

Purpose

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians within their own province, to other provinces and internationally.
2. To collect information on how frequently Canadians travel, the most popular reasons for travel, and the characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
   a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities; and
   b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller.

Authority or Background
Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Time Frame
A continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is responsible for conducting a quarterly basic survey utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any and all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1980.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The Tourism Canada budget for this program is $700,000.

For Further Information
Blair Stevens
Director General, Research, Tourism Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6
Tel.: (613) 954-3882

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PROMOTION — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose
Rendez-vous Canada is a national marketplace for United States and overseas wholesale buyers, held annually in a major convention centre in Canada for the purpose of buying and selling Canadian tourism attractions, facilities and services.

Authority or Background
Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Time Frame
Annually in April/May.

Financing and Operation
The activity regularly involves financial co-operation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners.

For Further Information
Manager, Travel Industry Program
Public Relations and Promotion, Tourism Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6
Tel.: (613) 954-3821

CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING

Administered By
Tourism Canada.

Purpose
To expand penetration of priority export markets (test new growth opportunities, encourage new products and services or seasonal extensions), Tourism Canada undertakes joint co-operative advertising projects which meet its marketing objectives and criteria.

Authority or Background
Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Time Frame
A continuing program that follows a set calendar of Tourism Canada advertising campaigns addressed to specific target segments and seasons.

Financing and Operation
This activity involves co-operation on a cost-shared basis with provinces, municipalities and the private sector, according to

stated Tourism Canada objectives and criteria. These include a $25,000 minimum expenditure by the partner. This activity does not pay for the partner's advertising projects or brochures, etc.

Payments

The sharing of costs between partners is determined in advance of each Tourism Canada co-operative advertising campaign.

For Further Information

Denise Lavigne
Manager, Co-op Advertising, Tourism Canada
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6
Tel.: (613) 954-3839

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT

Administered By

Statistics Canada.

Purpose

To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and other bureaucratic, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority or Background

Statistics Canada Act and Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Financing and Operation

The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal-provincial consultation and co-operation. The project is being jointly funded by Statistics Canada, Industry, Science and Technology Canada, and provincial/territorial ministries of industry and small business.

The project has several outputs. Small Business Profiles provides a statistical overview of 109 industries by province, detailing profits, expenses, sources of capital, business counts and births and deaths. "Sales per selling area of independent retailers" provides data on space utilization by location, e.g., on street, or shopping malls. "Employment dynamics" is a special tabulation displaying job creation and job loss by firm by life status; that is, a new business entity, a continuing business entity or one that has terminated operation during the period under consideration. Wage and Salary Earners provides the age, sex and income of workers in Canada by size and type of employer. The Employment and Payroll survey provides data by size of business in Canada. A catalogued (#61-231) publication, Small Business in Canada: A Statistical Profile, is produced.

Payments

The project, first signed in 1985, is now in a new four-year phase (1989-93) and has a cost of $2.7 million. This cost will be shared by Statistics Canada, ISTC and the provincial/territorial governments. The department's share of this project is estimated at $377,000 per year.

For Further Information

Jacques Gagnon
Director, Small Business and Special Surveys Division
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 951-5967

Ian Donald, Director
Policy and Advocacy, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-5441

ACID RAIN ABATEMENT PROGRAM (ARAP)

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The ARAP was established to assist companies in reducing sulphur dioxide emissions in compliance with provincial government environmental regulations. It supports the federal government's objective of reducing acid rain fallout from Canadian sources by 50 per cent by 1994.

Authority or Background

Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Time Frame

March 13, 1985 to December 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation

Under this tripartite program, the federal government, three provinces (Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba), and the private sector jointly agree to make contributions. The federal government has committed up to $150 million in interest-bearing, repayable contributions, conditional upon at least matching provincial contributions.

Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch, with program delivery by regional offices of ISTC.

For Further Information

Lucien Bradet, Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3080

CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-4-3547. Participants are ISTC, the British Columbia ministries of International Trade and Investment, and Industry and Small Business Development; and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, British Columbia, and COFI have agreed to each contribute $11.8 million to the five-year COMDP. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Industrial and Regional Development Program. The project is operated by COFI under the direction of a steering committee; and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Lucien Bradet, Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3080

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CIMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The CIMDP was established to stimulate the growth of the secondary wood manufacturing industry of British Columbia through industrial and export market development in North American and overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1988-9-2442. Participants are ISTC, the British Columbia Ministry of International Business and Immigration, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame

June 15, 1988 to March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation

The federal government and British Columbia have each agreed to contribute up to 40 per cent, or $2.74 million. Industry will contribute 20 per cent, or up to $1.37 million. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Sector Campaigns Program. The program is administered by COFI under the direction of a steering committee; and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by ISTC's Resource Processing Industries Branch, which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Lucien Bradet, Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3080

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA KAON AGREEMENT

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose

This agreement involves a detailed engineering design and impact study of the proposed KAON Factory — a project aimed at construction of a world-scale, medium-energy particle accelerator for research into sub-atomic particles at the University of British Columbia. The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to provide an accurate assessment and a high degree of confidence in the technical specifications for the proposed KAON Factory, as well as in the costs of constructing and operating it in accordance with these specifications; and
2. to provide those details deemed appropriate on other aspects and implications of the construction and operation of the proposed KAON Factory.

Authority or Background

Regional Industrial Expansion Act.

Financing and Operation

Canada and British Columbia have agreed to contribute an equal amount, not exceeding $5.5 million, for a combined total of $11 million. Work on the study has been initiated and is managed by a steering committee representing both governments. The committee's tasks are to determine the overall workplan, set priorities, carry out the tasks and report its results to the two governments. The ultimate decision on whether to build the KAON Factory will be based on the best advice available following completion of work under this agreement.

Payments

In 1988-89, federal expenditures were $1,995,000.

For Further Information

Gary Dingledine, Director
Federal-Provincial Relations
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
C.D. Howe Building
240 Sparks Street, 8th Floor West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1A1
Tel.: (613) 993-5208

CO-OPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By

Resource Processing Industries Branch.

Purpose

The COMDP was established to diversify the market base of the wood products industry of Quebec through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority or Background

Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement and to jointly fund the project was obtained by Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-480. Participants are ISTC, the Quebec Department of External Trade, and the Association des manufacturiers de bois de sciage du Québec (AMBSQ).

Time Frame

March 1, 1985 to December 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation

The federal government, Quebec, and AMBSQ have agreed to each contribute $1.14 million. The federal share is contributed under ISTC's Industrial and Regional Development Program. The project is operated by AMBSQ under the direction of a steering committee; and each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of ISTC, which maintains close contact with the Quebec government and AMBSQ in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information

Lucien Bradet, Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-3080

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

Two GDA subsidiary agreements — one each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — were still in effect as of September 30, 1989. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) coordinates the two through the Cooperation Program established in 1989. ACOA is the federal body responsible for implementing the GDA subagreement in Newfoundland.

ISTC implements the GDA subagreement in Nova Scotia. (See Table 18-1.)

TABLE 18–1

GDA Subagreement for Which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is Responsible
In Effect at September 30, 1989

	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Nova Scotia				
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	7/6/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, ISTC manages the framework ERDAs in Ontario and Quebec. (The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is responsible for the Atlantic provinces; and Western Economic Diversification Canada manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.)

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned.

ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing 23 of the ERDA subagreements or MOUs still in effect as of September 30, 1989. These are in the areas of industrial development; tourism; technology; and, in Quebec, regional development. (See Table 18-2.)

Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Development agreements similar to the ERDAs also exist between the federal government and the governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Northwest Territories in 1982, and later extended to 1991. The EDA with Yukon was signed in 1984 and expired June 4, 1989.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the federal minister reponsible for co-ordinating activities under the framework EDAs. Specific initiatives under each framework EDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOU) that are the responsibility of the federal and territorial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. ISTC is the federal body responsible for implementing all three existing EDA subsidiary agreements. (See Tables 18-5 and 18-6.)

CANADA — QUEBEC

ERDA 1984

Signed
December 14, 1984.

Effective date
December 14, 1984.

Terminates
December 14, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and to create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and the growth of employment;
2. to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and incomes so that the population of Quebec can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;
3. to facilitate consultation on and co-ordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

Twelve subsidiary agreements and three memoranda of understanding (MOUs) under the Canada — Quebec ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 18-3.)

TABLE 18–2

ERDA Subagreements and MOUs for Which Industry, Science and Technology Canada is Responsible In Effect at September 30, 1989

	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Newfoundland					
Pulp and Paper Mill	20/12/84	20/12/84	31/12/89	52,333	43,900
Science and Technology (MOU)	23/04/86	23/04/86	—	—	—
Total				52,333	43,900
Prince Edward Island					
Science and Technology (MOU)	13/06/84	13/06/84	—	—	—
Nova Scotia					
SYSCO Modernization	28/02/86	28/02/86	31/03/91	157,143	110,000
Total				157,143	110,000
New Brunswick					
Science and Technology (MOU)	13/04/84	13/04/84	—	—	—
Quebec					
Tourism Development	16/01/85	16/01/85	31/03/90	100,000	50,000
Industrial Development	23/01/85	23/01/85	31/03/90	360,000	180,000
Regional Economic Development (MOU)	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/90	—	—
Regional Economic Development	09/06/88	09/06/88	31/03/93	820,000	440,000
Science and Technology Development	10/06/85	10/06/85	31/03/90	103,600[a]	51,800[a]
Total				1,383,600	721,800
Ontario					
Tourism Development	20/11/84	20/11/84	31/10/89	59,000[b]	29,500[b]
Total				59,000	29,500
Manitoba					
Tourism Development	13/05/85	13/05/85	31/03/90	30,000	15,000
Science and Technology (MOU)	10/05/85	10/05/85	—	—	—
Total				30,000	15,000
Saskatchewan					
Science and Technology (MOU)	30/01/84	30/01/84	—	—	—
Alberta					
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	08/06/84	08/06/84	31/03/94	—	—
Tourism Development	13/05/85	13/05/85	31/03/90	56,300	28,150
Native Economic Development (MOU)	29/08/85	29/08/85	31/03/90	300	150
Northern Development	02/10/85	01/04/86	31/03/91	40,000	20,000
Science and Technology (MOU)	22/04/85	22/04/85	—	—	—
Total				96,600	48,300
British Columbia					
Tourism Industry Development	21/08/85	21/08/85	31/03/90	30,000	15,000
Victoria Convention Centre	30/05/86	30/05/86	31/03/90	21,825[c]	7,275
Science and Technology Development	08/07/85	08/07/85	31/03/90	20,000[d]	10,000[d]
Science and Technology (MOU)	01/03/85	01/03/85	—	—	—
Total				71,825	32,275
Grand Total				1,850,501	1,000,775

[a] Includes an amendment signed 21/08/89.

[b] Includes an amendment signed 08/01/88.

[c] Includes municipal share.

[d] Includes an amendment signed 29/01/88.

TABLE 18–3

Canada — Quebec ERDA Subagreements and MOU in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism Development	Industry, Science and Technology	16/1/85	16/1/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Industrial Development	Industry, Science and Technology	23/1/85	23/1/85	31/3/90	360,000 [a]	180,000 [a]
Communications	Communications	1/2/85	1/2/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Cultural Infrastructures	Communications	29/3/85	29/3/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Forest Development	Forestry	30/4/85	30/4/85	31/3/90	303,800 [b]	151,900 [b]
Science and Technology Development	Industry, Science and Technology	10/6/85	10/6/85	31/3/90	103,600 [c]	51,800 [c]
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	5/7/85	5/7/85	31/3/90	107,000 [d]	53,500 [d]
Transportation	Transport	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/2/86	13/2/86	31/3/90	—	—
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	17/2/87	17/2/87	31/3/90	35,000	17,500
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	11/6/87	11/6/87	31/3/90	35,000	17,500
Native Development (MOU)	Indian Affairs	30/9/87	30/9/87	31/3/90	—	—
Forest Development Upper North Shore	Forestry	22/12/87	22/12/87	31/3/92	13,000	6,500
Regional Economic Development	Industry, Science and Technology	9/6/88	9/6/88	31/3/93	820,000	440,000
Regional Economic Development (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	9/6/88	9/6/88	31/3/90	—	—
Total					2,127,400	1,093,700

[a] Includes an amendment signed 15/10/87.

[b] Includes an amendment signed 30/03/89.

[c] Includes an amendment signed 21/08/89.

[d] Includes an amendment signed 18/05/89.

A major subsidiary agreement on the economic development of the regions of Quebec was signed with Quebec on June 9, 1988. The federal government will contribute $440 of the $820 million total. This agreement is unique in federal-provincial agreements in that it is multi-sectoral, covers all regions of the province and respects the prerogatives of both governments.

In the resource (peripheral) regions, there are five areas of activity or program frameworks — business development, technological research and development, natural resource development, economic infrastructure reinforcement, and human resource development.

In the other parts of the province (central regions), the programing will focus on strengthening productivity in the manufacturing sector, encouraging innovation and technological development, fostering the development of the Montreal area, and promoting industrial adjustment and the economic revival of certain disadvantaged areas.

A memorandum of understanding was also signed on June 9, 1988 which provided for the review of the strategic framework and priorities of the ERDA and to provide an increase in the financial envelopes of certain existing subsidiary agreements for a total of $150 million to enable new priorities to be met.

GDA and ERDA Payments

In 1988-89, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where ISTC was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $86,000 (agreements now expired); ERDA, $41,018,000; for a total of $41,104,000.

For Further Information

1. for the ERDA, contact

J.C. Lebel, Associate Deputy Minister
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
800 Victoria Square
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1J2
Tel.: (514) 283-4843

TABLE 18–4

Canada — Ontario ERDA Subagreements in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Effective	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism	Industry, Science and Technology	20/11/84	20/11/84	31/10/89	59,000 [a]	29,500 [a]
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	14/6/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Cultural Development	Communications	25/9/86	25/9/86	31/3/90	50,000	25,000
Total					139,000	69,500

[a] Includes an amendment signed 8/01/88.

2. for subsidiary agreements where ISTC is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 18-3), contact the ISTC executive director listed at the end of this chapter;
3. for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 18-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — ONTARIO

ERDA 1984

Signed
November 2, 1984.

Effective date
November 2, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;
2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and co-ordinating, where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

Three subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Ontario ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 18-4.)

Payments
In 1988-89 federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where ISTC was the responsible federal body were $6,074,000.

For Further Information
1. for the ERDA, contact

C. Huot, Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5
Tel.: (613) 954-5252

2. for subsidiary agreements where ISTC is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 18-4), contact the ISTC regional executive director listed at the end of this chapter;
3. for subsidiary agreements where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 18-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — YUKON

EDA 1984

Signed
June 4, 1984.

Effective date
June 4, 1984.

TABLE 18–5

Canada — Yukon EDA Subagreements and MOU in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Small Business Incentives	Industry, Science and Technology	06/01/87	31/03/91	4,600	3,220

Terminated
June 4, 1989.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement were:

1. to facilitate the diversification, the orderly expansion and the permanent stability of Yukon's economy;
2. to improve the opportunities for the people of Yukon to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of Yukon;
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of an improved and social infrastructure in Yukon and through efforts to encourage the expansion of productive enterprise and employment in all regions of the Territory.

One subsidiary agreement under the Canada — Yukon EDA was in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 18-5.)

Also in place, although not a part of EDA, is a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for co-operative efforts in science and technology. This MOU was signed September 9, 1987 by the Government of Yukon, ISTC, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. There is no expiry date.

Payments
The federal government paid $1,070,800 in 1988-89 under the Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information

L. Bagnell
Director, Yukon
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
108 Lambert Street, Suite 301
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2
Tel.: (403) 668-4655

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

EDA 1987

Signed
April 30, 1987.

Effective date
April 30, 1987.

Terminates
March 31, 1991.

Purpose
The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate federal–territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories. This agreement replaced the EDA that expired on March 31, 1987.

Two subsidiary agreements under the Canada — Northwest Territories EDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 18-6.) These initiatives replaced the Domestic Market Subsidiary Agreement that expired March 31, 1987.

Payments
The federal government paid $1,879,500 in 1988-89 under the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement.

For Further Information

P. Berthelet
Director, Northwest Territories
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Precambrian Building
P.O. Box 6100
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 1C0
Tel.: (403) 920-8570

TABLE 18–6

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subagreements in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism Development	Industry, Science and Technology	30/9/87	31/3/90	12,000	8,400
Small Business Development	Industry, Science and Technology	30/9/87	31/3/90	9,300	6,510
Total				21,300	14,910

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

No agreements remained in effect as of September 30, 1989. In 1988-89, federal expenditures under Special Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) agreements were $10,612,000. This program is winding up. Its purpose was to improve job opportunities and incomes for rural residents in Western Canada, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry.

Executive Directors

Newfoundland
F. Nolan, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Parsons Building, 90 O'Leary Avenue
P.O. Box 8950
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9
Tel.: (709) 772-4866

Prince Edward Island
Hugh Plant, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Confederation Court Mall
134 Kent Street, Suite 400
P.O. Box 1115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8
Tel.: (902) 566-7410

Nova Scotia
Robert Russell, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
1496 Lower Water Street
P.O. Box 940, Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2V9
Tel.: (902) 426-3458

New Brunswick
Y. Lavallée, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Place de l'Assomption, 770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9
Tel.: (506) 857-6412

Quebec
R. Haack, Assistant Deputy Minister
Regional Development (Quebec) and A/Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Stock Exchange Tower
800 Victoria Square, Suite 3800
P.O. Box 247
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8
Tel.: (514) 283-5938

Ontario
W.W. Cram, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Dominion Public Building
1 Front Street West, 4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5J 1A4
Tel.: (416) 973-5000

Manitoba
R. Anderson, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Bank of Montreal Building
330 Portage Avenue, 9th Floor
P.O. Box 981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2
Tel.: (204) 983-2300

Saskatchewan
W.A. Reid, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
105 — 21st Street East, 6th Floor
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0B3
Tel.: (306) 975-4318

Alberta
W.J. Collett, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
Canada Place
9700 Jasper Avenue, Suite 540
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C3
Tel.: (403) 495-4782

British Columbia
V.G. Lotto, Executive Director
Industry, Science and Technology Canada
900 — 650 West Georgia St.
P.O. Box 11610
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 5H8
Tel.: (604) 666-1400

Department of Justice Canada

Department of Justice Canada was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, Department of Justice Canada interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and administration of four federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Assistance to Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Criminal Injuries Compensation Programs and Other Services for Victims of Crimes 19-1
Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 19-2
Native Courtworker Program 19-3
Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act 19-4

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND OTHER SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

This assistance to the provinces and territories encourages the development of criminal injuries compensation programs and other services across Canada, to promote the fair treatment of victims of crime.

Authority or Background

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Time Frame

The first agreement came into effect on January 1, 1973. These cost-sharing agreements were subsequently revised in 1977 and 1987. The financial terms of the agreement are to be reviewed every three years. The agreement was renegotiated and signed in 1988.

Financing and Operation

The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programs. Under the latest federal-provincial agreement, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula 1 - A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

1. twenty-five cents per capita of the population of the province, or
2. $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula 2 - A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

1. five cents per capita of the population of the province, or
2. 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

In addition to benefiting from the newly increased per capita limit, the Territories may opt to apply special cost-sharing arrangements if it is in their interest to do so. Hence, for the Yukon Territory, the federal government may contribute up to 75% of the compensation paid, while for the Northwest Territories, the federal government may contribute up to 90% on the first $15,000, 75% on the next $15,000, 50% on the next $50,000 and 40% on any remaining amounts.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the compensation agreement, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

TABLE 19–1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories un the Criminal Injuries Compensation Agreements

	1987–88 ($)		1988–89 ($)		1989–90 ($)	
	Compensation	Victim Assistance Fund	Compensation	Victim Assistance Fund	Compensation	Victim Assistance Fund
Newfoundland	21,638	56,820	21,648	56,820	21,648	56,820
Prince Edward Island	—	50,000	10,000	50,000	25,000	50,000
Nova Scotia	184,459	87,890	184,459	87,890	184,459	87,890
New Brunswick	98,124	71,230	98,124	71,230	99,471	71,230
Quebec	1,648,150	659,260	1,648,150	659,260	1,648,150	659,260
Ontario	2,317,675	927,070	2,317,675	927,070	2,317,675	927,070
Manitoba	269,750	107,900	269,750	107,900	269,750	107,900
Saskatchewan	186,062	101,400	186,062	101,400	217,500	101,400
Alberta	573,751	238,040	573,751	238,040	573,751	238,040
British Columbia	731,425	292,570	731,425	292,570	731,425	292,570
Yukon	28,532	50,000	28,532	50,000	32,632	50,000
Northwest Territories	41,635	50,000	41,635	50,000	41,635	50,000
Total	6,101,201	2,692,180	6,111,211	2,692,180	6,163,096	2,692,180

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

An additional ten cents per capita of the population of the province or $50,000, whichever is largest, is provided in support of other programs and services to assist victims of crime.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

See Table 19-1.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

The aim of this assistance to the provinces is the provision across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid services to the economically disadvantaged in criminal cases.

Authority or Background

Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Financing agreements are currently in place with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame

The federal government initially decided in principle to provide financial support to the provinces for the provision of legal aid in early 1972. Following this, agreements providing for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with the governments of all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973. The financial provisions have been periodically renegotiated to provide an improved federal contribution. The current adult criminal and young offenders legal aid agreement covers the years 1987-88 to 1989-90.

The federal-territorial agreements also cover civil legal aid.

Financing and Operation

Generally, under the terms of the financing agreements, federal contributions for adult criminal legal aid are approximately 50% of national shareable expenditures.

Federal contributions for young offender legal aid are the lesser of a per capita amount or 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures.

The provinces are responsible for the operation of legal aid programs. Provinces also determine the financial circumstances under which an applicant for legal aid may be approved as a recipient.

Under the Adult Criminal and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements, coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Offences contrary to an Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. All summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a Regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment for adult offenders or open or secure custody for young offenders, or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid;
3. Proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3 for adults and, 1 and 2 for young persons; and
5. Appeals by an accused, whether an adult or a young person, in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; and appeals by an adult accused in matters referred to in paragraph 3, where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

For young offenders, the agreement also includes coverage for services provided to eligible persons at any stage of a proceeding under the Act for which a Young Person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.

In order to receive the annual federal contribution, provinces and territories must submit a detailed claim form with supporting documents.

For Further Information
Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19–2

Estimated Contributions by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult and Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreements

	Actual 1987–88 ($)	Estimates 1988–89 ($)	Estimates 1989–90 ($)
Newfoundland	1,294,811	1,548,600	1,681,499
Prince Edward Island	188,244	214,875	225,810
Nova Scotia	2,490,653	2,754,239	3,222,000
New Brunswick	1,115,406	1,207,992	1,347,764
Quebec	14,471,241	15,133,764	16,300,000
Ontario	25,006,827	33,958,593	36,450,000
Manitoba	2,821,658	3,113,967	3,290,502
Saskatchewan	2,108,518	2,339,035	2,418,500
Alberta	6,050,270	6,461,868	6,694,607
British Columbia	5,975,220	7,642,646	8,623,704
Yukon	387,666	554,000	631,300
Northwest Territories	1,237,500	1,418,000	1,625,500
Total	63,148,014	76,347,579	82,511,186

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal contribution payments as applied to the year of provincial and territorial expenditures.

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By
Programs Directorate.

Purpose
The essential purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to native persons (including young native persons) in the criminal justice system. The native courtworker helps natives (status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against them and refers them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority or Background
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

This is a program under which the Department of Justice enters into financing agreements with provincial and territorial governments, which in turn negotiate with a carrier agency to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of native people. In the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an organization, agency or department selected by the province/territory to administer a native courtworker program;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing criminal courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.); and
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved.

TABLE 19–3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

	1987–88 ($)	1988–89 [a] ($)	1989–90 [a] ($)
Newfoundland	76,275	72,315	84,500
Quebec	457,390	451,785	451,100
Ontario	478,028	477,932	477,667
Manitoba	248,230	291,713	282,900
Saskatchewan	170,193	38,082	—
Alberta	803,439	1,139,750	957,750
British Columbia	580,857	811,385	687,759
Yukon	100,752	127,623	127,138
Northwest Territories	294,968	355,538	342,000
Total	3,210,132	3,766,123 [b]	3,410,814

[a] Estimated costs.

[b] The payments for 1988–89 include certain retroactive adjustments to April 1, 1987, for those provinces which signed the revised agreement for the program.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES PURSUANT TO THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

Administered By

Programs Directorate.

Purpose

To support the implementation of the Young Offenders Act, and improvements to programs and services available to young offenders throughout Canada.

Authority or Background

The Young Offenders Act.

Cost-sharing agreements are currently in place with all of the provinces as well as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame

Agreements are effective from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. However, pending the negotiation of new arrangements, or until at least one year's notice of termination is given in writing, the federal government is required to continue its funding to the provinces and territories at a level not to exceed the amount payable for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1989. The federal government has advised the provinces and territories that it will not augment this level in the foreseeable future (generally understood to be the next five years).

Financing and Operation

The agreements expand the range of services previously shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan, increasing the overall federal contribution to the juvenile justice system.

The essential financial elements are that the federal government contributes:

1. 50% of the total costs associated with the provision of custodial services (secure and open custody), post-adjudication detention, alternative measures and judicial interim release programs;
2. 50%, less a base year deduction, for pre-dispositional reports, assessments, screening services, review boards,

and dispositional supervision services (primarily probation); and

3. pending the negotiation of revised agreements, annual contributions are not to exceed 1988-89 funding levels.

Concomitantly, a number of transitional support programs were initiated to assist the provinces/territories and private sector agencies active in juvenile justice in implementing the new legislation, i.e. the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the Act, the development/implementation of innovative/effective services for dealing with young offenders, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the general public.

For Further Information

Director General, Programs Directorate
Policy, Programs and Research Sector
Department of Justice Canada
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8
Tel.: (613) 957-4344

TABLE 19–4

Payments made to the Provinces and Territories for Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act

	1984–85 ($)	1985–86 ($)	1986–87 ($)	1987–88 ($)	1988–89 ($)
Newfoundland	969,300	2,445,000	3,504,650	4,436,558	2,843,000
Prince Edward Island	120,078	482,323	754,300	950,390	516,000
Nova Scotia	887,000	2,732,497	3,350,299	4,059,272	4,408,319
New Brunswick	630,420	2,790,676	3,214,661	3,925,193	3,822,000
Quebec	13,596,217	24,565,922	25,362,452	28,156,714	27,825,000
Ontario	12,733,194	31,025,411	42,337,194	51,036,000	55,100,000
Manitoba	2,482,456	4,421,676	5,116,259	5,544,663	5,330,435
Saskatchewan	1,718,059	4,331,949	6,355,099	6,329,506	6,642,000
Alberta	5,578,795	10,013,271	12,628,830	11,596,000	13,585,999
British Columbia	4,612,940	9,964,432	13,677,926	14,187,000	11,085,000
Yukon Territory	144,506	514,141	780,204	819,665	1,078,248
Northwest Territories	1,026,488	1,552,000	2,125,174	2,127,000	2,077,000
Total	44,499,453	94,839,298	119,207,048	133,167,961	134,313,001

Note: The amounts listed are subject to change based on the submission of audited claims and subsequent settlement.

Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change, labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial, territorial and international agencies to research issues involving women in the labour force. It publishes a wide range of relevant information.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing occupational safety and health in the above industries as well as in the operation of trains, aircraft and ships; in the petroleum industry on Crown lands, and in the federal public service.

Labour Canada serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region
Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region
Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of the Outaouais region;

National Capital Region
Ottawa headquarters, consists of the National Capital Region and environs on both sides of the Ontario — Quebec border;

Great Lakes Region
Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region
Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region
Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the Department seeks formal and informal consultation with labour and business representatives in order to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and to keep open channels of communication among the parties involved in various aspects of Labour Canada's mandate. In this respect, Labour Canada was involved in establishing the Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Congress and the Western Wood Products Forum; these sectorial organizations are responsible for developing joint labour-business responses to problems and issues facing their industries.

The Department's relations with provincial and territorial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and meetings which provide for the discussion of aspects of industrial relations, employment conditions, and occupational safety and health. These activities include federal, provincial and territorial meetings of ministers and/or deputy ministers of labour and ministers responsible for occupational safety and health, meetings of deputy ministers on International Labour Organization (ILO) questions as well as the work of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL).

Labour Canada transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the public service of Canada and of most Crown corporations.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Analysis of Labour Laws — All Canadian Jurisdictions . 20-2
Employment Injury Benefits Program 20-2
Occupational Safety and Health Program 20-3
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 20-3

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal, provincial and territorial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards, and occupational safety and health. A series of information and research documents is produced and these documents are available upon request.

Administered By

Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose

To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and that can also be accessed by the provinces, territories, business and labour.

Authority or Background

The general mandate of the federal minister of labour includes the collection, study and dissemination of information in the labour field.

Time Frame

For the most part, these documents are updated once a year.

Financing and Operation

Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' and territories' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the Department.

For Further Information

M. Gauvin
Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-0067

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By

Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose

The program organizes and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies.

Authority or Background

Government Employees Compensation Act. Government Employees Compensation Regulations.

The Act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

Claims in respect of work-related injuries are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments

See Table 20-1.

TABLE 20–1

Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred in Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims

1988–89 Expenditures

	Compensation Payments ($)	Administration Expenses ($)	Total Payments ($)
Newfoundland	668,798	108,069	776,867
Prince Edward Island	371,446	57,997	429,443
Nova Scotia – Federal	2,847,470	101,168	2,948,638
Nova Scotia – CBDC [a]	11,586,367	398,767	11,985,134
Nova Scotia – CBDC (Sect 9A)	4,718,222	218,924	4,937,146
Nova Scotia – Old Silicosis [b]	705,374	86,332	791,706
New Brunswick	854,446	136,754	991,200
Quebec	11,328,328	2,037,728	13,366,056
Ontario	17,730,871	3,788,000	21,518,871
Manitoba	1,301,726	312,000	1,613,726
Saskatchewan	1,760,682	351,000	2,111,682
Alberta [c]	3,804,910	994,714	4,799,624
British Columbia	2,860,992	1,077,938	3,938,930
Total	60,539,632	9,669,391	70,209,023

[a] Cape Breton Development Corporation.

[b] Claims for silicosis contracted prior to 1968.

[c] Includes costs of claims in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

For Further Information
M. Valiquette
Acting Chief, Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-8002

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

(for industries subject to federal labour laws including the Public Service of Canada).

Administered By
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose
To prevent accidents and injury to health in the course of employment in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety and health in the uranium mining industry located in the province of Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the Province.

Authority or Background
Canada Labour Code, Part II (Occupational Safety and Health), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame
Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

For Further Information
J.W. McLellan
Director General
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions
R. Godmer
Director, Mountain Region
Labour Canada
750 Cambie Street, 7th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2
Tel.: (604) 666-2344

W. Guthrie
Director, Central Region
Labour Canada
Canadian Grain Commission Building
303 Main Street, Room 400
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3G7
Tel.: (204) 983-7226

B.E. Hohn
Director, Great Lakes Region
Labour Canada
Co-operative Building
4211 Yonge Street, Room 320
Willowdale, Ontario
M2P 2A9
Tel.: (416) 224-3820

B.A. Leblanc
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Labour Canada
Guy-Favreau Complex
200 René-Lévesque Boulevard West
West Tower, Room 101
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-1385

G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Labour Canada
Heritage Court
95 Foundry Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2967, Station "A"
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8T8
Tel.: (506) 857-6648

G.R. McKnight
Director, National Capital Region
Labour Canada
S.B.I. Building
Billings Bridge Plaza
2323 Riverside Drive, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L5
Tel.: (613) 998-0933

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

Administered By
WHMIS is a nation-wide communication system administered by 13 jurisdictions. Within the federal jurisdiction, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada (CCAC) and Labour Canada (LC) share responsibilities for administration of WHMIS. CCAC's

role is directed toward the manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous materials; LC's duty is to ensure that WHMIS is implemented in federal workplace, undertakings and business covered by the Canada Labour Code.

Purpose

To ensure workers and employers have information on hazardous materials used in the workplace.

Authority or Background

Canada Labour Code and Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Code.

Time Frame

WHMIS came into force on October 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation

Incorporated into existing occupational safety and health programs of all jurisdictions.

For Further Information

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2
Tel.: (819) 953-8090

National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959, created the National Capital Commission (NCC) as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927–1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899–1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The 20-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council. Members include residents of each of the 10 provinces, and the cities of Ottawa, Hull and neighbouring municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairperson is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In the Chairperson's absence, this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairperson.

The objects and purposes of the Commission were expanded by an amendment to the National Capital Act that received royal assent on September 13, 1988. They are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance"; and

"To organize, sponsor or promote such public activities and events in the National Capital Region as will enrich the cultural and social fabric of Canada, taking into account the federal character of Canada, the equality of status of the official languages of Canada and the heritage of the people of Canada."

The National Capital Region (NCR), as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and comprises an area of about 4,660 square kilometres. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the Region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the Region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

Historical Mandate

The Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land use changes on federal land, to approve land sales of federal lands and to review and approve the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region. In the past, the Commission provided planning and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefited the National Capital Region. This assistance was provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and included support for roads, bridges, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

The Government also assigned to the Commission prime responsibility for official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

New Directions

In June 1986, the Commission reached a major turning point in its history when the federal government approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

1. The Capital as Canada's meeting place;
2. The Capital as a tool for communicating Canada to Canadians (and to the world); and
3. The Capital as a place for safeguarding and preserving Canada's treasures.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the Capital no longer required the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the Commission was requested to reduce its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects met specific federal needs.

With a reduction in its involvement in regional infrastructure development of the National Capital Region, the Commission has placed increased emphasis on its role as a catalyst and co-ordinator of the cultural dimension of the National Capital, so that it becomes a meeting place with relevance for Canadians across the nation. In this role, the Commission is attempting to generate enthusiasm and innovation in the future evolution of the National Capital, and to act as a channel for the energy and creativity of the other partners who have an interest and stake in the National Capital.

The Commission has begun a process of reaching out to all regions of the country. One example is Christmas Lights Across Canada, a program in which the provinces simultaneously illuminate their legislative buildings at the same time as the Prime Minister illuminates the Parliament Buildings. Another example is New Year's Eve on the Hill — a nationally televised New Year's celebration with a Canadian theme, which takes place on the front lawn of Parliament Hill.

The Commission intends to continue this process of outreach — offering provinces and territories other opportunities to be included in the physical and cultural development of the national capital. It is hoped that these initial discussions will lead to specific developments, events and programs that will give visitors to the national capital a better understanding of the major regions of the country, and the beliefs and customs of the Canadian people.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 21-2

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

Quebec/NCC Roadway Agreement

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region (brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull), it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The Commission shares fifty-fifty with the Province of Quebec in the cost of a number of major road projects. The Commission's share as specified in a 1972 agreement is estimated at approximately $225 million (in 1988 dollars). Approximately $144 million was spent as of March 31, 1989.

Assistance to Interprovincial Transit

The Commission subsidizes the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities in the National Capital Region. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling approximately $12.6 million from 1973 to December 31, 1988; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received approximately $7.7 million. These subsidies have permitted the establishment of a single fare policy for transit service between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada's Capital.

Interprovincial Bridges Study

The Commission is co-ordinating a joint federal, provincial and regional study of interprovincial bridges in the National Capital Region. Phase 1 of the study was completed at a cost of $176,000. Phase 2 is expected to begin in 1990. The costs of the study will total over $565,000 and will be shared equally between the National Capital Commission and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The study will assist federal, provincial and regional governments in ensuring that the appropriate improvements be made to existing interprovincial bridges and that the priorities, probable locations and requirements for other interprovincial bridges and their approach roads are identified.

Grants-in-lieu of Taxes

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which Commission property is located — about 10% of all lands in the National Capital Region. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a fashion similar to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1988-89,Ontario municipalities received $6,650,757. Quebec municipalities' share was $1,506,796.

For Further Information:

Robert Lafontaine
Director, Corporate Secretariat
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6
Tel.: (613) 239-5527

TABLE 21–1

Expenditures of the Past Five Years on Existing Agreements

	1984–85 ($)	1985–86 ($)	1986–87 ($)	1987–88 ($)	1988–89 ($)
Quebec/NCC Roadway Agreement	7,298,512	3,829,008	4,497,747	6,930,134	9,668,028
Assistance to Inter-provincial Transit	1,582,000	1,556,112	1,597,625	1,607,888	1,186,500[a]
Grants–in–Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	3,512,062	3,707,902	6,708,833	5,877,332	6,650,757
Grants–in–Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties)	1,096,968	1,107,556	2,832,550	1,506,796	1,713,345

[a] To Dec. 31, 1988

National Defence

National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, and, with the Cabinet (the executive body of the government), is responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). For one, Canadian Forces and department personnel provide timely assistance to civil authorities during emergencies, disasters, or when there are internal security threats. As well, the department co-operates with civil authorities by co-ordinating search and rescue operations, taking part in community activities, and assisting in national programs for young people and northern development. Additionally, National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs for allied nations when they are conducted in Canada. These may involve issues of provincial interest.

The general aim of research and development in National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions—ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third through contracts to industry, universities and other government departments.

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) is funded by the Defence Services Program and its executive director reports to the Associate Minister of National Defence. (EPC is described further in a separate chapter.)

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Aid to the Civil Power 22-1
Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies 22-2
Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 22-3
Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 22-4
Foreign Military Training in Canada 22-4

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose
The program provides for the requisition of armed assistance by the provinces and territories for the maintenance of law and order.

Authority or Background
National Defence Act Part XI and National Defence Act, section 33(1).

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity of the department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs (or is considered likely to occur), and which is believed to be beyond (or will be beyond) the capabilities of the civil authority to control, the Attorney General of a province (or the equivalent), on his/her own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may request in writing (direct to the Chief of Defence Staff), that the Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, it does not replace the civil power, but does assist civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident, or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available to the police. When Canadian Forces personnel are called out for service in the aid of the civil power, they have all the duties and powers of peace officers.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The province is required to pay all costs.

Payments
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requests for armed assistance received by the department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information
See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON-DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals and municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and does not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority or Background
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 36,40; and Order in Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of 27 February 1973.

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity of the department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or where local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosives, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services and the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or regional headquarters level, or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information

National Defence Headquarters
Brigadier-General A.L. Geddry
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2
Tel.: (613) 995-3427

National Defence Regional Offices of Information
National Defence Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0
Tel.: (902) 427-6174

National Defence Office of Information
CFB Montreal
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4
Tel.: (514) 443-7364

National Defence Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A4
Tel.: (416) 224-4087

Major N. Cyr
Senior Information Officer
National Capital Region and CFB North Bay
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2
Tel.: (613) 996-8588

National Defence Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R 0T0
Tel.: (204) 895-5277

National Defence Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
TOA 2H0
Tel.: (403) 456-2450, Local 203

National Defence Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
VOS 1B0
Tel.: (604) 380-2396

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By

Chief of Construction and Properties.

Purpose

The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial, territorial, municipal and Crown agency construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority or Background

A formal agreement between the Department and a province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity related to a number of individual projects.

Financing and Operation

Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading of environmental standards and such other improvements to municipal facilities that will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board directives.

Payments

Payments are made directly to the province, territory, municipality or Crown agency responsible for the construction project, in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See Table 22-1.)

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

TABLE 22–1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1989–90

Project Description	National Defence Contribution ($000)
Town of Wainwright, Alberta Cost sharing on CNR grade separation CFB Calgary	335
Manitoba Department of Highways Cost sharing of by-pass CFB Shilo	99
District of Chilliwack, B.C. Upgrading of sewage treatment plant CFB Chilliwack	100
City of Edmonton, Alberta Upgrading of municipal services, Griesbach married quarters CFB Edmonton	175
Nanaimo Regional District, B.C. Connection to municipal water and sewer systems, and road upgrading at Canadian Forces Maritime Experimental Training Range, Nanoose, B.C. CFB Esquimalt	68
City of North Bay, Ontario Consultant study, Pollution Control Trout Lake CFB North Bay	3
Municipality of the County of Halifax, N.S. Upgrading work, married-quarters area sewer system CFB Shearwater	17
City of Trois Rivières, Quebec Upgrading of water supply to new Naval Reserve Division at Trois Rivières CFB Valcartier	52
City of Calgary, Alberta Upgrading of municipal services, Lincoln Park married-quarters area CFB Calgary	875
Town of Wainwright, Alberta Upgrading of water treatment plant at Wainwright detachment CFB Calgary	60
City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Improvement of armoury entrance CFB Moose Jaw	2
City of Chatham, Ontario Erosion control, Chatham armoury CFB London	12
City of Vancouver, B.C. Upgrading of water lines to HMCS Discovery armoury CFB Chilliwack	47
Ville de la Baie, Quebec Municipal water connection for base CFB Bagotville	45
City of Chatham, N.B. Construct watermain from town to base CFB Chatham	45
City of Kingston, Ontario Upgrade road to Fort Henry CFB Kingston	75
Municipality of Saanich, B.C. Cost sharing of by-pass CFB Esquimalt	500
Petawawa, Ontario Upgrading of sewage treatment plant CFB Petawawa	140
Chilliwack, B.C. Upgrading of Nicol Road CFB Chilliwack	5
Ville de la Baie, Quebec Construct pedestrian underpass CFB Bagotville	150

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By

Director General Properties and Utilities.

Purpose

To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities; and, in other cases, to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority or Background

Government Contract Regulations.

Time Frame

This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available, the Department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. For example, water service is provided to the Village of Petawawa.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments

See Table 22-2.

For Further Information

See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

TABLE 22–2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1983–84

	1983–84 ($000)	1984–85 ($000)	1985–86 ($000)	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Newfoundland	4,219	4,729	4,977	15,817	6,658	6,991
Prince Edward Island	927	1,142	1,127	892	888	932
Nova Scotia	10,144	10,197	11,172	12,715	11,433	12,005
New Brunswick	2,918	3,190	3,288	3,492	3,507	3,682
Quebec	11,263	13,765	15,616	15,792	14,798	15,538
Ontario	27,693	29,510	29,220	30,568	27,571	28,950
Manitoba	5,659	6,080	5,915	5,466	4,431	4,653
Saskatchewan	2,964	3,178	3,005	2,684	1,819	1,910
Alberta	9,750	10,556	10,028	10,074	9,900	10,395
British Columbia	5,868	6,431	6,629	6,982	7,603	7,983
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	646	657	592	160	12	131
Total	82,051	89,435	91,569	104,642	88,620	93,170

Note: The total amount recovered by National Defence from the sale of utilities and municipal services in fiscal year 1988–89 was $2,500,000.

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

Purpose

A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The three major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Suffield and at Wainwright, Alberta; the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba; and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador. In addition, small unit exchange training occurs throughout the year, notably a concentration of U.S. Army reserve units at CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick each summer and U.S. Air Force units at Goose Bay, Labrador, and at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta twice a year.

Federal interface with the provinces and territories concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver's licences.

Authority or Background
Various International Agreements.

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation
As directed by the government in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing National Defence training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information
See list following Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies.

National Transportation Agency of Canada

The National Transportation Agency of Canada (which replaced the Canadian Transport Commission) has quasi-judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

1. all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
2. the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
3. the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
4. the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Agency under the terms of the Motor Vehicle Transport Act, 1987.

These regulatory activities of the Agency include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act. The Agency reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

As well, the Agency authorizes subsidies for:

1. the few uneconomic rail passenger services that have not yet been absorbed by Via Rail Canada Inc.;
2. uneconomic branch lines;
3. the movement of commodities by rail and truck within the Atlantic provinces ("select territory") and westbound from the Atlantic provinces to other parts of Canada; and
4. the movement of grain and flour by rail to "Eastern" ports for export (based on section 281 of the Railway Act).

On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory." In addition, the Agency administers certain limited subsidies paid under the regional air carrier subsidy policy of 1966 — where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term, but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 23-1
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 23-2
The "At and East" Grain and Flour Subsidy Program ... 23-2
Western Grain Transportation Subsidy Program 23-2
Passenger-train Subsidy Program 23-3
Branch-line Subsidy Program 23-3

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
Atlantic Regional Office.

Purpose
To provide economic assistance to shippers in the Atlantic region of Canada. This includes the territory south of the St. Lawrence River and east of the city of Lévis. In general terms these subsidies apply to railways, truckers, water carriers and air carriers.

Subsidies are paid on individual eligible movements performed and claimed by carriers participating in the Program. All claims must be substantiated by copies of shipping documents which are audited to determine conformity to the acts and regulations. Field audits are also conducted to verify the truth and accuracy of information contained in the documents submitted.

Authority or Background
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act, Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Financing and Operation
The level of assistance allowed varies with the origin and destination of the movement. Under the intra-territory regulations, which cover movements originating and terminating within the Atlantic region, a flat 10% subsidy is paid to carriers, who must pass this reduction on to the shipper. For example, it would normally cost $530.70 to transport lumber from Halifax, N.S. to Moncton, N.B., a distance of 183 miles (295 kilometres). In this case the shipper would be billed $477.63, with the federal government making up the difference of $53.07 to the carrier.

To be eligible under the westbound regulations, goods must be transported from within the select territory to a point in Canada outside the select territory. The amount of assistance depends on the distance the goods travel. Up to 30% is paid for a regular westbound movement, with an additional 20% paid if the traffic consists of a select commodity specifically listed in the regulation, provided this 20% reduction is passed on to the shipper. For example, a truckload of fish weighing 40,000 lbs (18,144 kilograms) that is transported from Moncton to Montreal, a distance of 652 miles (1,049 kilometres), would normally cost a shipper $1,680.80. Application of the regular westbound and selective subsidies reduces this figure to $1,196.80, a saving of $484.

For Further Information
National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23–1

Money paid out under this program in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1988–89	91.2
1989–90 (est.)	95.6
1990–91 (est.)	96.1

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)

(Part of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program)

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by Transport Canada. (For more information, see the section relating to Transport Canada.)

THE "AT AND EAST" GRAIN AND FLOUR SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose
Section 281 of the Railway Act calls for a transport subsidy to be paid to encourage the continued use of eastern Canadian ports for the export of grain and flour.

Section 281 freezes rail rates for bulk grain movements for export to eastern Canadian ports at the rate levels which existed on November 30, 1960, and for flour at the rates which existed on September 30, 1966. Eligibility for subsidy varies between grain and flour. Grain received at lake ports along Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, The Lower Lakes and upper St. Lawrence and which is railed to eastern Canadian ports (Montreal and eastward) for export is eligible; flour moving by rail from a point east of the 90th degree west longitude for export from an eastern Canadian port is also eligible.

Authority or Background
Section 281 of the Railway Act (since January 1, 1988; prior to that the relevant section was 272).

Financing and Operation
Each calendar year the Agency determines the rates for each movement of traffic that occurred, based on the variable costs plus a contribution to constant costs. The amount of the subsidy paid is equal to the difference between the rate determined by the Agency and the frozen rate for each movement included in a claim.

For Further Information
National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23–2

Subsidies paid under this section in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1985	37.8
1986	28.3
1987	35.9
1988	31.0

Approximately 35% of the 1988 estimated payments are related to traffic moved in previous years.

WESTERN GRAIN TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose
The Western Grain Transportation Program provides for payments to eligible railways for the movement of specified grains and crops from western Canada to Thunder Bay or Armstrong in Ontario, and to ports in British Columbia or the port of Churchill in Manitoba, for export. Eligible companies include Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, the British Columbia Railway, and the Central Western Railway. The subsidy supplies the railways with sufficient funds to provide a safe, economic, efficient and adequate rail network for the movement of western grain to export positions without placing an undue burden on shippers.

Authority or Background
Western Grain Transportation Act (WGTA).

Financing and Operation
Base year costs are established every four years. For each crop year a rate scale, based on variable costs plus a contribution to constant costs, is determined by the Agency. A complex formula is used to determine the rate portion to be paid by the government to the railways, and the portion to be paid by the shippers. The amount of the payment is determined by applying the government portion of the approved mileage-based rate scale to the tonnage handled for each movement included in a claim. The Act also provides for an additional payment to Canadian National to compensate for extra mileage incurred, as compared

to Canadian Pacific, for movements to B.C. ports, and for operation of the line to Churchill.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23–3

Payments made under the WGTA in recent years

	Subsidy Payment ($000,000)
1985	496.0
1986	671.1
1987	942.1
1988	777.1

The 1988 estimated payments include a recapture of some $71,700,000 from previous years.

PASSENGER-TRAIN SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of passenger-trains declared uneconomic by the Agency and which the Agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain passenger-train subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic passenger-train operated. The subsidy provisions of section 270 apply only to those passenger-trains of railways under federal jurisdiction which are not operated by VIA Rail Canada. At present five passenger-train services, in relatively remote areas of the country, are eligible for section 270 subsidies.

Authority or Background

Section 270 of the Railway Act (from January 1, 1988; prior to that the relevant section was 261).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the Agency determines the variable costs of each passenger-train service. The amount of subsidy is limited to 80% of the difference between the revenues received by the railway and the variable costs as determined by the Agency.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23–4

Passenger-train subsidies for the most recent years

	Railway Act Payment ($000,000)
1985	5.8
1986	5.3
1987	5.8
1988 (est.)	7.7

BRANCH-LINE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Administered By

Transportation Subsidies Branch.

Purpose

Subsidies are paid to railways to compensate them for losses incurred in the operation of branch-lines declared uneconomic by the Agency and which the Agency has ordered the railways to continue operating in the public interest. To obtain branch-line subsidies, the railways must file claims and supporting documentation for each uneconomic branch-line. Only Canadian National and Canadian Pacific receive branch-line subsidies, and these are paid for the operation of branch-lines across Canada.

Authority or Background

Section 178 of the National Transportation Act (since January 1, 1988).

Financing and Operation

Each calendar year the Agency determines the variable costs for the operation of branch-lines. Total variable costs include all costs incurred on the line as well as those incurred between the point where traffic leaves or enters the line and its ultimate origin or destination. The amount of subsidy paid is equal to the difference between the revenues received by the railway for traffic originating or terminating on each line and the variable costs as determined by the Agency.

For Further Information

National Transportation Agency of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9
Tel.: (819) 997-0344

TABLE 23–5

Payments related to uneconomic branch lines for the most recent years

	Payments – Railway Act		Payments – National Transportation Act
	Section 256 ($000,000)	Section 258 ($000,000)	Section 178 ($000,000)
1985	5.1	1.0	—
1986	12.1	3.1	—
1987	11.0	3.8	—
1988 (est.)	—	—	12.3

Public Works Canada

Public Works Canada was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The department is responsible for "the management, charge, and direction of federal buildings and properties not under the jurisdiction of other departments" and "the heating, maintenance, and keeping in repair of the government buildings and any alterations from time to time therein and the supplying of furniture or fittings or repair to those buildings." The Public Works portfolio consists of office buildings, highways, dry docks, bridges, a lock, dams, surplus properties, land banks, emergency facilities, residential housing and various types of special and common use facilities. In addition, the department is a common service agency providing architectural, engineering, construction, dredging, and project management services to other government departments and agencies at market-based prices.

A revised program/activity structure has been introduced for 1989-90 whereby the many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under three broad programs: the Services Program, the Real Property Program, and the Crown Corporations Program. The Real Property Program, administered by the department's Accommodation Branch, has activities that are of particular interest in a federal/provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, which is described in a separate chapter.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Subsidy for Dry Docks 24-1

Water Level Control 24-1

Transportation Facilities 24-2

Northwest Highway System 24-2

Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 24-3

Municipal Grants Program 24-4

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS
(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
The purpose of this part of the Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of service with a floating dry dock at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority or Background
Dry Docks Subsidies Act.

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of constructing and operating the company's "The General George P. Vanier" floating dry dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL
(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act and the Ottawa River Act.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
Public Works Canada administers a lock and dams on four river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the St. Andrews Lock and Dam at Lockport on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Anglier–Quinze, Temiscamingue, Kipawa and Laniel dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario; and the Rideau Falls Dam on the Rideau River system in Ontario.

Expenditures

1983-84	$2,150,000
1984-85	$1,395,000
1985-86	$2,627,000
1986-87	$2,098,000
1987-88	$2,497,000
1988-89	$1,717,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
The purpose of this part of the program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, highways, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of highway projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international, intraprovincial and interprovincial bridges.

Public Works Canada also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act.

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of seven interprovincial bridges. The following two are examples:

The Macdonald–Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald–Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: 1/3 by Canada, 1/3 by Ontario, and 1/3 by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments
Table 24-1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges for the past six years. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald–Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be paid back to the federal government by the provinces.

On several of the other interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

TABLE 24–1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald–Cartier ($)	Perley ($)
1983–84	35,921	33,750
1984–85	112,000	48,000
1985–86	124,092	164,606
1986–87	83,800	167,000
1987–88	1,071,000	694,000
1988–89	15,000	158,000

NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background
Public Works Act.

Description
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation

On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

TABLE 24–2

Maintenance and Capital Costs of B.C. Portion of NWHS ($000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1984–85	13,487	13,913	27,400
1985–86	12,302	12,012	24,314
1986–87	12,227	6,561	18,788
1987–88	14,690	14,264	28,954
1988–89	12,799	14,507	27,306

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

TABLE 24–3

Maintenance and Capital Costs of Yukon Portion of NWHS ($000)

	Maintenance	Capital	Total
1984–85	11,524	14,274	25,798
1985–86	10,820	14,284	25,104
1986–87	10,620	6,380	17,000
1987–88	10,251	1,057	11,308
1988–89	12,986	1,836	14,822

Payments

A portion of the Northwest Highway System known as the Shakwak Project is being reconstructed under an agreement with the United States. The project commenced in 1978 and includes 80 km of the Haines Road in B.C. and 105 km of the Haines Road in the Yukon and 329 km of the Alaska Highway from Haines Junction to the Alaska/Yukon border. The Shakwak reconstruction project is estimated to cost approximately $265 million, financed entirely by the United States Government.

TABLE 24–4

Capital Reconstruction Costs of Shakwak Project ($000)

1984–85	3,900
1985–86	4,500
1986–87	11,000
1987–88	8,500
1988–89	9,233

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Real Property Program)

Administered By

Accommodation Branch.

Authority or Background

Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose

The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Mt. Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation

The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen(13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the East Gate and extended to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement cost $16.1 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II which commenced in the spring of 1983 continued the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27. This phase has been operational since June 1986 and minor finishing work was completed in 1988. The total cost of Phase II is $41.2 million. Pre-engineering and design work began in June 1986 on the portion of highway extending from kilometre 27 to kilometre 75 which will comprise Phase III of the project.

For Further Information
For further information on any of the Marine and Land Transportation components described above:

Director, Federal Facilities
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2
Tel.: (613) 736-2205

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By
Accommodation Branch.

Purpose
Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority or Background
The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame
There is a 5 year time limit (including application year) for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act.

Financing and Operation
These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants – with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party; however, certain such property is prescribed by regulation and so becomes eligible.

Payments
See Table 24-5.

TABLE 24–5

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures		
	1986–87 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Newfoundland [a]	3,883	3,331	6,112
Prince Edward Island	1,385	1,936	1,695
Nova Scotia	17,169	17,330	17,086
New Brunswick [b]	9,404	9,725	23,255
Quebec	43,915	47,836	53,016
Ontario	96,272	128,354	124,618
Manitoba	12,238	13,438	16,089
Saskatchewan	7,600	7,141	7,631
Alberta	17,002	16,219	16,089
British Columbia	26,912	24,331	28,472
Yukon Territory	1,176	1,025	883
Northwest Territories	1,665	2,035	1,950
Total	238,621	272,701	296,896

[a] Increase due to catch up on backlog with the cities of St. John's and Gander.

[b] Interim payments of $8,000,000 for the 1986 taxation year and completion of prior years' grants in 1988–89.

For Further Information
Director, Federal Facilities
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2
Tel.: (613) 736-2205

Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise

The objective of Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise is "to ensure that all duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded; to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada as required to achieve compliance with the legislation; to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair foreign competition."

The program consists of the following three activities:

EXCISE administers the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act, the Softwood Lumber Products Export Act and other relevant legislation toensure that duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner that ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the excise process.

CUSTOMS administers the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act, Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, and other legislation and regulations to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada; and to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair import competition.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION provides management direction, planning co-ordination and central administrative services to the Department.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act."

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise.

The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in the valuation provisions of the Customs Act and in the other legislation mentioned above — with the exception of the Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which is the responsibility of the Minister for International Trade. The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for other policy matters reflected in the Customs Act. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation or exportation of goods.

The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry, as well as being the legislative base for the programs offering relief from the payment of duties.

The Special Import Measures Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping or subsidization of imported goods.

The Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act extends Customs and Excise jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles from the inner limits of the territorial sea of Canada or the outer limit of the continental shelf for all activities concerned with the exploitation of the non-living natural resources found therein. It does not include activities related to the fishing industry. The former limit of Customs jurisdiction was 12 nautical miles.

The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns.

The Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, which was enacted pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Canada and the United States, originally imposed a 15% charge on the exportation of certain softwood lumber products from Canada to the United States. This has been reduced to 8% on exports of Quebec lumber products. The charge has been waived for exporters of products originating in British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces.

Legislation of other federal departments and agencies, notably, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics, and Employment and Immigration, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, the examination of goods and documents, and the detention of goods pending examination by the department concerned.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	PAGE
Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor	25-2
Collection of Ontario Gasoline and Fuel Taxes at Customs Border Locations	25-2
Federal-Provincial Petroleum Surveillance Program	25-2

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By
Customs and Excise.

Purpose
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. The duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority or Background
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame
Indefinite.

Financing and Operation
These agreements include all provinces and the Yukon Territory. All liquor imports in excess of the duty free limit of up to two imperial gallons for each traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	15¢ per 28.4 mL
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	15¢ per 28.4 mL
Other Wines	10¢ per 28.4 mL
Beer	1¢ per 28.4 mL
Cooler Products	5¢ per 28.4 mL

Note : Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of two imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information
Jim MacKenzie
Cargo and Release
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel. : (613) 954-7152

COLLECTION OF ONTARIO GASOLINE AND FUEL TAXES AT CUSTOMS BORDER LOCATIONS

Administered By
Customs and Excise.

Purpose
To assist the Province of Ontario in stemming the evasion of provincial taxes on gasoline and fuel products by collecting Ontario taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products at Customs border locations.

Authority or Background
Customs officers have been authorized by the Minister of Revenue for the Province of Ontario to collect information and payment of provincial taxes on bulk importations of gasoline and fuel products. The Fuel Tax Act 1981 and the Gasoline Tax Act provide the legislative base for this program.

Time Frame
Indefinite.

Financing and Operation
This program is in effect in the Province of Ontario only. Upon arrival at the border, a completed Ontario tax form must be presented to Customs for all bulk importations of gasoline and fuel. At the same time, payment of provincial taxes must be submitted to Customs unless the importer is a collector (that is, registered with the Province of Ontario) or if the shipment is a middle distillate fuel that is dyed into a non-taxable fuel under the supervision of a Canada Customs officer.

The Ministry of Revenue for Ontario has agreed to defray the cost of collecting the tax.

Payments
All tax forms and monies collected on behalf of the Province of Ontario are forwarded on a weekly basis to the Ontario Ministry of Revenue.

For Further Information
James Day
Cargo and Release, Import and Export Controls Division
Customs Operations
Connaught Building, 5th Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel. : (613) 954-6832

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PETROLEUM SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
Customs and Excise.

Purpose
To identify shipments of petroleum products, supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels and provide entry documentation and computer printouts to the Ontario and Quebec govern-

ments to help prevent fraud and tax evasion on petroleum products.

Authority or Background
Signed agreements from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec authorizing Customs to supervise the dyeing of middle distillate fuels.

Time Frame
Indefinite.

Financing and Operation
This program is in operation at the following Quebec and Ontario border locations: Philipsburg, Rock Island, Lacolle, Stanhope, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Lansdowne, Prescott and Cornwall. The Ontario and Quebec governments are responsible for providing Customs border locations with the pre-mixed dye and information and procedural booklets.

For Further Information
Ethel Regimbald
Complaint Monitoring and Operations, Port Administration
Connaught Building, 3rd Floor
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5
Tel. : (613) 954-7545

Revenue Canada, Taxation

Revenue Canada, Taxation is responsible for the administration of income tax legislation enacted by Parliament, and for co-ordinating the self-assessment system. Its mandate is:

1. to collect taxes, Canada Pension Plan contributions and Unemployment Insurance premiums imposed under the law, by encouraging voluntary compliance and by deterring tax evasion and tax avoidance; and
2. to maintain public confidence in the integrity of the tax system, by administering tax and related legislation fairly, uniformly and courteously.

The department collects individual taxpayers' federal income tax, as well as their provincial and territorial taxes in all provinces and territories except Quebec. It collects federal corporate taxes and also provincial corporate taxes on behalf of all provinces and territories except Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

Under Canada's self-assessment system of taxation, taxpayers provide the facts about their income and deductions and calculate their tax payable.

Departmental plans and policies are developed at headquarters. Six assistant deputy ministers and two directors general, who report directly to the deputy minister, are responsible for the following branches: Communications, Corporate Affairs, Taxation Programs, EDP Systems and Technology, Human Resources, Finance and Administration, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, and Appeals.

Thirty-seven district offices provide the main point of contact between the department and Canada's individual and corporate taxpayers. They conduct audits and handle activities that require communication with taxpayers by telephone or in person. From these district offices, taxpayers obtain the forms required to fufil their tax obligations and all the information needed to complete their tax returns. District office staff answer telephone and over-the-counter enquiries concerning notices of assessments, taxpayer refunds, payment of tax in arrears and late-filed returns. Taxpayers also contact district offices to apply for authorization to destroy records and files.

The processing of returns takes place in the taxation centres, which send out notices of assessment to taxpayers and forward requests to issue refund cheques to Supply and Services Canada. When processing is completed, tax files are stored at the centres.

The taxation centres also answer taxpayers' letters of enquiry and handle all correspondence pertaining to the filing of returns and to assessment notices. Individuals, corporations, employers and non-residents remit their tax instalments to these centres either directly or through financial institutions.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has divided Canada into five regions, for administrative purposes, with a central office in each region responsible for operations. The five regional assistant deputy ministers report directly to the deputy minister.

The function of the regional offices is to ensure the uniform and impartial application of departmental programs and policies across Canada. The regional offices are also responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the district offices and taxation centres in their region.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Federal-Provincial Tax Collection Agreements 26-1

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By
Revenue Canada, Taxation.

Purpose
To facilitate joint occupancy of the income tax field, primarily through tax collection agreements. All provinces and territories except Quebec are party to agreements for personal income taxes; all provinces and territories except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta are party to agreements for corporate income taxes.

Authority or Background
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act.

Time Frame
Ongoing since January 1, 1962.

Financing and Operation
Pursuant to the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangement Act, Canada and the provinces have agreed that Canada will collect the taxes imposed under provincial acts and will administer those acts through the Taxation Division of Revenue Canada.

Canada agrees to collect the provincial income taxes as agent of the provinces and to remit the tax to the provinces. The provinces agree to maintain their taxes as percentages of federal tax for individuals and taxable income for corporations.

The provinces also agree to maintain the provisions of their acts and regulations as they pertain to administration, enforcement and collection of the income tax in a form and content similar to the federal Act. Interest and penalties must also be maintained at the same percentages as under the federal Act.

The agreements have been amended several times over the years to facilitate the administration by Canada of various provincial credits, surtaxes, tax reductions and flat taxes.

Revenue Canada, Taxation has also entered into agreements with Alberta, Ontario and Quebec for the exchange of taxpayer information to facilitate the administration of our relative Income Tax Acts. These agreements to exchange such information are authorized by paragraph 241(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act and are necessary for these provinces since the federal government does not administer all of their income tax. Authority for such exchanges with respect to taxes covered by a collection agreement is contained in those agreements.

Payments
See Table 26-1.

For Further Information
Robert D'Aurelio
Director
Provincial and International Relations Division
Revenue Canada, Taxation
123 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L8
Tel.: (613) 957-2070

TABLE 26–1

Taxation Statistics for 1987

	Number of Taxable Returns	Federal Income Tax ($ million)	Provincial Income Tax ($ million)
Newfoundland	233,350	530.9	311.5
Prince Edward Island	58,900	127.2	70.7
Nova Scotia	406,160	1,177.8	653.1
New Brunswick	322,260	818.5	465.2
Quebec	3,239,070	9,638.4	3.3
Ontario	5,080,280	19,689.4	9,617.8
Manitoba	530,420	1,442.6	862.8
Saskatchewan	460,720	1,250.9	722.1
Alberta	1,189,880	4,173.9	2,056.3
British Columbia	1,489,870	5,188.7	2,602.6
Northwest Territories	20,220	87.1	36.3
Yukon	13,440	41.5	18.2

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada which reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and Minister of State (Multiculturalism and Citizenship), seeks to foster a sense of belonging to Canada, to assist Canadians to understand and celebrate their identity, and to increase opportunities for the enjoyment of Canada's educational, social, political and cultural resources.

The Department seeks to accomplish this goal by providing financial support to provincial governments for post-secondary education and financial assistance to post-secondary students; by offering financial and technical assistance to individuals, groups and private institutions; and by facilitating and encouraging communications in both official languages.

The Department supports the federal government's official languages policy by providing translation, interpretation, and terminology and language advisory services; financial and technical assistance to official-language communities; and contributions for minority official-language education and second-official-language instruction.

In the area of official languages, the Department's interests are shared, and to a considerable extent supported, by the Public Service Commission, the Treasury Board Secretariat, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, provincial and territorial governments, and by private institutions and organizations active in such areas as post-secondary education, communications and culture.

In the field of education, the Department is responsible for cash payments to provinces under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program and for advising on policy matters in this area. The Department is the focal point federally for the development of policies and the delivery of programs respecting student financial assistance at the post-secondary level. To ensure access by Canadians to post-secondary education, the Department provides financial assistance to qualified full-time and part-time post-secondary students in the form of guaranteed loans and interest subsidies. In co-operation with External Affairs Canada, the Department contributes to the effective participation of Canada in international fora and activities.

MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada (MCC) reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State and Minister of State (Multiculturalism and Citizenship). It shares major common services with the Department of the Secretary of State.

MCC is responsible principally for strengthening the solidarity of the Canadian people by enabling all members of Canadian society to participate fully and without discrimination in defining and building the nation's future. Central to this overall responsibility are two overarching themes, the promotion of Canadian multiculturalism and the encouragement of an active and informed citizenry.

Canadian multiculturalism recognizes and values the full diversity of the population and its communities while acknowledging the need for institutions to be inclusive and respectful of all the components of this diversity. MCC is responsible for encouraging all members of Canadian society to participate fully in all the social, cultural, economic and political institutions of society. It seeks to work with all organizations and institutions that can contribute to breaking down barriers and limitations restricting the capacity of all Canadians to participate fully in defining and building the nation's future. As well, MCC provides services for acquisition and proof of Canadian citizenship.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Secretary of State

Promotion of Official Languages Program — Intergovernmental Co-operation 27-1
Official Languages in Education Program 27-2
Canada Student Loans Program 27-4
Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Student Financial Assistance 27-5
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program 27-6
State Ceremonial 27-7
Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments — Linguistic Services 27-8

Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada

National Literacy Secretariat 27-9
Continuing Committee of Officials on Human Rights .. 27-9
Canadian Heritage Festival 27-10

PROMOTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES PROGRAM — INTERGOVERNMENTAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By
Promotion of Official Languages Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose
To encourage and assist the governments of the provinces and territories and para-public institutions to foster the development of minority official-language communities by providing these communities with services in English and French, in areas other than education.

Authority or Background
A program to provide technical and financial assistance to the non-federal public sector was established in 1970 in response to specific recommendations made to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III — The Work World). The Official Languages Act of 1988 enshrines the federal government's commitment to co-operating with provincial/territorial governments and para-public institutions in promoting the official languages and in enhancing the development of Anglophone and Francophone minority groups, particularly by providing services in English and French in areas other than education. The expanded and enriched program is known as the Intergovernmental Co-operation Program.

Financing and Operation
The Department encourages the provinces and territories to implement new services or improve the quality and scope of existing services related to the day-to-day life of minority communities (e.g., in health, economics, justice, recreation and social services), and to promote the recognition and use of the two languages.

The two main mechanisms through which this co-operative effort is carried out are:

1. the general agreement, which relates to several measures or projects in different activity sectors (general agreements normally cover a five-year period and may be renewed for an additional period); and
2. the co-operation agreement, which relates to one or more specific projects in a particular sector. (Co-operation agreements normally cover a one-year period.)

In order to be eligible, the measures or projects must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. They must support the development and growth of the minority official-language community, and encourage members to participate in their own language in various aspects of Canadian life.
2. They must foster greater public acceptance and appreciation of English and French, thereby promoting better understanding between the two official-language communities.
3. They must be one-time projects, that is, they must be aimed at implementing new services or expanding existing services, and must not require permanent or ongoing funding.
4. They must cover areas that are important for the province or territory concerned.

Costs will be shared as agreed, usually on a 50-50 basis, by the Department and the provincial government involved.

Costs of planning, research, development and implementation are eligible, while capital costs and costs related to the acquisition of equipment and the replacement of staff undertaking language training are normally excluded.

The assistance provided by the Department is for the initial period during which a measure or project is implemented and is not to be ongoing or permanent. Canada and the province or territory involved agree on the funding period for individual measures or projects. The federal government is committed to assuming 100% of the costs of providing services in French to Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information
Mark Goldenberg, Director General
Promotion of Official Languages Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-0943

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Administered By
Official Languages in Education Directorate, Education Support

Purpose
To provide financial assistance to enable minority official-language communities to be educated in their own language, and to provide all Canadians with an opportunity to learn their second official language.

Authority or Background
Official languages in education programs were established in 1970-71 further to recommendations of the 1968 report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost $1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983, a protocol was signed and three-year bilateral agreements worth approximately $600 million were concluded with each province and territory. In September 1985, the protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. Renewal of the Official Languages in Education Program for a five-year period (1988-89 to 1992-93) and a $145 million increase to the program's budget were announced in June 1988.

In November 1988, the Secretary of State (on behalf of the Government of Canada) and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (on behalf of the provincial governments) signed a five-year protocol for agreements for minority-language education and second-language instruction. Under the 1988-89 to 1992-93 protocol, bilateral agreements were concluded with all the provinces and both territories.

Time Frame
From 1970 through 1992-93.

Financing and Operation

The program provides assistance in the following manner.

Federal financial assistance is provided under four program expenditure categories:

Infrastructure Support

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority-language education and second-language instruction is provided in the form of per-student payments and/or for special arrangements agreed to with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development

Support is provided for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the setting-up of minority-language education programs, immersion programs and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development

Assistance is provided to minority-language and second-language teachers who are upgrading their linguistic and teaching skills. In particular, the federal government funds individual bursaries awarded by provincial and territorial departments of education for teacher training/upgrading and workshops, and contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support

Assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extra-curricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded through provincial and territorial authorities to students at the post-secondary level, belonging to the official-language minority, who wish to study in their own language; or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

Support is also provided for two national programs administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC) in conjunction with provincial/territorial departments of education:

Summer Language Bursary Program

This program enables post-secondary students to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language at accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec can also participate in this program — to help to improve their skills in their own language.

TABLE 27–1

Official Languages in Education Summary by Provinces and Territories — Expenditures for 1988–89 ($)

	Infrastructure Support	Program Expansion and Development	Teacher Training	Student Support	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,304,072	2,817,700	274,700	251,575	4,648,047
Prince Edward Island	1,034,089	170,024	121,800	92,800	1,418,713
Nova Scotia	2,615,570	1,587,967	110,000	308,511	4,622,048
Independent schools	20,269	—	—	—	20,269
New Brunswick	21,648,481	5,553,106	698,500	165,000	28,065,087
Quebec	71,621,333	2,953,700	825,000	1,425,000	76,825,033
Ontario	47,662,830	7,795,777	1,468,244	1,568,346	58,495,197
Independent schools	885,102	—	—	—	885,102
Manitoba	6,769,805	1,077,957	80,324	346,000	8,274,086
Independent schools	81,838	41,450	—	—	123,288
Saskatchewan	2,627,973	8,802,646	930,221	707,420	13,068,260
Alberta	6,076,481	2,669,449	246,839	307,712	9,300,481
British Columbia	5,380,729	3,217,665	1,144,296	281,280	10,023,970
Independent schools	308,357	208,387	—	—	516,744
Provinces subtotal	168,036,929	36,895,828	5,899,924	5,453,644	216,286,325
Yukon	133,403	643,717	34,374	22,400	833,894
Northwest Territories	392,465	280,275	9,000	34,000	715,740
Territories subtotal	525,868	923,992	43,374	56,400	1,549,634
Provinces and territories Total	168,562,797	37,819,820	5,943,298	5,510,044	217,835,959
National Programs					
Summer Language Bursaries Program					10,094,165
Official-Languages Monitor Program					7,043,269
Grand total					234,973,393

Official-Languages Monitor Program

Through this program, students enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

In addition, through the Language Acquisition Development Program, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for the compilation and/or dissemination of information related to official-language-minority education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; and for the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language, or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (eight in 1988-89) are financed from the accumulated interest of a $300,000 endowment fund created in 1979, and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments

See Table 27-1.

For Further Information

Hilaire Lemoine, Director
Official Languages in Education Directorate, Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 997-8767

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PROGRAM

Administered By

Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support.

Purpose

The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help in the form of guaranteed loans available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest-relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for an exemption from interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for former students who are unemployed or temporarily disabled.

Authority or Background

Canada Student Loans Act and Regulations.

Time Frame

Ongoing.

Financing and Operation

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program, except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province that chooses to operate its own student aid program, and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program, may be paid an alternative payment. Quebec has opted out since the inception of the program and has received an alternative payment amounting to $551 million. The Northwest Territories opted out of the program as of the 1988-89 loan year and will receive an alternative payment starting in 1989-90.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a certificate of eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he or she ceases to be enrolled. At that time, the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may receive up to $105 a week during the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender, subject to a maximum term of 9.5 years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may owe more than $2,500 in principal at any one time. Under the interest-relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of up to 18 months, granted to the borrower in three-month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government are determined annually on August 1 in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields over the previous six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Loan applications by full-time and part-time students are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority, which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a certificate of eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount determined by the province. A certificate of eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his or her application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender or collection agent.

TABLE 27–2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province ($000)

	1986–87		1987–88		1988–89	
	Value	Number of Students Assisted	Value	Number of Students Assisted	Value	Number of Students Assisted
Newfoundland	41,860	12,952	40,618	12,780	38,374	12,995
Prince Edward Island	5,996	2,357	6,225	2,435	7,451	2,531
Nova Scotia	42,036	14,102	43,546	14,263	47,235	15,331
New Brunswick	37,711	12,509	38,510	12,496	41,189	13,373
Ontario	243,632	105,641	217,801	99,373	219,627	100,654
Manitoba	42,053	12,516	45,372	13,485	49,921	14,700
Saskatchewan	45,906	14,960	53,732	16,434	61,148	18,541
Alberta	148,464	50,867	143,454	45,193	142,944	45,164
British Columbia	103,104	24,802	91,059	28,836	87,359	27,334
Yukon	665	208	837	198	1,014	237
Northwest Territories	42	16	50	17	—	—
Total	711,469	250,930	681,204	245,510	696,262	250,860

The total amount of money to be loaned to full- and part-time students is determined each year by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrolment between that year and the year concerned, as well as applying a factor related to costs of education. In addition to this "basic loan provision," the legislation provides for an additional 30% as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic loan provision is divided among provinces based on the number of 18- to 24-year-old people in their population.

Payments

See Table 27-2.

For Further Information

M.F. Meloshe, Director
Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-2377

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Administered By

Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support; in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose

To improve the co-ordination and complementarity of federal and provincial activities and programs in the area of student financial assistance, and thereby to:

1. ensure that services and benefits to students are enhanced;
2. utilize total resources available to both levels of government as efficiently and effectively as possible;
3. provide a more stable environment for planning and development of student aid services and programs.

Authority or Background

The committee was created by the CMEC and the Secretary of State in September 1987. It was endorsed by ministers at a meeting in September 1988, during which time its report was accepted.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee meets twice a year, usually in April or May and October or November.

Activities

To pursue, as appropriate, co-operative activities in, but not limited to, the following areas:

1. exchange and analysis of information on programs, client needs, and so forth to ensure and improve, where necessary, the relevance and effectiveness of programs and services and to aid in the development of new or modified program initiatives as needs are identified;
2. development of joint or co-operative responses to the financial needs of particular client groups (such as the working poor, single parents, disabled students) who may be disadvantaged economically in pursuing post-secondary education;
3. development of joint or co-operative responses to broad issues in the field of student aid, in particular, the debt load of students and former students and the need for measures to limit or assist in meeting this load;

4. measures to enhance federal-provincial/territorial co-operation in the planning and administration of programs of student financial assistance;
5. communications initiatives related to financial assistance aimed at students, potential students and other interested parties (e.g., parents); and
6. development of future means of co-operation for consideration of ministers, including the possibilities of formal agreements between the two orders of government.

Financing and Operation

The CMEC pays the expenses of provincial participants. Costs incurred in the preparation and execution of meetings have been borne alternately by the Government of Canada and the CMEC by reason of their respective co-ordinating roles stemming from the responsibilities of the co-chairs. The committee's terms of reference allow for a federal co-chair, the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Education Support), and a provincial co-chair appointed by the CMEC.

Payments

Nil.

For Further Information

M.F. Meloshe, Director
Student Assistance Directorate, Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-2377

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By

Financial Analysis and Federal-Provincial Liaison Directorate, Education Support, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Department of Finance.

Purpose

To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial governments.

Authority or Background

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Time Frame

No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfers.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose.

Tables 27-3 and 27-4 present post-secondary education entitlements by province for 1988-89 and 1989-90. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the tables also include data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the Established Programs Financing arrangements can be found in the Department of Finance Canada chapter, under the heading, "Established Programs Financing."

TABLE 27–3

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Fiscal Year 1988–1989[a] ($000)

	Cash Transfers[b]	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	59,525	58,077	117,602
Prince Edward Island	13,498	13,170	26,668
Nova Scotia	92,516	90,265	182,781
New Brunswick	74,857	73,036	147,893
Quebec	404,279	970,158	1,374,437
Ontario	782,243	1,169,398	1,951,641
Manitoba	113,600	110,838	224,438
Saskatchewan	106,140	103,557	209,697
Alberta	253,726	242,192	495,918
British Columbia	320,881	296,904	617,785
Yukon	2,650	2,588	5,238
Northwest Territories	5,109	5,720	10,829
Total	2,229,024	3,135,903	5,364,927

[a] Department of Finance Canada first interim adjustment calculation (March 8, 1990)

[b] The amounts are reported on an entitlement basis and differ from the amounts actually paid to the provincial and territorial governments. Actual cash payments made by the Department totalled $2,227,452,750 for 1988–89. The difference is due to adjustments to cash advances paid in previous fiscal years.

TABLE 27–4

Established Programs Financing Entitlements in Support of Post-Secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act
Fiscal Year 1989–90[a] ($000)

	Cash Transfers	Value of Tax Transfer	Total
Newfoundland	61,391	62,400	123,791
Prince Edward Island	14,024	14,253	28,277
Nova Scotia	95,512	97,081	192,593
New Brunswick	77,386	78,656	156,042
Quebec	400,641	1,051,996	1,452,637
Ontario	818,249	1,260,033	2,078,282
Manitoba	116,773	118,691	235,464
Saskatchewan	108,459	110,239	218,698
Alberta	260,828	266,740	527,568
British Columbia	341,708	321,900	663,608
Yukon	2,682	2,834	5,516
Northwest Territories	5,383	6,214	11,597
Total	2,303,036	3,391,037	5,694,073

[a] Department of Finance second adjustment to advance calculation. (December 11, 1989)

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada.

Payments
See tables 27-3 and 27-4.

For Further Information
Monty Woodyard, A/Director
Financial Analysis and Federal-Provincial Liaison Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-5570

STATE CEREMONIAL

Administered By
State Ceremonial Branch, Corporate Policy and Public Affairs.

Purpose
Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority or Background
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits
Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Co-ordinator in a series of meetings with provincial co-ordinators, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1989
The Duke of Edinburgh — May 18 to 21:

Visit to Montreal, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville — for an address to the Canadian Club; presentation of Duke of Edinburgh Award certificates; and the annual convention of the United Empire Loyalists Association.

Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother — July 5 to 10:

Visit to Ottawa, Toronto and London — to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first visit by a reigning monarch; attend the running of the Queen's Plate; and open a new wing of the London Parkwood Hospital.

The Duke and Duchess of York — July 13 to 25:

Visit to Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ottawa and Saskatchewan — continuation of the trans-Canada tour undertaken in 1987.

Princess Alexandra — September 20 to 25:

Private visit to Victoria on the 75th anniversary of the Canadian Scottish Regiment.

Royal Visits 1990 (proposed)
The Queen — June 27 to July 1:

Visit to Alberta and Ontario — to meet the regiments in Alberta of which Her Majesty is colonel-in-chief, for the opening of the Museum of the Regiments at Canadian Forces Base, Calgary; to attend an equestrian event at Spruce Meadows; to Visit Red Deer; to visit the National Capital Region to participate in Canada Day celebrations.

The Prince Edward — July:

Visit to Manitoba to open the Western Canada Games and to attend other events.

Canada Day 1989
Canada Day 1989 was widely celebrated in all regions of the country. One of the specific initiatives developed was an educational fold-out celebrating the 125th anniversary of the Charlottetown and Quebec City conferences.

Canada Day 1990
As in the past, the 12 Canada Day provincial-territorial committees will work closely with provincial, territorial and municipal governments in ensuring that July 1 is a day of

celebration accessible to all Canadians. Planning is already underway in the regions following a national Canada Day meeting held in Charlottetown on September 29. One of the special initiatives for 1990 is a national Canada Day poster contest.

Canada Day Pen Friends Program

This program, launched in 1987, has as its objective the "twinning" of Canadian school children from different provinces and territories. It was anticipated that through their correspondence the young people would communicate about how they celebrate Canada Day in their regions, as well as their goals and aspirations for Canada and their roles in Canada's future.

Over 80,000 have now corresponded. Many have also participated in exchange programs and have sent each other gifts, photos, and pins. Many continue to communicate on a regular basis.

The Canadian Symbols Kit

Originally designed as a Canada Day promotional item, the Canadian Symbols Kit is a colourful, 27-card package complete with a foldout chart of symbols. The objective is to promote awareness and appreciation of symbols that are uniquely Canadian. The kit was written, designed and printed under the direction of the Canada Day Secretariat.

This publication has proven extremely popular. It is a priced publication available to the public through the Publishing Centre of Supply and Services Canada. Provinces and territories may purchase the kit at a reduced price, contingent on quantities ordered. A fourth reprint is planned.

For Further Information

Harris Boyd, Director General
State Ceremonial Branch
Corporate Policy and Public Affairs
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-3638

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS — LINGUISTIC SERVICES

Administered By

Translation Bureau, Planning, Management and Technology Branch, Official Languages and Translation.

Purpose

To provide provincial and territorial governments having official translation services with the benefits of the Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities

Since February 1980, the Translation Bureau has held, in various regions, yearly conferences where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine requirements for their co-operative effort.

Highlights — 1982-1989

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to the governments of New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Prince Edward Island.
2. SVP, a telephone advisory service, provides linguistic services to the provinces and to instutitions within their jurisdiction, such as hospitals, school boards, colleges and universities. The provinces represent 20% of the clientele of the SVP service, which in turn calls upon provincial agencies for such information as official titles.
3. The Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate provides New Brunswick with revision services as part of the occupations glossaries project.
4. In processing contributors' terminology records, the Terminology and Linguistic Services Directorate maintains close ties with Quebec's Office de la langue française.
5. Simultaneous interpretation services were occasionally offered to provincial governments (Ontario and Manitoba) for conferences, provided expenses were recovered.
6. Arrangements were made for on-going professional co-operation between the Department's regional offices and provincial government translation offices (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon).
7. Services were provided for the translation of legislation and statutory instruments; and technical assistance was provided to create and organize the official languages translation and interpretation services of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Technical assistance was provided for installation required for equipment for simultaneous translation.
8. Translation service recruitment and promotion examinations were corrected for the governments of Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.
9. Since 1981, there has been co-operation with the Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba governments for the development and standardization of French terminology in common law.
10. Technical assistance was provided to the New Brunswick government for a lexicon project on trades.
11. Translation and interpretation services were provided for the activities of the Intergovernmental Conferences Secretariat.

Financing and Operation

Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the Department's Translation Bureau. This service is co-ordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information

Ming Tsui, Director General
Planning, Management and Technology Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-3675

NATIONAL LITERACY SECRETARIAT

The National Literacy Secretariat was established on a permanent basis on September 8, 1988, World Literacy Day. Its mandate is to undertake a national literacy program which responds to the government's Throne speech commitment to work with the provinces, the private sector, and voluntary organizations to develop measures to ensure that Canadians have access to the literacy skills that are the prerequisites for participation in an advanced economy.

The federal government will invest $110 million over the next five years to combat illiteracy in Canada. The federal initiatives are based on a partnership strategy, which will encompass joint federal-provincial/territorial initiatives, and a voluntary sector support program that will enable the development of new projects and initiatives by voluntary organizations, as well as private and labour sector representatives.

Under the cost-shared part of the program, the National Literacy Secretariat will be entering into joint agreements with all provinces and territories to carry out literacy initiatives which respond to both federal and provincial priorities. In addition, the Secretariat will be supporting the efforts of all partners as they undertake special initiatives during International Literacy Year, 1990.

For Further Information

Richard Nolan, Director General
National Literacy Secretariat, Citizenship
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 953-5460

CONTINUING COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By

Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship.

Purpose

To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified; and to co-ordinate regular federal-provincial-territorial ministerial conferences relating to these responsibilities. The committee maintains consultation and collaboration among governments in Canada with respect to the domestic implementation of international human rights instruments.

Through working groups, the committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

1. a study of measures taken in the area of employment equity for persons with disabilities;
2. assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada;
3. the preparation of reports on medical-legal issues which raise human rights concerns such as organ transplants, testing for AIDS and for drugs in the workplace, and medical research involving human subjects.

Authority or Background

Committee created by ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983, September 1985 and September 1988 ministerial conferences.

Time Frame

Indefinite. The committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November .

Financing and Operation

Each delegation pays the expenses of its own participation. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its co-ordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate; but, at each meeting to date, provincial and territorial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative has been the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship), although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to committee meetings.

Payments
Nil.

For Further Information
J. Chartier, Director
Human Rights Directorate, Citizenship
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-5971

CANADIAN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

Administered By
Heritage Cultures and Languages Program, Multiculturalism Programs Branch.

Purpose
To foster awareness of the folkloric performing arts in Canada by providing a forum for skill and professional training and exchange among folkloric performing artists from all provinces and territories, and by showcasing their talents before a wide audience.

Authority or Background
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Time Frame
This program has been in existence since 1974.

Financing and Operation
Costs are shared with the host province under a contribution agreement. Federal contributions have been in the order of $300,000. The host province is encouraged to contract, in consultation with the Multiculturalism Sector, an independent producer/director for the Canadian Heritage Festival.

The Canadian Heritage Festival was first held in 1974 as an element of multiculturalism programming, and has been held with provincial co-operation and support each year, often in conjunction with major celebrations. This is an annual event, usually held in several centres in the host province, over a period of up to a week. The 1989 Festival was co-hosted by the Province of Saskatchewan and held in conjunction with the Canada Games. The performance phase is preceded by skill development and rehearsal phases, which bring the total running time of the festival to no more than three weeks.

For Further Information
J. Young, Director
Heritage Cultures and Languages Program
Multiculturalism Programs Branch
Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-2157

Solicitor General Canada

Solicitor General Canada was established as a ministry by the Department of the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General of Canada is responsible for federal corrections, national security and law enforcement. The department includes the Secretariat, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Correctional Service Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), the Correctional Investigator Canada, the Office of the Inspector General of CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat develops and co-ordinates policies with the Ministry agencies and consults the provinces and other levels of government. Demonstration projects, training and exercise programs, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the largest agency under the Solicitor General, has three objectives: to enforce federal laws; prevent crime; and to maintain peace, order and security. It enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. Under the Security Offences Act, the RCMP investigates and prevents offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and fraudulent activities. It selectively investigates crimes against the Government of Canada or its agencies and those involving significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free to the Canadian police community.

The RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, and to the two territories and 191 municipalities.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Correctional Service Canada administers sentences of imprisonment greater than two years and prepares offenders for their return to the community. Federal-provincial co-operation includes sharing facilities and services, maintaining certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, providing certain parole services by provincial authorities, and jointly investigating issues of mutual concern.

Provincial and territorial desire for consultation with the federal government — to address overlap in service delivery and programs — resulted in the Commissioner of Corrections establishing a multilateral forum that has met twice annually since 1979.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board is the body legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are ready for release to the community.

An amendment to the Parole Act, proclaimed on September 1, 1978, enables provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution. At present, three provincial parole boards have been established: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that constitute a threat to the security of Canada. It reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities; and it provides security assessments to federal departments on the loyalty of individuals employed by, or under contract to, the Government of Canada when their work involves access to classified information. CSIS provides information and advice concerning security matters under the Citizenship Act and the Immigration Act, and may in certain circumstances assist within Canada the Minister of National Defence or the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the collection of information or intelligence relating to a foreign state or group of foreign states.

OTHER AGENCIES

The Correctional Investigator Canada, established in 1973, provides independent review of inmate complaints.

The Inspector General CSIS — appointed by the Governor in Council and, under the CSIS Act, responsible to the Deputy Solicitor General — provides the Solicitor General with certificates of compliance with respect to the Service's operational activities.

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission is an impartial and independent body that receives and examines complaints brought before it. It conducts investigations, holds public hearings, summons witnesses, administers oaths, accepts evidence, and makes findings and recommendations to the Commissioner of the RCMP and the Solicitor General. The Chairperson reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

The RCMP External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent tribunal that hears certain grievances referred to it by the Commissioner, appeals from formal discipline, and all discharge and demotion appeals. The Committee reports annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Ministry Secretariat

Activities of the Regional Offices of the MinistrySecretariat 28-2
Research and Statistics Activities 28-3
Corrections Research and Program Development Division Activities 28-4
Corrections Policy and Program Analysis Directorate Activities 28-4
Police Research and Demonstration 28-5
National Law Enforcement Policy and Programs 28-6
Intergovernmental Agreements (Contracts) for RCMP Policing 28-7
Arrangements Pursuant to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act 28-7
Federal Counter-Terrorism Program 28-8

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders . . 28-8
Law Enforcement Services 28-9
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 28-10
Police Services Under Contract 28-11
Firearms Financial Agreement 28-12

Correctional Service Canada

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 28-12
Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 28-13
Maintenance of Paroled Inmates Apprehended Under Warrant of Suspension 28-14
Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement 28-14
Contracts for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 28-16

National Parole Board

National Parole Board 28-17
Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards 28-17
Canadian Association of Parole Authorities 28-17

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

Canadian Security Intelligence Service 28-18

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By
Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose
To provide a regional presence for the Ministry Secretariat and to facilitate and support the delivery of the Secretariat's programs throughout the country; to liaise with provincial/territorial governments, voluntary organizations and the general public; to identify needs and opportunities within the regions to facilitate the implementation of the Secretariat's programs; and to manage the Secretariat's communications program at the regional level and serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and the regions.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The organization consists of six regional offices within the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Executive Services Group, Planning and Management Branch. The regional offices provide information, consultations, communications, liaison and program development services and support to the Ministry Secretariat.

Regional offices have a mandate in four general areas:

1. Federal-Provincial Liaison:

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in its mandate to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating policies and programs among orders of government, the voluntary and corporate sectors and the general public.

Activities under this mandate include the development and maintenance of links, regular dialogue and a climate of co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, components of the criminal justice system, voluntary organizations and the general public; the provision of direct access to the Secretariat; the support, organization and conduct of consultations on behalf of the Secretariat; the planning and organization of special events, such as Crime Prevention Week, etc.

2. Identification of Needs and Opportunities:

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat planning and policy development processes relevant observations, data and ideas from a regional perspective on emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting those needs.

Activities include regional workshops, symposia and meetings; participation in regional planning processes and networks on specific priority issues for the Secretariat.

3. Facilitation of Policy and Program Implementation:

The objective is to provide essential assistance at the local level in the implementation of the Secretariat's policy, research and program activities in the areas of policing and corrections.

4. Management of the Secretariat's Communication Program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the Region:

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

Activities include responding to inquiries from the media, officials and the public; monitoring the media; organizing press conferences and consultations with the public, government officials and special interest groups; developing and maintaining a regional resource centre; producing or distributing newsletters and special reports and organizing and participating in workshops, conferences and seminars.

For Further Information

Headquarters
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2952

Atlantic Region
Solicitor General Canada
1222 Main Street
Terminal Plaza Building, 4th Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H6
Tel.: (506) 857-6368

Quebec Region
Solicitor General Canada
606 Cathcart Street, 2nd Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 1K9
Tel.: (514) 283-7362

Ontario Region
Solicitor General Canada
60 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 600
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5
Tel.: (416) 973-8107

Prairie Region
Solicitor General Canada
Cumberland Square
1501 8th Street East, Unit 28
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 5J6
Tel.: (306) 975-4262

Pacific Region
Solicitor General Canada
800 Burrard Street
Suite 1320
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J5
Tel.: (604) 666-5307

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By
Intergovernmental Affairs Division, Planning and Management Branch.

Purpose
To promote in concert with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing.

Financing and Operation
The Division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (JIC). The JIC, which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician, is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the JIC is the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC) which has membership from each of the departments sitting on JIC, as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the LOC to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Intergovernmental Affairs Division co-ordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the LOC. It is the role of the Intergovernmental Affairs Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry.

For Further Information
J. Johnston
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs Division
Planning and Management Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2952

CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DIVISION ACTIVITIES

(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By
Research and Program Development Division, Corrections Branch.

Purpose
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research and demonstration projects on issues related to corrections in Canada and to communicate research and development findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation
The Corrections Research and Program Development Division develops, manages and conducts social science research and demonstration projects in corrections for the Ministry. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research and development to Ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to Ministry mandate;
3. evaluate correctional system policies, programs and legislation;
4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which Ministry policy and program decisions can be made;
5. provide information on corrections to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. anticipate problems and areas of concern within the Ministry mandate for corrections and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research and development are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and development and evolving Ministry objectives. The Corrections Research and Program Development Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs, and makes contributions to model programs.

For Further Information
John Evans
Director General, Corrections Research and Strategic Policy
Corrections Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2826

CORRECTIONS POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS DIRECTORATE ACTIVITIES

Administered By
Corrections Branch.

Purpose
To foster the development and implementation of policies and programs involving the Ministry and its agencies with various federal and provincial agencies, departments and ministries.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Ongoing.

Financing and Operation
The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate develops and drafts policy proposals and legislation, conducts consultations with the provinces and private-sector representatives, and participates in the negotiation of agreements. Recent activities have involved the areas of:

1. Consulting and negotiating federal-provincial information-sharing agreements respecting the Privacy Act.
2. Disseminating information and consulting provincial officials and private-sector groups regarding proposals to amend the Parole Act and the Penitentiary Act.
3. Participating in consultations arising from reports of the Sentencing Commission and the parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice and Solicitor General.

For Further Information
Richard Zubrycki
Director General, Corrections Policy and Program Analysis
Corrections Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2821

POLICE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Administered By
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch

Purpose
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research on issues related to policing and law enforcement in Canada and to communicate research findings, particularly to those responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority or Background
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation
Police Research develops, manages and conducts social science research for the Ministry. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

1. provide research-based policy and program advice;
2. provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation that respond to problems related to the Ministry mandate;
3. evaluate police and law enforcement policies, programs and legislation;
4. increase the general knowledge base and information on which Ministry policy and program decisions can be made;
5. provide information on crime prevention, victimology, policing and law enforcement to the public and criminal justice professionals;
6. encourage the development of criminological research and researchers;
7. anticipate problems and areas of concern with the Ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Police Research Division either awards contracts for, or carries out, research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Police Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Assisting police in electronic data-processing applications through the Police Information Technology Centre located in Ottawa;
2. Community-based policing and crime prevention in a multicultural society;
3. Efficiency and effectiveness of policing and law enforcement programs and services;
4. Fair and equitable decision making in the delivery of these services;
5. Concern for victims of crime;
6. Family violence;
7. Increasing community involvement;
8. With Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice Canada, improving the data base related to policing and law enforcement;

9. Unique requirements of native persons and communities in relation to policing and law enforcement;
10. Drug prevention and enforcement and enterprise crime.

For Further Information

Scott Burbidge
A/Director, Research and Demonstration Division
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 990-2708

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Administered By

Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To promote the development of progressive policy and programs to resolve operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada in consultation, where appropriate, with the Department of Justice Canada and the provinces; and to encourage public participation in crime prevention and control by the provision of support and technical advice designed to stimulate innovation and promote improvement in policing and law enforcement.

Authority or Background

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame

The operation of the Directorate is continuous, although the time frames for individual projects vary in length. The duration of external projects is determined through contractual arrangements or contribution agreements arranged year by year to a maximum of three years.

Financing and Operation

Policy

The costs of the policy component of the unit are minimal, involving only salaries of analysts and contracts let for expert advice. Present tasks include:

1. supporting the development of mechanisms to control enterprise crime;
2. promotion of co-operation on law enforcement matters, including the development of mutual assistance treaties;
3. monitoring and analysis of proposed legislative changes and jurisprudence affecting police and law enforcement;
4. the countering of drug trafficking;
5. the development of policy respecting policing on Indian Reserves;
6. enhancing the provision of police services to Canada's multicultural and multiracial communities;
7. enhancing the provision for policing services to vulnerable segments of society;
8. the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
9. the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
10. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of fingerprint examiners pursuant to s.594 of the Criminal Code;
11. the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to s.419 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation that provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

Programs

The costs of the program component of the unit include resources for some funding of external projects or programs that help further the policing and law enforcement policy and priorities of the Ministry. Present functions include:

1. identifying emerging trends, policy and program issues in police and law enforcement in consultation with Ministry agencies, other federal departments, provincial governments and the corporate and voluntary sectors;
2. planning, designing, implementing and monitoring programs and model projects for existing initiatives (community policing, crime prevention, missing children, victims of crime, and aboriginal peoples), and for evolving initiatives (including multicultural policing, crime and youth, and crime and aging);
3. producing issues papers and supporting conferences and workshops which consider future directions and priorities in programs and policies;
4. sharing information with policy planners and program administrators to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies and programs may emerge;
5. providing development and technical assistance to support broad, effective and equitable implementation of Ministry policies.

Law enforcement programs are managed centrally by the Solicitor General Secretariat; however, organizational links with the regional offices of the Secretariat allow local assistance to be provided in the development and implementation of external projects funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

For Further Information
Marie-ève Marchand
Director, Law Enforcement Policy and Programs Division
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-3309

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS (CONTRACTS) FOR RCMP POLICING

Administered By
Solicitor General Secretariat.

Purpose
To lead, on behalf of the federal government, forthcoming negotiations with provinces and territories on the terms and conditions under which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will provide provincial, territorial and municipal policing services, to assist in the administration of justice in those jurisdictions. This lead role comprises the formulation and co-ordination of federal strategic and policy positions.

Authority or Background
Section 20(1) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act permits the Solicitor General, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to enter into arrangements with any province, or with the approval of any province, with any municipality in the province, for the use or employment of the RCMP. It further permits the Solicitor General, with the approval of Treasury Board, to agree upon and determine the amount of money that shall be paid for the use of the RCMP. Eight provinces, 191 municipalities, and the two territories currently contract with the Solicitor General for RCMP policing services.

Time Frame
The police service agreements which expired in 1981 were renegotiated at that time for a 10-year period. In addition, three new arrangements have been entered into since 1981: with Hinton, Alberta in 1982; with Barrhead, Alberta in 1986; and with the Province of New Brunswick, for a unique arrangement to cover the resumption of highway law enforcement in that province by the RCMP provincial police service, in 1988. All agreements expire on March 31, 1991. Their renewal will be subject to negotiations with the provinces.

Financing and Operation
Ongoing financial and operational arrangements pursuant to the agreements are administered by the RCMP (see later entry, "Police Services Under Contract").

For Further Information
Arnold W. Zeman
Director, RCMP Policy and Programs
Police and Law Enforcement Directorate, Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-3307

ARRANGEMENTS PURSUANT TO THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ACT

Administered By
Security Policy and Operations Directorate, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose
To support the effective implementation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act (CSIS Act) and the Security Offences Act (SOA). The CSIS Act and the SOA make provision for the conclusion of two types of co-operative arrangements:

1. under s.17 of the CSIS Act, between CSIS and a province for co-operation and exchanges of information; and
2. under s.61(2) of the SOA, between Canada and a province to facilitate the work of peace officers in respect of security offences and co-operation between the RCMP and provincial law enforcement agencies.

Authority or Background, and Time Frame
As a result of the passage of the CSIS Act and the SOA in 1984, federal-provincial consultations produced model agreements which have provided the basis for the conclusion of arrangements with most of the provinces. Negotiations with the remaining provinces are continuing.

Financing and Operation
The agreements are jointly managed by CSIS, the RCMP and the provinces, and are monitored by the ministry Secretariat. There are no federal grants or contributions pursuant to these agreements.

For Further Information

Respecting CSIS Act Agreements:
J. Lahey
Director General, Security Policy and Operations
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 993-4136

Respecting Security Offences Act Agreements:
R. Christensen
Director General, National Security Co-ordination Centre
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2910

FEDERAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAM

Administered By

National Security Co-ordination Centre, Police and Security Branch.

Purpose

To implement the National Counter-Terrorism Plan by co-ordinating the development and maintenance of policy and program measures undertaken by federal departments and agencies and directed at the identification and assessment of terrorist threats, and at the prevention of and response to terrorist incidents affecting Canadian interests or foreign interests subject to Canada's protection.

Authority or Background

Federal government decision.

Time Frame

The operation of the Centre is continuous, although time frames for individual projects vary in length.

Financing and Operation

Apart from salaries, the costs of the unit are chiefly related to the maintenance of the Ministry Crisis Centre (a special facility to co-ordinate interdepartmental communications in the management of emergencies falling within the Solicitor General's mandate), and to the travel of officers for consultation at the national and international levels. Projects are often managed through the establishment of ad hoc working groups drawing upon other departments and agencies involved in the program.

The operations of the Directorate concentrate on the following areas:

1. the identification of requirements to ensure a coherent national response to the threat of terrorism in the near and long term, focussing on intelligence co-ordination, threat assessment, executive and diplomatic protection, aviation security, emergency response provided by law enforcement and Canadian Forces resources and crisis management;
2. the development of policy, plans and arrangements on the basis of those requirements at an interdepartmental, federal-provincial and international level;
3. as a particular aspect of counter-terrorism co-ordination, supporting the Solicitor General's responsibility for leading the federal response to terrorist incidents in Canada, by maintaining special crisis management arrangements including the operation of the Ministry Crisis Center and conducting counter-terrorism exercises at national and international levels. In 1989, a federal contributions program was established to assist in the funding of joint training and exercises with provinces and the private sector in the field of counter-terrorism.

Provincial responsibility for the administration of justice and the management of emergencies affecting the public safety demand that there be strong federal-provincial co-operation in these activities, particularly in respect of the requirement for formal agreements and arrangements pursuant to the CSIS Act governing co-operation between police forces concerning national security offences that embrace the terrorist threat.

For Further Information

R. Christensen
Director General, National Security Co-ordination Centre
Police and Security Branch
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 991-2910

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The RCMP has the primary role in the enforcement of federal statutes and executive orders.

A Native Special Constable Program is provided in seven provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick excepted) and two territories, funded by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, which provides an effective law enforcement link with native Canadians.

Protective services are provided to various departments, institutions and agencies of the Government of Canada as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials. Law enforcement services are provided at 18 major airports on a cost-recovery basis.

The RCMP also provides a centralized Criminal Intelligence Service to all accredited police agencies in Canada and acts as the Canadian representative to the International Police Organization

(Interpol) in Paris. Through these services, the Canadian police population can monitor the activities of known criminals throughout the world.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

Law Enforcement Services, previously known as Canadian Police Services, provides services essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and the criminal courts. These services include the RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service, Identification Services, the Canadian Police Information Centre, and the Canadian Police College.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in the fiscal year 1988-89 was $114,514,623.

Forensic Laboratory Service

Purpose

The RCMP Forensic Laboratory Service provides technical and scientific assistance, at no cost, to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Vancouver; Edmonton; Regina; Winnipeg; Ottawa; Montreal; Sackville and Halifax. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of alcohol, chemistry, document examination, firearms and tool marks, serology, counterfeiting, toxicology, hair and fibers, molecular genetics and bloodstain pattern analysis.

In addition to establishment of ongoing analytical procedures for the maintenance of acceptable scientific standards, the senior staff of the Central Forensic Laboratory are responsible for training, standards of performance, and the certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" concerning research and development projects. The Forensic Laboratory Service is involved in the evaluation of police equipment and has an ongoing involvement in the national breath-testing-for-alcohol program. This activity results in the approval of breath-testing instruments for police use, and the involvement in the formulation of new laws affecting breath testing.

The operational support activities within the Forensic Laboratory Service are a continuing responsibility. The analysis of explosives residues is being addressed in view of the increasing numbers of investigations and occurrences, both nationally and internationally, involving the criminal use of explosives. The identification of body fluids using DNA profiling methodologies has just been developed and now results in the positive identification or elimination of suspects. Gunshot residue (GRS) analysis methodology has recently been formalized and is now offered as a forensic procedure.

Authority or Background

A Forensic Laboratory Service was created by the Commissioner of the RCMP in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966 brought the Forensic Laboratory Service under the umbrella of Law Enforcement Services.

Since 1979, the RCMP has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by the program, which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1988-89 federal government contribution to the Forensic Laboratory Service was $22,271,669.

Identification Services

Purpose

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.

Authority or Background

The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act gave authority for the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, Identification Services became part of the Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation

The 1988-89 federal government contribution to the RCMP Identification Services was $22,335,007.

Canadian Police Information Centre

Purpose

The Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information, which is made available to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nation-wide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided through terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are:

- Vehicles File;
- Persons File (including Missing Children);
- Property File;

- Marine File;
- Major Crimes File;
- Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS);
- Message Switching;
- Criminal Records File;
- Provincial Motor Vehicle Registered Owner and Driver's Licence Systems;
- Corrections Services Inmate File;
- Dental File;
- Body File; and
- Focus File.

Authority or Background
The RCMP was directed to automate police information in 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime CPIC was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame
This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system first became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation
The 1988-89 federal government contribution to telecommunications and electronic data processing was $62,440,318.

Canadian Police College

The Canadian Police College (CPC) provides advanced management and specialized police training in areas such as drugs, hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. It also provides "train the trainer" courses in multiculturalism, crisis and conflict intervention and drug abuse prevention. Moreover, it conducts research in the sphere of police management and administration, publishes the CPC Journal and furnishes related information and advisory services. The college is open to all law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police agencies on a limited basis.

An advisory committee composed of representatives from the RCMP, the Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the provincial attorneys general (or solicitors general) reviews courses and programs to provide advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

Authority or Background
As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, the Canadian Police College was included within Law Enforcement Services.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1988-89 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was $6,404,031.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

Purpose
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), founded in 1969, is an organization of Canadian police forces, which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Police Force, Ontario Provincial Police and more than 80 municipal police departments.

The purpose of CISC is to provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement units, the CISC provincial bureaux, and the Central Bureau.

The CISC executive committee is composed of five RCMP commanding officers and the chiefs of police of 11 member forces. The Commissioner of the RCMP is the chairman. The RCMP administers the Central Bureau and there are two assistant directors, one each from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Quebec Police Force. Seconded police personnel also assist in the daily functions of many provincial bureaux and there are provincial bureaux located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

CISC is host to an on-line computer data bank known as the Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS). ACIIS is used for the gathering of intelligence on all organized crime groups in Canada. All member agencies of CISC co-operate with each other in the collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal intelligence by contributing to ACIIS. CISC uses another computer application called "Project Focus" which is designed to record motorcycle gang-related information. This information is provided on a continuing basis by participating Canadian law enforcement agencies. In return, agencies are supplied with current and up-to-date information on the activities of motorcycle gangs, their members and associates to facilitate prosecution. While Project Focus has been part of CISC since March 1986, it has been in existence since May 1978.

Approximately 150 Canadian law enforcement agencies, including regional, municipal, provincial and federal agencies provide valuable intelligence and enforcement information for entry onto the data base. There has been some participation with the United States (Regional Information Sharing System) as well as numerous countries abroad.

CISC produces an annual report of organized crime activities in Canada. The report, which is released to the public by the Organized Crime Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, represents the collective views of the Canadian intelligence community and provides a comprehensive overview of major organized crime activity.

Authority or Background
CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime and commenced operation in 1969.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation
The 1988-89 federal government contribution to CISC was $2,087,820.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Purpose
To provide a full range of law enforcement services to those provinces, territories and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the use of the RCMP.

Authority or Background
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act gives the RCMP authority to provide policing services on a contract basis to provinces, territories and municipalities. The approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame
The first provincial agreement for the provision of RCMP services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts with the RCMP in 1932, with Newfoundland and British Columbia entering in 1950. The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

New agreements were entered into with eight provinces (Ontario and Quebec excepted), two territories and 191 municipalities in 1981. The agreements are for ten years, expiring March 31, 1991 and contain cost-sharing arrangements whereby the provinces, territories and municipalities reimburse the Government of Canada a percentage of the total cost of the provincial, territorial or municipal police service. Formal renewal/revision of the policing agreements with the provinces, territories and municipalities commenced in 1988.

Financing and Operation
The provincial/territorial/municipal policing agreements stipulate that a direct costing method is to be used in calculating the amount to be cost-shared. The direct costs include all operating and maintenance and equipment expenditures made by the RCMP to provide police services in each province/territory/municipality. In addition, the agreements provide for pension, administration, training and accommodation costs to be added to the direct cost to obtain the total costs to be shared.

In fiscal year 1988-89, municipalities under 15,000 in population reimbursed the federal government 66% of the costs to provide police services. This percentage increases by 2% per fiscal year until 1990-91 when 70% is reached. Two exceptions to this cost-sharing arrangement are the municipalities of Hinton and Barrhead, Alberta. Agreements with these two municipalities, which disbanded their own police forces in favour of the RCMP, stipulate that each will reimburse the federal government 70% each year until March 31, 1991.

Municipalities over 15,000 in population reimbursed the federal government 88% of the cost of providing municipal police services in fiscal year 1988-89. This percentage will increase by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in the final year of the policing agreements, 1990-91.

Payments
Under the agreements, provinces/territories/municipalities are billed quarterly in July, October, January and March of each year, for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three-month period.

Payments made by the provinces/territories/municipalities under contract for RCMP policing services for the fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are depicted in Table 28-1.

TABLE 28–1

Payments by Provinces, Territories and Municipalities for Policing Contracts

	Provinces/Territories		Municipal	
	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)	1987–88 ($000)	1988–89 ($000)
Newfoundland	24,814	27,384	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	25,068	28,709	2,320	2,340
Prince Edward Island	4,380	4,553	484	409
New Brunswick	15,770	18,296	3,090	2,764
Manitoba	30,106	33,323	6,492	6,332
Saskatchewan	37,247	42,196	9,140	8,847
Alberta	55,306	61,257	24,668	24,674
British Columbia	74,437	83,803	98,563	89,543
Yukon	5,972	6,372	n/a	n/a
Northwest Territories	17,162	17,693	n/a	n/a
Total	290,262	323,586	144,757	134,909

Note: Payments are credited to the fiscal year in which they are received rather than the fiscal year in which services are provided.

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Purpose

To reimburse provincial governments for costs they incur in administering the Business Permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.1 of the Criminal Code.

Authority or Background

Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation

As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments

See Table 28-2.

For Further Information

The Commissioner
Corporate Services Directorate
RCMP Headquarters
1200 Vanier Parkway
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2
Tel.: (613) 993-0400

TABLE 28–2

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement

	1988–89 ($)
Newfoundland	92,039
Prince Edward Island	42,623
Nova Scotia	167,246
New Brunswick	174,661
Quebec	392,967
Ontario	709,209
Manitoba	158,713
Saskatchewan	176,650
Alberta	405,139
British Columbia	285,056
Yukon	44,535
Northwest Territories	38,680
Total	2,687,518

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By

Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose

Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand; and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority or Background

Penitentiary Act.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1977.

Time Frame

This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation

The federal government's Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of 32 provincial inmates admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the per capita costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The per capita costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation.

The Quebec government's Institut Philippe Pinel in Montreal provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs; and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days. Table 28-3 depicts the costs over the past five years.

TABLE 28–3

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1984–85	8,959,000
1985–86	9,315,092
1986–87	9,315,692
1987–88	7,384,071
1988–89	7,172,136

For Further Information

Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
Through interjurisdictional transfers, to place offenders in institutions that best meet their program needs; to provide for reimbursement to the provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of s.16(1) at the request of the federal jurisdiction; and, in provincial facilities, to provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited. For Quebec, an additional, separate agreement for female offenders was negotiated in 1982.

Authority or Background
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia
April 1, 1986.

Prince Edward Island
September 7, 1984 (transfers); January 1, 1985 (suspensions).

New Brunswick
March 15, 1975 (transfers); November 1, 1974 (suspensions).

Manitoba
December 31, 1973 (transfers); March 1, 1983 (suspensions); April 24, 1989 (remand); a capital contribution of $3.045 million was provided for 21 beds at the new Remand Centre.

Saskatchewan
March 27, 1986. This agreement provides a guarantee of up to 25 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $13.75 million.

Alberta
November 28, 1985; amended April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a minimum 100 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $10.5 million.

British Columbia
April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a minimum 30 guaranteed beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $5.9 million.

Yukon Territory
April 1, 1986. This agreement provides a guarantee of up to four community residential beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $80,000.

Quebec
February 15, 1974 (transfers); May 1, 1975 (suspensions); April 1, 1982 (female offenders).

Northwest Territories
April 1, 1986. This agreement guarantees 20 beds for the custody of federal offenders in return for a capital contribution of $.3 million.

Newfoundland
November 1, 1974 (suspensions); January 2, 1985 (transfers); an agreement signed on September 14, 1949 provides that offenders sentenced to two years or more serve their sentence at Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ontario
October 3, 1985; amended July 19, 1986; the Northern Treatment Centre Agreement was entered into on June 10, 1988.

The Northern Treatment Centre Agreement provides for the equal sharing of a 96-bed treatment facility. The Centre will be operated by the Ontario Ministry of Corrections. The federal capital contribution is estimated to be $7.5 million. The federal share of annual operating costs is an estimated $4.4 million. The facility should be operational by April 1990.

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation
The agreements provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the Agreement. The daily maintenance cost is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation. Where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee has been negotiated.

Payments
See Table 28-4.

For Further Information
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority or Background
Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia
January 1, 1975.

New Brunswick
November 1, 1974.

Newfoundland
November 1, 1974.

Prince Edward Island
January 1, 1975.

Quebec
May 1, 1975.

Ontario
Provided for in the Penitentiary Placement amended October 3, 1985 and June 19, 1986.

Manitoba
March 1, 1983.

Saskatchewan
Provided for in Agreement of March 26, 1986.

Alberta
January 1, 1975; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986.

British Columbia
November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986.

Northwest Territories
November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986.

Yukon Territory
November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986.

Time Frame
This is a continuing activity of Correctional Service Canada.

Financing and Operation
The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the per capita costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The per capita cost is contained in the agreement and is determined in the same way as Exchange of Services Agreements.

Payments
See Table 28-4.

For Further Information
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

ALBERTA — CANADA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
To ensure unified program delivery consistent with the standards approved by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) for the following services:

1. Non-residential services: community supervision (parole, mandatory supervision, day parole, temporary absence); case preparation for federal offenders who have been transferred to Alberta provincial facilities; community assessments and investigations.

TABLE 28–4

Payments to Provinces/Territories for Maintenance of Inmates, Including Parolees under Suspension

	1984–85 ($)	1985–86 ($)	1986–87 ($)	1987–88 ($)	1988–89 ($)
Newfoundland	528,005	705,137	1,589,094 [a]	1,473,046	1,728,429
Prince Edward Island	8,630	17,843	128,377	7,048	6,318
Nova Scotia	162,254	233,176	50,907	186,060	106,111
New Brunswick	65,299	78,035	18,299	33,326	43,305
Quebec	4,204,519	4,843,450	5,208,685	4,295,552	4,190,184
Ontario	2,091,776	2,475,220	2,087,695	2,415,352	1,900,000
Manitoba	235,217	112,025	165,442	212,182	279,572
Saskatchewan	180,768	345,953	1,390,556 [b]	2,671,520	3,423,742
Alberta	294,209	1,227,009	7,196,733	6,924,579	6,070,622
British Columbia	828,136	705,315	1,758,946	2,183,636	2,342,867
Yukon	67,916	204,558	42,257	928	2,239
Northwest Territories	336,116	268,652	587,270	511,254	655,515
Total	9,002,845	11,216,373	20,224,261	20,914,483	20,748,904

[a] Includes $900,000 retroactive adjustment.

[b] Includes $260,000 settlement for previous–year account.

2. Administration services: up to 114 community correctional centre-type beds for federal day parolees.
3. Administration of all community corrections contracts with private sector agencies in Alberta.

Authority or Background
Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame
On-going with annual review of workload and funding.

Financing and Operation
The payment for non-residential services is based on Correctional Service Canada's case management person-year formula. For each person-year of work, the CSC will pay the province of Alberta an amount which is adjusted annually and is based on a calculation that covers all associated indirect costs such as employee supervision, office space, and support staff. The workload and related funding is forecasted annually.

Bed requirements and related funding for community correctional centre-type beds is determined annually.

Payments
See Table 28-5.

For Further Information
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 28–5

Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement

	($)
1986–87	1,501,261 [a]
1987–88	5,009,173
1988–89	5,316,310

[a] Partial year.

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

Administered By
Commissioner of Corrections.

Purpose
To compensate provincial agencies for certain services provided to Correctional Service Canada in relation to parole and supervision.

Authority or Background
Parole Act and Regulations; National Parole Board Rules; and the Penitentiary Act.

Time Frame
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31 expiry date.

Financing and Operation
Correctional Service Canada has the following responsibilities with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

1. the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;
2. the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board.

In carrying out these responsibilities Correctional Service Canada co-operates with provincial after-care agencies in the following ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain community assessments for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide parole supervision on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.
3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

Community assessments are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he or she has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he or she will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with plans for rehabilitation. Correctional Service Canada usually carries out these assessments; but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

TABLE 28–6

Payments to the Provinces/Territories for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

	1984–85 ($)	1985–86 ($)	1986–87 ($)	1987–88 ($)	1988–89 ($)
Newfoundland	15,212	20,284	13,413	12,978	10,749
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	45,483	64,340	12,977 [b]	—
Alberta	271,365	193,239	48,200	—	—
British Columbia	37,335	36,353	37,317 [a]	68,277	99,998
Yukon	20,968	15,539	19,418	26,523	23,385
Northwest Territories	34,587	29,139	18,292	29,999	40,181
Total	279,467	340,037	200,980	150,754	174,313

[a] Correction of expenditure reported in previous year's report.

[b] Payment in 1987–88 for services provided in 1986–87.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, parole supervision services must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision, but also provide guidance and counsel to parolees and their families. Correctional Service Canada usually provides these services, but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee for service rates developed for each service.

Payments
See Table 28-6.

For Further Information
Jim Phelps
Deputy Commissioner, Correctional Programs and Operations
Correctional Service Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9
Tel.: (613) 995-7002

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board, under the provisions of the Parole Act, has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, deny, terminate or revoke full and day parole for inmates in both federal and provincial prisons, except for cases under the jurisdiction of provincial boards. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have parole boards with jurisdiction over inmates serving a definite sentence of less than two years in their own provincial institutions. The Board is ultimately responsible for granting unescorted temporary absences. However, it has delegated this authority in part to wardens of institutions.

In addition, under Bills C-67 and C-68, the Board has the authority to order detention or residence conditions, until warrant expiry, when it considers that an inmate poses a threat of serious harm. The legislation also provides that inmates released on regular mandatory supervision will no longer be entitled to earn remission should their release be revoked. In effect it allows a person on mandatory supervision only one chance in the community. The legislation also requires that cases of federal inmates (those with sentences over two years) be reviewed automatically as they approach day parole eligibility, and that good parole risks be identified and assessed for early release under supervision.

The Board also conducts investigations and makes recommendations to Cabinet with regard to applications for pardon under the Criminal Records Act and, at the request of the Solicitor General, conducts inquiries with regard to the possible exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

The Board has 36 members, located at its headquarters division in Ottawa and in five divisional offices across Canada; the offices are located in Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Abbotsford. Several also serve at national headquarters in the Appeals Division. Members are appointed by the Governor in Council for periods of up to 10 years. One of the members is designated as chairperson and chief executive officer, another as vice-chairperson. All may be reappointed. The Board also has approximately 50 temporary members. They stand in for absent members or assist the Board during periods of unusually heavy case loads. In addition, community representatives, appointed by the Solicitor General, participate in decisions concerning the release of inmates serving life sentences for murder, or sentences of an indeterminate period as habitual criminals, dangerous sexual offenders, or dangerous offenders.

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS

In addition to exercising exclusive authority over conditional release for federal inmates, the National Parole Board makes decisions on cases of inmates in provincial institutions in those provinces and territories which have not established their own provincial parole boards. Provincial inmates are those serving a sentence of less than two years. Provincial boards exist in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board therefore has jurisdiction over the granting of conditional release to provincial inmates in the seven remaining provinces and in the two territories.

Where reasonable, the National Parole Board believes that offenders in provincial institutions should be provided with the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for conditional release that are afforded by the Board to inmates of federal institutions. The Board is striving to reduce any disparity between the service provided to federal inmates and those incarcerated in the provincial and territorial institutions where the Board has jurisdiction to grant or deny conditional release. To this end, the Board conducts panel hearings for provincial inmates who apply for full parole and who request a hearing. The Board also conducts personal hearings for those who have had their release suspended.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLE AUTHORITIES

The National Parole Board is a charter member of the Canadian Association of Parole Authorities (CAPA), which also includes the three provincial parole boards. CAPA meets regularly to discuss matters of common concern.

For Further Information

Headquarters
Bernard Cloutier
Director of Communications
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1
Tel.: (613) 995-1308

Atlantic regional office
Erv Williams
Regional Director
National Parole Board
1222 Main Street, 4th Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H6
Tel.: (506) 857-6345

Quebec regional office
Serge Lavallée
Regional Director
National Parole Board
200 René Lévesque Boulevard, 2nd Floor
Montréal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-4584

Ontario regional office
Simone Ferguson
Regional Director
National Parole Board
86 Clarence Street
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4X1
Tel.: (613) 545-8351

Prairies regional office
Norm Fagnou
Regional Director
National Parole Board
229 Fourth Avenue South, 6th Floor
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3X5
Tel.: (306) 975-4228

Pacific regional office
Fraser Simmons
Regional Director
National Parole Board
32315 South Fraser Way, Room 305
Abbotsford, British Columbia
V2T 1W6
Tel.: (604) 854-2468

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) came into existence on July 16th, 1984 by an Act of the Canadian Parliament.

The primary purpose of the Service is to collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

There are four basic categories of activity that constitute threats to the security of Canada:

— Espionage or sabotage

— Foreign-influenced activities

— Terrorism

— Subversion.

These components form the basis of the primary mandate for CSIS as outlined in the Act.

In addition, the Service is mandated with two other functions. These are:

1. Security Screening:

Security clearances are required for persons employed by the Government of Canada, or under contract with the Government of Canada to provide goods and services, who, in the course of their duties, require access to assets classified in the national interest. CSIS is the investigative agency for the Government (except for the RCMP and National Defence) responsible for providing security assessments to government departments and agencies, whereby an appraisal of the loyalty and reliability as it relates thereto, is made concerning the subject of such a clearance request.

CSIS also provides advice and information to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Employment and Immigration in respect to the responsibility of those ministers pursuant to the Citizenship and Immigration Acts.

In carrying out security screening investigations, CSIS is precluded by legislation from using those intrusive investigative techniques which require a warrant. Individuals adversely affected by security screening decisions may apply to the Security Intelligence Review Committee for a review of those decisions.

2. Foreign Intelligence:

The Service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. This type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada, may not be conducted against Canadian citizens, permanent residents within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1976, or federally or provincially incorporated companies, and ministerial approvals are necessary.

The Service has negotiated and concluded co-operative agreements with nine of the 10 provinces and several federal departments. These memoranda of understanding outline the general parameters of co-operation and investigative assistance that CSIS and provincial authorities would provide.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the Service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada, as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority or Background
The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism
The CSIS Act created two unique entities that provide for review.

The first of these is the Inspector General, appointed by the Governor in Council, who monitors compliance by the Service with its operational policies, reviews the Service's operational activities and submits certificates to the Solicitor General. The second entity is the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This committee consists of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against, the Service.

For Further Information
Headquarters
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Communications Branch
P.O. Box 9732
Ottawa Postal Terminal
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4G4
Tel.: (613) 782-0100

B.C. Region
Vancouver
Tel.: (604) 666-2988

Victoria District
Tel.: (604) 356-6485

Prairie Region
Edmonton
Tel.: (403) 421-5800

Calgary District
Tel.: (403) 292-5255

Saskatchewan District
Regina
Tel.: (306) 780-5512

Manitoba District
Winnipeg
Tel.: (204) 983-5405

Quebec Region
Montreal
Tel.: (514) 393-5600

Quebec District
Tel.: (418) 648-4960

Toronto Region
Toronto
Tel.: (416) 865-1480

Windsor District
Tel.: (519) 258-6637

Kitchener District
Tel.: (519) 579-4170

Hamilton District
Tel.: (416) 572-2935

Ottawa Region
Ottawa
Tel.: (613) 998-1679

Atlantic Region
Halifax
Tel.: (902) 420-5900

New Brunswick District
Moncton
Tel.: (506) 857-6167

Newfoundland
St. John's
Tel.: (709) 772-5449

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (now Statistics Canada) was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, part of Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people."

While Statistics Canada has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

Statistics Canada is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presence. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in ten locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices handle reference and consultative services at the rate of approximately 400,000 inquiries per year. In addition, they each provide a reference centre facility and a sales counter. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the co-operative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian population.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Co-operative Data Gathering and Information Sharing . . 29-1
Vital Statistics Program 29-2
Statistics Canada Regional Offices 29-3

CO-OPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By
The Agriculture, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health Information, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International and Financial Economics, International Trade, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Science, Technology and Capital Stock, Services, Standards, and Transportation Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through co-operation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority or Background
Statistics Act.

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments

Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information

Louise Desramaux
Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: (613) 951-9348

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By

Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Purpose

To maintain, in co-operation with the provinces, a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority or Background

Orders in council: PC 693-1919; PC 4851-1945; PC 625678-1964; PC 725130-1974.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation

Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in co-operation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer tapes and then forward both tape and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments

See Table 29-1.

For Further Information

Owen Adams
Acting Chief, Health Status Section
Canadian Centre for Health Information
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 951-8553

TABLE 29–1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

	Expenditures 1985–86 ($)	Expenditures 1986–87 ($)	Expenditures 1987–88 ($)	Expenditures 1988–89 ($)	Estimates 1989–90 ($)
Newfoundland	1,540.00	1,465.00	1,825.40	1,301.70	1,200.00
Prince Edward Island	437.70	376.10	399.30	406.10	500.00
Nova Scotia	5,121.50	4,458.80	2,769.80	6,652.10	6,500.00
New Brunswick	2,007.00	2,194.20	10,092.36	10,272.75	10,000.00
Quebec	49,432.60	37,621.39	34,850.40	64,043.32	64,000.00
Ontario	123,994.10	133,000.38	123,879.97	127,746.83	128,000.00
Manitoba	18,413.64	19,939.91	18,597.60	12,183.15	12,000.00
Saskatchewan	32,094.48	32,299.38	29,430.49	38,568.38	39,000.00
Alberta	45,490.59	36,520.31	37,497.90	53,750.42	54,000.00
British Columbia	46,710.70	45,538.58	53,366.02	42,033.09	42,000.00
Total	325,242.31	313,414.05	312,709.24	356,957.84	357,200.00

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

Newfoundland and Labrador
Statistics Canada
Viking Building, 3rd floor
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Tel.: Local: (709) 772-4073
Toll free: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Tel.: Local: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex, 4th floor
200 René Lévesque Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: Local: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building, Lobby
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Tel.: Local: (613) 951-8116

Ontario
Statistics Canada
Arthur Meighen Building, 10th floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Tel.: Local: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136

Manitoba
Statistics Canada
General Post Office Building, 6th floor
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Tel.: Local: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7
Tel.: Local: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories
Statistics Canada
Park Square, 8th floor
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
Tel.: Local: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-282-3907
Northwest Territories - Call collect: (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138 – 4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6
Tel.: Local: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and Yukon
Statistics Canada
Federal Building, 3rd floor
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9
Tel.: Local: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C.: Zenith 08913

Supply and Services Canada

Supply and Services Canada was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department — known as Supply and Services Canada (SSC) — was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer), the Shipbuilding Branch of the Transport Canada, the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board, and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission of Canada.

The department was previously divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. However, in January 1985 the two administrations were consolidated under one deputy minister. Supply and Services Canada is involved in six federal-provincial programs.

The department is responsible for providing Receiver General programs in the areas of payment and banking services, maintenance of central government fiscal accounts and associated reports; certain services in the area of compensation and personnel; and common services (on a revenue-dependent basis) for the supply of goods and certain services required by departments and agencies, and for the disposal of Crown-owned materiel.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 30-1
Federal-Provincial-Territorial Memoranda of Understanding on Co-operative Supply and Source Development 30-1
Federal-Provincial-Territorial Conference on Procurement 30-2
Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 30-3
Reciprocal Taxation Program 30-3
Canada Service Bureau Program 30-4

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By
Co-ordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, and Supply and Services. The federal departments of Regional Industrial Expansion and Consumer and Corporate Affairs play an advisory role.

Purpose
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines co-operatively on behalf of the provinces and federal government departments.

Authority or Background
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame
Ongoing.

Financing and Operation
For a service fee, Supply and Services Canada contracts for specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, and for certain drugs on behalf of a number of provinces. In 1988-89, this procurement totalled $4.9 million.

For Further Information
Bruce W. Lawson
Special Advisor, Health Insurance
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4
Tel.: (613) 954-8685

Robert C. Kennett
Manager
Food and Drug Group
Consumer Products and Traffic Management Branch
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-3892

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING ON CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By
Regional Directorates of Supply and Services Canada.

Purpose
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada, and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of economic development objectives. To this end, Supply and

Services Canada has concluded Memoranda of Understanding on Co-operative Supply and Source Development with all provinces and the territorial governments. Under these bilateral agreements, specific action plans are designed to improve the efficiency of public sector procurement activities.

Authority or Background

Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial authorities — varies by province.

Time Frame

This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in SSC procurement strategies. Input is obtained from suppliers and industry associations in all provinces.

Financing and Operation

The department and individual governments mutually agree to co-operate in certain fields such as a hotel directory, joint supplier seminars, or co-operative procurement programs. These projects are then funded by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information

Pacific
G.J. Hunter
A/Director General
Pacific Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
1133 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4E5
Tel.: (604) 666-7760

West
R.J. Neville
Director General
Western Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Harry Hayes Building, Room 584
220 — 4th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 4C3
Tel.: (403) 292-4582

Central
P.A. Fournier
Director General, Central Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Place du Portage
Phase III, 7A1
11 Laurier Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (619) 953-1068

Quebec
P. Comeau
Director General, Quebec Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
3rd Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René-Lévesque Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-1723

Atlantic
R.F. Bourgeois
Director General, Atlantic Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Ralston Building, 6th Floor
1557 Hollis Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2V9
Tel.: (902) 426-9333

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE ON PROCUREMENT

Administered By

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers with procurement responsibilities.

Purpose

Federal, provincial and territorial ministers responsible for procurement have established two task forces with a view to improving current procurement practices. They are: the Task Force on Information; and the Task Force on Source Development and Access.

The Task Force on Information was asked to continue to build on existing federal-provincial-territorial efforts to improve the usefulness and availability of information on the Canadian public sector market.

Furthermore, this task force was asked to examine measures and opportunities to better inform Canadian industry about business opportunities in the Canadian public market with initial emphasis on software initiatives, possible joint supplier awareness efforts, and the dissemination of information on new products and services.

The Task Force on Source Development and Access was established to develop recommendations which will be used to create a broader Canadian supplier base offering increased Canadian and regional content from industry across Canada. This initiative was undertaken at the direction of the ministers responsible for procurement who agree that regional economies will be strengthened and diversified through more effective utilization of government procurement.

Authority or Background
Supply and Services Act, Section 5.

Time Frame
Meetings of ministers occur at least once a year.

Financing and Operation
Each government assumes financing and operational responsibility for its own participation.

For Further Information
J.B. Carruthers
Assistant Deputy Minister
Corporate Policy and Planning
Supply and Services Canada
Place du Portage
Phase III, 17A1
11 Laurier Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-1711

CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD (CGSB)

Administered By
CGSB standards, qualification and certification officers — through consensus standards committees and listing panels comprised of some 6,000 volunteers who represent the three levels of government; industry; consumers; research and testing organizations; and others having an interest.

Purpose
Acting on behalf of all three levels of government and the private sector, CGSB develops standards of quality for goods and services, and manages Qualification Listing Programs and Certification Listing Programs.

Authority or Background
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c); National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi); and orders-in-council (P.C. 1965-248; P.C. 1974-10/1539; and P.C. 1974-11/1699).

Time Frame
Ongoing.

Financing and Operation
CGSB is accredited as a national standards-writing and certification organization by the Standards Council of Canada. The Board's standards help ensure that buyers receive clothes that fit, tools that last, construction materials that stand up to the Canadian climate, lifesaving devices that work, and more.

CGSB has developed more than 1,600 standards that are used by consumers, industry, and all levels of government to serve a variety of needs, including purchasing, consumer protection, health and safety, energy conservation, international trade, and regulatory reference.

In developing these standards for goods and services, CGSB uses a consensus approach: the opinions of all interested parties (including users and producers) are weighed. The final decision reflects the will of a substantial majority of a committee composed of volunteers representing the three levels of government, consumers and industry from across Canada.

Through the Qualification Listing Program, CGSB develops lists of goods and services that meet CGSB standards of performance, and lists of manufacturers who are reliable sources of supply. About 1,200 products — items such as paints, waxes and insulation — are currently listed.

Through the Certification Listing Program, CGSB evaluates products and production facilities and licenses successful manufacturers to use the CGSB Certification Mark — which enables consumers to identify good quality products.

CGSB also publishes and sells standards, qualification and certification lists, and other material reporting the results of its work in developing standards and specifications.

CGSB's in-house operation focuses on management and administration. The Board contracts out all of its testing and associated activity. It also relies on resources from other organizations, including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations.

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament. The Board endeavours to recover its costs on a program-by-program basis.

For Further Information
P.C. Cameron
Secretary
Canadian General Standards Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G6
Tel.: (819) 956-0432

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By
The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre; Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate.

Purpose
To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation, through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority or Background
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VIII, and Regulations.

Time Frame
Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements were renewed April 1, 1987 for five years.

Financing and Operation
By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. Supply and Services Canada calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, all categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial Acts to which each Reciprocal Taxation Agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by Supply and Services Canada, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments, which are calculated and paid as part of the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act. Consequently they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments
Federal payments to participating provinces in respect to provincial taxes under the reciprocal taxation agreements are listed in Table 30-1.

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $18.1 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1989-90. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses and other taxes paid through suppliers are not included in the above figures.

TABLE 30–1

Estimated Expenditures under Reciprocal Taxation Program ($ millions)

	1989–90
Sales Tax	298.0
Motor Vehicle Registrations	4.6
Total	302.6

For Further Information
J.C. Stobbe
Director General
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-2871

F.A. Labelle
Director
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Supply and Services Canada
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-2758

CANADA SERVICE BUREAU PROGRAM

Administered By
Canadian Government Publishing Centre; Canada Service Bureau Program.

Purpose
Reference Canada: the Canada Service Bureau Program operates toll-free telephone referral services nation-wide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral services operate in conjunction with a province or territory to direct people to the appropriate office, no matter what level of government is involved.

Publications: the Canada Service Bureau Program is responsible for the annual *Guide to Federal Programs and Services*, a reference book containing descriptions of the programs and services of federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The *Guide* also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district, and regional federal government offices. The public can find the *Guide* in libraries and in some post offices. It can also be purchased through associated bookstore agents and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 45 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

Authority or Background

The Minister of Supply and Services has signed telephone referral service agreements with five provinces and one territory.

Time Frame

The federal-provincial-territorial agreements expire March 31, 1991, in Yukon, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan; in Manitoba March 31, 1992.

Financing and Operation

Financed through agreements — 1990-91 value $1,377,011 — for the delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service capable of handling federal enquiries.

For Further Information

Netta Maskell
A/Chief
Canada Service Bureau Program
Supply and Services Canada
5A1, Place du Portage, Phase III
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5
Tel.: (819) 956-3340

Telephone Referral Services

Federal-provincial agreements: Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Montreal and throughout Quebec; Fredericton, New Brunswick; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Federal-territorial agreement: Whitehorse, Yukon.

No agreement: Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Toronto, North Bay, Ottawa, Ontario; Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John's, Newfoundland.

Transport Canada

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for Transport Canada, the National Transportation Agency of Canada (formerly the Canadian Transport Commission), and a number of Crown corporations with various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the National Transportation Agency of Canada, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services. (This agency is further described in a separate chapter.) Safety is the primary objective of Transport Canada.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the following groups, which comprise Transport Canada headquarters: Aviation, Airports, Surface, Marine, and Policy and Co-ordination. These groups carry out departmental responsibilities and co-ordinate the activities of the many important agencies.

POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Co-ordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and in seven regions. It is responsible for liaison with other governments, industry and for international relations; for long- and short-term corporate policy, planning and programming; for transportation research and development; and for the transportation of disabled persons program. This group is also responsible for economic analysis and the delivery and management of cost-shared or subsidized programs such as ferries, highways agreements, and economic and regional development subagreements on transportation.

AVIATION GROUP

This group — under the Assistant Deputy Minister, Aviation — is accountable for the management of all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of aeronautics, including the national air navigation system and its related cost recovery programs. The Group also administers the departmental fleet of 110 aircraft (18 of which are leased to the provinces); promotes all aspects of air safety; administers Part I and elements of Part III of the Aeronautics Act on behalf of the Minister of Transport; and makes best use of the resources of the aviation planning element of Transport Canada.

The Aviation Regulation Directorate is responsible for the development and direction of the aviation regulation program for the regulation and control of aviation. The Air Navigation Services Directorate is responsible for developing policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace; and determining the facilities, systems and air traffic services requirements of the air navigation system in Canada, including the provision of essential services in the national air transportation system in crises or national emergencies. The Flight Services Directorate is responsible for directing, planning, organizing and controlling the provision, maintenance and operation of all helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to respond to user needs of Transport Canada and other federal departments.

The Aviation Safety Programs Branch is responsible for monitoring the National Civil Air Transportation System for the detection and elimination of aviation system deficiencies that could contribute to accidents; and the promotion of safety throughout the aviation community through the development of promotional programs and publicity aimed at reducing aircraft accidents through improved personnel attitudes, awareness and knowledge. Six regional organizations functionally responsible to headquarters are tasked with the administration and implementation of safety program activities.

AIRPORTS GROUP

The Airports Group has a mandate to operate the national airports system in the most efficient, secure and safe manner; to maximize revenue generation opportunities; and to develop managerial and financial self-sufficiency at airports. The development of this group is in line with the restructuring of Transport Canada and the government policy to streamline the management structure of airports. The Airports Group is currently involved, through ownership, operation and/or continuous financial support, in 222 land aerodromes.

With respect to non-federally operated aviation facilities, Transport Canada provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is divided into four major activities: road safety and motor vehicle safety regulation; transportation of dangerous goods; railway safety; and surface emergency planning and operations.

The Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for motor vehicle safety, exhaust emissions, and fuel consumption. It also investigates alleged safety-related defects in motor vehicles and ensures technical and legal requirements are satisfied in recall campaigns. The Directorate works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize vehicle regulations and co-ordinate related safety programs designed to reduce deaths and injuries on Canadian roads. The Directorate also works with provincial government officials in committees of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada (RTAC) to develop improved Canadian standards on commercial motor vehicle size, weight and configuration.

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate administers and co-ordinates a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport, and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport. The Directorate uses federal and provincial legislative powers and resources as appropriate. The Directorate has six regional offices to conduct compliance and industry and provincial liaison activities. CANUTEC, a 24-hour-a-day emergency information and response centre is also operated by this directorate.

The two main activities of the Railway Safety Directorate are to co-ordinate all work in relation to improving railway safety in Canada, including the drafting on a priority basis of a Railway Safety Bill; and to administer the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act in co-operation with the Engineering Branch of the National Transportation Agency of Canada.

The Surface Group's Emergency Planning and Operations Branch is responsible for developing emergency plans, operational procedures and emergency regulations and orders required to ensure the effective provision of priority rail, highway and ferry transportation services during a national or international crisis situation. The Branch carries out joint planning with the provincial governments generally within the framework of memoranda of understanding signed between the provincial governments and the federal government. Planning is also carried out with regards to surface transportation with the USA and other governments within the NATO alliance as well as the private sector and transportation industry.

MARINE GROUP

The Marine Group is responsible for the activities of the Canadian Coast Guard which, in turn, provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal harbour commissions. Other Marine Group interests include Canarctic Shipping Company Limited and the four pilotage authorities. The Group also maintains liaison with Ports Canada and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Canadian Coast Guard

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking; search and rescue; aids to navigation; the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters; ship safety; steamship inspection; vessel traffic services; waterways development; marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up; Arctic resupply; operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers; and main channel dredging and shore protection works.

The Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act gives Transport Canada complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are 360 public ports across Canada engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with national port policy.

Harbour commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Harbour commissions, with a high degree of autonomy, are responsible for the management and operation of their ports—consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine harbour commissions located in the Ontario/Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited

Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

Pilotage Authorities

The four pilotage authorities—Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific—created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. They are not involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

Canada Ports Corporation, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act and administers a system of 15 ports under Schedule III, Part II Crown corporation status. The Corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canada Ports Corporation and its respective ports, under the objective of the national ports policy, are mandated to efficiently support government trade and transportation objectives, as well as broader economic and social objectives through their port development programs. The legislation provides ports with a high degree of autonomy in their operation and management through the creation of local port corporations at ports which are of national or regional significance, have a local interest in the management of the port and are expected to be financially self-sufficient. Local port corporations, which are Schedule III, Part II Crown corporations, have been established in Montreal and Vancouver (1983), Halifax, Quebec and Prince Rupert (1984), St. John's (1985) and Saint John (1986). The remaining ports of Belledune, Chicoutimi/Baie des Ha! Ha!, Churchill, Port Colborne, Prescott, Sept-Îles and Trois-Rivières are operated on a divisional basis by Canada Ports Corporation.

THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the Authority is a Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part I, of the Financial Administration Act.

The Authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction of the Seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are the Canadian National Railways, VIA Rail Canada Inc. and Marine Atlantic Inc., which are autonomous Crown corporations operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. None of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities that provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PAGE

Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 31-3
Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 31-4
Construction of Air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 31-4
CL-215 Water Bomber Project 31-5
Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA) .. 31-6
Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 31-6
Articulated Bus Demonstration — Phases One and Two 31-7
Fabricated Rail Truck 31-7
Highway Snow Drift Control 31-7
Integrated Traffic System 31-8
Development of a Large-scale Metro Passenger Car ... 31-8
Landing on Narrow Airstrips 31-8
Water Transportation Assistance Program 31-9
Transportation of Disabled Persons Program 31-10
Federal-Provincial Highway Construction, Strengthening and Improvement Programs in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec Under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement 31-10
Federal-Provincial Highway Improvement Programs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 31-11
Federal-Provincial Program to Improve the Primary Highway System in Prince Edward Island 31-11
Federal-Provincial Highway Construction and Improvement Programs in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Involving the Yellowhead Highway 31-12
Federal-Provincial Trans-Canada Highway Improvement Program in Newfoundland 31-13
Railway Relocation and Crossing Program 31-13
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program 31-14
National Safety Code 31-15
Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-15
Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-16
Welland Canal Crossing Agreements (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-16

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Group.

Purpose
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador to enable these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority or Background
This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by the federal government in 1981.

Time Frame
To date, federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, which was developed by the province, was upgraded utilizing federal funding. Construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson, Hopedale and Rigolet are now completed and operational. Three airfield lighting systems and two non-directional beacons remain to be completed over the next two years. It is also proposed to develop an airstrip in the community of Williams Harbour over the next two years.

Scope
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a navigation aid (NDB).

Financing and Operation
Under the terms of a Federal-Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the airstrip facilities, as well as owning and

maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the airstrip facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments

The federal contributions to date for the 13 airstrips that are operational total $32.3 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips program is estimated to be about $43 million, which includes the cost of the ongoing restoration program for a 10-year period. The annual cost of the restoration program is estimated at $500,000 when the program is complete.

For Further Information

R. Lane
Atlantic Regional Director General, Airports Group
Transport Canada
P.O. Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6
Tel.: (506) 857-7315

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program).

Administered By

Director General, Airports Corporate Management, Airports Group.

Purpose

To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority or Background

Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame

There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy," came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to municipalities to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports of significance to the national air transportation program. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports," is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital projects at local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation

The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Eligibility

Pending review of the Financial Assistance Policy, new requests for operating subsidies are not being considered at this time

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request must be for a public facility.

Assistance

1. Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs; and
2. Capital — The funding required to undertake construction or improvements at an airport may be provided by Transport Canada, following ministerial direction.

For Further Information

John Howard
Director, Community Airports
Airports Group
Transport Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8
Tel.: (613) 990-5419

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By

The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Group.

Purpose

To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority or Background

This program was approved by the federal government in 1982, 1983 and 1985.

Joint Responsibility

Under the terms of an Umbrella Agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will share, on a 60-40 ratio, the financing of the project. Quebec is responsible for project management of the construction of the aviation facilities and for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame

The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory and should run over a period of 8 years.

Scope

The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a non-directional beacon (NDB) and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments

The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $114.5 million as follows:

— Cree airports (3)	$16.5 million
— Inuit airports (11)	$98.0 million

Under the terms of the Umbrella Agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of non-directional beacons (NDB), which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of $3 million.

For Further Information

Quebec Regional Director General, Airports Group
Transport Canada,
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9
Tel.: (514) 633-3254

CL-215 WATER BOMBER PROJECT

Administered By

The Flight Services Directorate of the Aviation Group

Purpose

To augment provincial forest fire fighting capabilities by the creation of a national Air Tanker Fleet, consisting of a total of twenty-nine (29) CL-215 Water Bomber aircraft. Seventeen of the aircraft are the federal government's commitment and twelve aircraft are the provinces' commitment. Of the seventeen federal aircraft, four will be operated by a contractor from the private sector on behalf of the federal government. Two of the aircraft are in Yukon,under the aegis of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and two of the aircraft are operated by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Authority or Background

This program was developed under Special Federal/Provincial Co-operative Supply agreements and with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

For the participation and number of aircraft involved, see Table 31-1.

Time Frame

The first aircraft was delivered on October 11, 1985 with a subsequent delivery schedule of one aircraft per month. The federal program procurement commitment terminated with the delivery of aircraft serial number 1097 in June 1987 and the provincial commitment terminated with 1109 in May 1988. Operation and maintenance of the federal aircraft is a provincial or territorial responsibility, with the exception of two aircraft to be operated by a contractor from the private sector in Yukon.

Scope

The seventeen (17) federally owned aircraft are being operated by participating provinces and/or selected contractors from the private sector under Dry Lease Agreements. Such operations are subject to the terms and conditions as set out in the Federal/Provincial Co-operative Supply Agreement and the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aide Resources Sharing Agreement pertaining to the National Air Tanker Fleet and such other arrangements as contained in the relevant Dry Lease Agreements.

Financing and Operation

Initial funding for procurement of the seventeen federally owned aircraft and spare parts was procured under the Federal Special Recovery Capital Projects Program as set out in the April 1983 federal budget. Ongoing operational and maintenance costs are the fiscal responsibility of the participating provinces with the exception of the four aircraft being utilized by INAC. The cost of purchasing and operating the 12 provincial aircraft is the responsibility of the respective provinces.

Payments

The federal government's fiscal responsibilities pertain to non-recurring developmental costs, aircraft procurement and relevant initial spare parts procurement. Such payments are predicated on aircraft and spare parts delivery/acceptance. The total program cost was authorized at $126,490,500. A total of $126,100,000 was expended on non-recurring developmental costs, spare parts and acceptance of the aircraft.

TABLE 31–1

Federal-Provincial ownership of CL-215 water bomber aircraft

	Federal		Provincial		
Newfoundland and Labrador	2		2		
Quebec	2		2		
Ontario	4 [a]		3		
Manitoba	1		1		
Saskatchewan	2		2		
Alberta	2		2		
IANC	4		—		
Total	17	+	12	=	29

[a] The Province of Ontario was accredited with one additional aircraft purchased just prior to initiation of the program to balance the federal procurement of four aircraft under the equal procurement premise of the program.

For Further Information
H.J. Layden
AAFA, Flight Services
Transport Canada
58 Service Road
Ottawa International Airport
Gloucester, Ontario
K1V 9B2
Tel.: (613) 998-3100

CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)

Administered By
The Aviation Safety Programs Branch, Aviation Group.

Purpose
To provide a cadre of trained civilian aviation personnel to assist in conducting air searches in support of the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Organization; and to provide a focus group for the delivery of aviation safety and aircraft accident prevention programs within the private and recreational segment of the Canadian aviation community.

Authority or Background
CASARA was approved by the federal government in 1984.

Joint Responsibility
Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on April 30, 1986 between the Minister of Transport, the Minister of National Defence and the Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, Transport Canada and National Defence are responsible for training and funding the operational activities and training of the CASARA personnel.

The CASARA organization is represented by groups within each of the ten provinces and the two territories with membership on the Board of Directors including one person from each province and territory. As in some cases, such as British Columbia and Alberta, the provincial CASARA groups are also sponsored for provincial purposes by the provincial government, and because there is considerable benefit to be gained within the provincial regime and emergency measures activities by the existence of a trained air search organization, the involvement either moral or financial of the provincial governments is encouraged.

Financing and Operation
Under the Memorandum of Understanding the funding of the CASARA operational and training activities is jointly sponsored by National Defence and Transport Canada with each providing 50% of the expenses. Also, Association Board of Directors meetings are jointly sponsored by the two federal departments.

Training for the CASARA personnel in air search and rescue operations, and training in spotting techniques, is conducted by National Defence. Training in aviation safety and prevention of aircraft accidents is conducted by Transport Canada through the Regional Aviation Safety Offices, each of which has one person-year dedicated to CASARA operations. National Defence has at least two persons, a pilot and a rescue specialist, dedicated to CASARA operations in each rescue squadron.

For Further Information
James P. Stewart
Director, Aviation Safety Programs Branch
Aviation Group (Headquarters)
Transport Canada
Centennial Towers
200 Kent Street, 6th floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8
Tel.: (613) 993-6785

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By
The Ontario and Central regional offices of the Air Navigation Directorate — Aviation Group.

Purpose
To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority or Background
Negotiated agreement at ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation
Under the agreement, the federal government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids; and the provincial government will be responsible for airport facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the provincial and federal governments have been prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments
Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada; availability of funds; arrangements being made with the province on site preparation; and the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information

For sites east of Thunder Bay

R.I. Coulas
Regional Director, Air Navigation
Ontario Region
Transport Canada
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5
Tel.: (416) 224-3472

For Thunder Bay and sites west of 88°W longitude.

J.F. Young
Regional Director, Air Navigation
Central Region
Transport Canada
P.O. Box 8550
333 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6
Tel.: (204) 983-7661

ARTICULATED BUS DEMONSTRATION — PHASES ONE AND TWO

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To demonstrate the technical and operational feasibility of this new type of bus developed by Prévost Car Inc. Phase One consists of endurance trials and related technical tests to determine the ability of this bus to meet the needs of Voyageur Enterprises. Phase Two consists of the acquisition and operational demonstration of up to 20 articulated buses on a high density route.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame

Phase One commenced June 1986 and was completed in December 1987. Phase Two commenced in October 1987 and is scheduled to be completed in April 1991.

Financing and Operation

Both phases of the work are being performed by Voyageur Enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec each contributed $41,000 in Phase One and will contribute $2,449,000 in Phase Two. Voyageur is contributing the remaining $7,780,000 of the total Phase Two cost of $12,678,000.

Payments

Payments by TDC toward Phase Two were $1,894,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information

B. Marshall
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0009

FABRICATED RAIL TRUCK

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To design, develop, construct and evaluate prototypes of new rail trucks for high speed rail passenger service.

Authority or Background

The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame

The project commenced November 1986 and is scheduled to be completed April 1991.

Financing and Operation

This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $1,035,000.

Payments

Payments by TDC were $674,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information

A. Versailles
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0024

HIGHWAY SNOW DRIFT CONTROL

Administered By

Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose

To improve existing and develop new methods of controlling drifting snow across highways, in order to improve highway safety and to reduce maintenance costs associated with snow removal.

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame
The project commenced February 1987 and was scheduled to be completed December 1989.

Financing and Operation
Funding for this project is as follows: Transport Canada will pay $40,000; Supply and Services Canada, $92,500; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, $10,000; Environment Canada, $10,000; Yukon, $20,000; and the Northwest Territories, $18,500.

Payments
Payments by TDC were $156,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information

D. Dibble
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0066

INTEGRATED TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Administered By
Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose
To develop a microcomputer-based system providing a full range of traffic engineering analyses in order to improve safety and conserve energy in urban transportation.

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame
The project commenced January 1987 and was scheduled to be completed December 1989.

Financing and Operation
This work is performed under a memorandum of understanding between the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Transport Canada. Funding from Energy, Mines and Resources Canada is $176,000; and from the Province of Ontario, $262,000.

Payments
Payments by TDC were $170,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information

L. Suen
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0002

DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGE-SCALE METRO PASSENGER CAR

Administered By
Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose
To design, develop and manufacture a prototype, and specify an innovative large scale, stainless steel, metro passenger car.

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame
The project commenced January 1987 and is scheduled for completion September 1990.

Financing and Operation
This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. Transport Canada and the Province of Quebec will each pay $889,000, with Bombardier contributing $1,222,000.

Payments
Payments by TDC were $745,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information

A. Versailles
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0024

LANDING ON NARROW AIRSTRIPS

Administered By
Transportation Development Centre (TDC).

Purpose
To develop construction guidelines for safe, low cost airstrips for communities currently too small to warrant an airport.

Authority or Background
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame
The project is scheduled to commence December 1987 and is scheduled for completion by December 1989.

Financing and Operation
Funding for this project is as follows: Transport Canada will pay $217,000; Supply and Services Canada, $250,000; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, $20,000; and the Yukon Territory, $10,000.

Payments
Payments by TDC were $444,000 as of November 1989.

For Further Information
B. Myers
Transportation Development Centre
Transport Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Tel.: (514) 283-0054

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By
Marine Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
To formulate policy and provide services with regard to federal assistance to water transportation services in Canada; to develop, implement and monitor programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; to contract for and provide subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries considered important to the national transportation network, and which meet the criteria of the Cabinet-approved Water Transportation Assistance Policy.

Authority or Background

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and federal government approval oftransfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Transport Canada.

Financing and Operation

1. Services operated by companies other than Marine Atlantic.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services currently subsidized are as follows:

- — Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.
- — Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec
- — St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec
- — Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)
- — Placentia Bay Service, Nfld.
- — Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is no longer a wholly-owned subsidiary of CN; but, as a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it became a totally separate Crown corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is governed by a Bilateral Agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are negotiated and executed by Transport Canada and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

- — Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick
- — North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland
- — North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland
- — Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick
- — Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine
- — Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for negotiating and administering these contracts, and for providing and monitoring services.

Transport Canada also provides a subsidy to the Newfoundland Dockyard Corporation, a subsidiary of Marine Atlantic Inc.

Marine Atlantic Inc. is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

3. Grants in Support of Ferry Services

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information
Director General, Marine Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5
Tel.: (613) 998-1843

TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED PERSONS PROGRAM

Administered By
Transportation of Disabled Persons Program Unit.

Purpose
Through a balance of policy, financial assistance, research and demonstration and public education initiatives, this program is designed to remove obstacles for travellers with disabilities, particularly in modes of transportation under federal jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
Government of Canada decision of May 1986.

Time Frame
This is a continuing annual program which began in fiscal year 1986-87.

Financing and Operation
This program, funded annually at a level of $2 million, is centrally managed within the Co-ordination Directorate but is delivered under the guidance of a program management committee made up of various components within the department and the National Transportation Agency. The Minister's Advisory Committee on Transportation Accessibility, made up of consumers and industry, acts as the advisory board on program and policy matters with respect to transportation for seniors and persons with disabilities.

Payments
One component of the program provides financial assistance, by way of grants and contributions in response to qualified applications, toward the purchase of accessible vehicles in small urban and rural areas ($500,000 a year). There is also a small annual contribution to the Canadian Urban Transit Association to provide a Paratransit Secretariat. The balance of the program includes funded contract research and demonstrations as well as assistance for seminars, workshops and other information dissemination and awareness activities.

For Further Information
P. Hallett
Director, Transportation of Disabled Persons Program
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 991-6411

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1984-85 to 1991-92. The Agreement with Prince Edward Island was signed on June 13, 1984, and expired in 1988-89; the one with New Brunswick on August 14, 1984, and expires in 1989-90; the one with Newfoundland on June 24, 1985, and expires in 1991-92; and the one with Quebec on July 8, 1985, and expires in 1991-92.

Financing and Operation
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The federal-provincial cost–sharing ratio is 50:50 in Prince Edward Island, approximately 70:30 in New Brunswick, 62.5:37.5 in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under this program, a total of $546 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $329.3 million. In Prince Edward Island, $33.8 million was expended, of which $16.9 million was contributed by Transport Canada. A total $90.5 million will be spent in New Brunswick, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $63.4 million. A total $291.0 million will be spent in Newfoundland, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $183.7 million; and $130.5 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $65.3 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information
For Quebec projects
Maurice Pitre
Regional Director, Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H9R 5P8
Tel.: (514) 633-3266

For New Brunswick projects
Derek Sweet
Regional Director (Maritimes), Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
Heritage Court, Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6
Tel.: (506) 857-7570

For Newfoundland projects
Doug Oldford
Regional Director, Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
Fort William Building, Suite 2000
10 Factory Lane
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5H6
Tel.: (709) 772-2586

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to finance jointly the improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987/88 to 1991/92. The Agreement with New Brunswick was signed on 29 June 1987 and expires in 1991/92; the Agreement with Nova Scotia was signed on 20 July 1987 and expires in 1990/91.

Financing and Operation
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 70:30 federal/provincial in New Brunswick and 50:50 in Nova Scotia. Under this program a total of $245 million will be spent, of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $150 million. In New Brunswick a total of $145 million will be expended, of which $100 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $100 million will be spent in Nova Scotia, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $50 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information
Derek Sweet
Regional Director, Maritimes
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
Heritage Court, Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6
Tel.: (506) 857-7570

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Administered By
Highway Policy and Program Directorate.

Purpose
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Province of Prince Edward Island to improve the primary highway system, develop better highway construction methods, investigate alternative logistics for transportation, and minimize transportation's adverse environmental effects.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1989-90 to 1993-94; the agreement was signed on October 20, 1989.

Financing and Operation
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and Prince Edward Island on a 50:50 basis. Under this program, a

total of $30 million will be spent, with Transport Canada's contribution $15 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the province setting out expenditures increased and paid.

For Further Information
Yves Malépart
Director, Highway Policy and Program Directorate
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-1896

Derek Sweet
Regional Director, Maritimes
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
Heritage Court, Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6
Tel.: (506) 857-7570

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA INVOLVING THE YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY

Administered By
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to finance jointly the construction and improvement of certain links of the Yellowhead Highway.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1987-88 to 1990-91. The Agreement with British Columbia was signed on May 14, 1987, with Alberta on April 24, 1987, with Saskatchewan on June 5, 1987 and with Manitoba on August 18, 1987.

Financing and Operation
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 federal/provincial in each province. Under this program, a total of $100 million will be spent, of which Transport Canada will pay $15 million and Industry, Science and Technology Canada will make a contribution of $35 million. The funds committed by Industry, Science and Technology Canada are administered by Transport Canada. In British Columbia, a total of $36 million will be expended, of which $18 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. A total $22 million will be spent in Alberta, of which Transport Canada will pay $11 million. A total $22 million will be spent in Saskatchewan, of which Transport Canada will pay $11 million. $20 million will be spent in Manitoba, with Transport Canada paying $10 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreements. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces listing expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information
For Alberta
Ian Logan
Regional Director, Western
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
9700 Jasper Avenue, 12th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4E6
Tel.: (403) 495-3816

For British Columbia
B. Pavlov
Regional Director, Pacific
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
800 Burrard Street, 6th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J8
Tel.: (604) 666-6476

For Saskatchewan and Manitoba
A. MacMichael
Regional Director, Central
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
333 Main Street, 22nd Floor
Box 8550
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6
Tel.: (204) 983-7495

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate.

Purpose
This program is designed to enable Canada to finance unilaterally the improvement of certain links of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland, as a result of the closure of the province's railway.

Authority or Background
Bilateral federal-provincial agreement between Transport Canada and Newfoundland.

Time Frame
This program will be in operation during the fiscal years 1990-91 to 2002-03. The agreement was signed on 21 June 1988.

Financing and Operation
This program will be funded 100% by Transport Canada, at a cost of $405 million. Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial management committee, using a list of eligible projects as provided in the agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims, submitted by the provinces, setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information
Doug Oldford
Regional Director, Newfoundland
Policy and Co-ordination Group
Transport Canada
10 Factory Lane, Suite 2000
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5H6
Tel.: (709) 772-2586

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING PROGRAM

Administered By
The Railway Safety Directorate of Transport Canada, in co-operation with the Engineering Branch at the National Transportation Agency of Canada (NTA).

Purpose
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken to promote railway safety.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves National Transportation Agency consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and NTA recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

Moneys are also appropriated by Parliament to cover federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The payments are administered by the Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the NTA.

Authority or Background
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act; and The Railway Act.

Time Frame
This is a continuing program, with funding provided from a variety of sources.

Financing and Operation
The federal government, through Transport Canada, may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans on the request of urban communities that have received provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through Transport Canada) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the NTA issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. NTA hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of

railway relocation, but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal government may provide "special" contributions toward grade separations on the recommendation of the National Transportation Agency.

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Agency to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

1. for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, $3,250,000 plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.
2. for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37-1/2% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.
3. where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Agency, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Agency.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

1. for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;
2. for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

Payments
Commitments made to March 31, 1986 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $2,336,000 for 17 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville, Golden and Chilliwack.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to October 31, 1987, $277 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information
J.H. Galvin
Director, Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Surface Group
Transport Canada
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 993-7392

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose
To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority or Background
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame
The program requires provincial statutes complementary to the Federal Act and the promulgation of regulations. All provinces have enacted their statutes and the regulations have been partially promulgated and adopted.

In 1986-87, federal and provincial inspection forces covered areas of transportation activity not presently inspected, and these are co-ordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

Scope
This program replaces existing, narrowly-focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It also extends the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and where relevant, also to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the USA, but also to all other countries through UN agency based international transport conventions and recommendations.

Financing and Operation
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal

and provincial governments in respect of these matters on the basis that each level of government will be responsible for its own costs. These agreements are being negotiated and all are expected to be signed in 1989.

For Further Information
J. Read
Director General, Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 990-1147

NATIONAL SAFETY CODE

Administered By
Motor Carrier Policy and Programs Branch.

Purpose
To develop and implement new standards and regulations for commercial motor carriers in each jurisdiction.

Authority or Background
The National Transportation Act (1987), Section 3(2); and Order-in-Council P.C. 1987-4-2200 of October 22, 1987.

Time Frame
This program will be a continuing program receiving federal funding support between fiscal years 1987-88 and 1992-93 inclusive.

Federal, provincial and territorial motor carrier safety regulations will be promulgated beginning January 1, 1988 through to January 1, 1990. Existing provincial/territorial safety regulations will be updated where required.

Financing and Operation
Transport Canada is committed to contributing $1.65 million towards the development and implementation of an interprovincial record exchange system; $6.93 million towards the development costs of new standards and regulations; and $15 million towards the operating costs of new standards and regulations.

Development costs for each standard and regulation have been negotiated with each provincial/territorial government. The total provincial development costs for all contribution agreements will not exceed $6.93 million. Of this total, $.9 million has been allocated to the development of the interprovincial record exchange system.

Development costs associated with the interprovincial record exchange system are estimated to be $1.65 million. Transport Canada has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) for the development and implementation of such a system.

Operating costs associated with maintaining the standards and regulations once in place are estimated to be $3 million per year across all jurisdictions. Transport Canada has agreed to contribute $1.25 million to each jurisdiction over a five-year period to help defray these costs.

Payments
Payments will be made on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces, jurisdictions and CCMTA setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information
J. Pringle
Director, Motor Carrier Policy and Programs Branch
Policy and Co-ordination Directorate
Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel.: (613) 998-1914

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority or Background
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932.

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and other works are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information

V.C. Durant
Corporate Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tel.: (613) 598-4610

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame

The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific construction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation

Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments

As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information

V.C. Durant
Corporate Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tel.: (613) 598-4610

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By

The Western Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority or Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act.

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings: East Main Street near Welland, Ontario; Lakeshore Road, Welland Avenue, and Queen Elizabeth Way, all near St. Catharines, Ontario; Allanburg, Ontario; and Port Colborne, Ontario.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame

The Master Agreement date May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement pf June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation

The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

— Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;

— Cost of land required for the crossings;

— Cost of surveys;

— Cost of expropriation where necessary;

— Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;

— Cost of engineering services;

— Cost of construction of the crossings; and the

— Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings was $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments
Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,735,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information
Corporate Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tel.: (613) 598-4610

Director of Planning
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7
Tel.: (613) 598-4627

Veterans Affairs Canada

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs that recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The Veterans Affairs Portfolio consists of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Canadian Pension Commission, Veterans Appeal Board Canada, and Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada. These four components work together to assist Canadians who served in the First and Second World War and the 1950-53 Korean conflict together with their survivors and dependents. Certain civilians are also entitled to benefits because of their wartime service. The full range of benefits and services is provided in five regions across Canada, through 32 district offices, one hospital and three veteran homes.

The portfolio is also responsible for commemorating the 112,000 who died in the two world wars and in Korea.

Nearly 1,750,000 men and women saw wartime service for Canada. Today, there are approximately 650,000 remaining veterans: 620,000 men and about 30,000 women. The average age in 1988-89 was 68. One in every three Canadian men over the age of 65 is a war veteran.

Almost all of Canada's veterans have already passed, or will soon attain, the age of 65. Their health-related needs present Veterans Affairs with significant opportunities and challenges. The experience of Veterans Affairs in meeting their needs over the next few years should be invaluable to a society anticipating an unprecedentedly large percentage of seniors by the end of the century.

Almost 90 percent of the portfolio's budget is spent in the provinces on health care or pensions and allowances provided to 230,000 eligible clients.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Health Care 32-1
Treatment Benefits 32-2
Veterans Independence Program 32-2
Pensions and Compensation 32-2
War Veterans Allowances 32-2
Legal Assistance 32-3
Property Contract Management 32-3
Capital Contributions for Veteran Care 32-3

HEALTH CARE

The Department maintains its commitment to the well-being of eligible veterans by providing care in the veteran's home and/or community, in its four remaining institutions, and by purchasing provincially based services from hospitals, practitioners and health-service suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 32-1 and 32-2.)

TABLE 32–1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1988–89

	($000)
Newfoundland	3,209
Nova Scotia	15,593
Prince Edward Island	395
New Brunswick	11,524
Quebec	4,124
Ontario	32,234
Manitoba	9,734
Saskatchewan	1,989
Alberta	2,284
British Columbia	8,769
Total	89,855

TABLE 32–2

Payments for Drugs, Medical and Other Services — 1988–89

	($000)
Newfoundland	7,011
Nova Scotia	6,839
Prince Edward Island	2,224
New Brunswick	5,333
Quebec	9,355
Ontario	33,909
Manitoba	4,914
Saskatchewan	4,502
Alberta	3,536
British Columbia	15,937
Northwest Territories	2
Charlottetown head office[a]	2,487
Total	96,049

Note: Includes the services of doctors, nurses, dentists and optometrists, and payments for drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services.

[a] The Red Cross Arts and Crafts Program, located in various institutions throughout Canada, is paid at the head office located in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

TREATMENT BENEFITS

Treatment benefits are provided to eligible clients to cover the cost of services provided by a wide range of health professionals, practitioners and specialists. The program has kept pace with the ever-expanding health care field and currently includes treatment and services provided by numerous professionals including physicians, dentists, pharmacists, prosthetists, orthotists, nurses, chiropractors, denturists, podiatrists, chiropodists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists, optometrists, as well as services of other professional groups.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program was introduced in 1981. It is intended to assist eligible veterans to remain independent and healthy in their own homes or communities for as long as possible — thus avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. When this is no longer possible, the Department may provide care at an institution in or near the veteran's own community, in close proximity to family and friends.

This program pays contributions for provincially based services such as home care, ambulatory health care, home adaptations, adult residential and nursing home care. The program also includes transportation services, but with more restricted eligibility. (See Table 32-3.)

TABLE 32–3

Veterans Independence Program Contributions — 1988–89

	($000)
Newfoundland	2,178
Nova Scotia	9,460
Prince Edward Island	2,349
New Brunswick	6,296
Quebec	7,938
Ontario	19,066
Manitoba	1,253
Saskatchewan	1,673
Alberta	1,327
British Columbia	2,856
Total	54,396

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION

Disability pensions are awarded under the Pension Act to former members of the Canadian Armed Forces for disabilities related to military service. Benefits are also available to those who served in the British or Allied Forces provided they fulfil domiciliary requirements. The Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act provides for similar pension awards for certain groups of civilians closely associated with the Armed Forces during the Second World War. In addition to basic disability pension, payment of allowances for attendance, clothing or exceptional incapacity may be authorized.

Flowing from entitlement to pension are benefits payable on behalf of spouse, dependent children and, under certain circumstances, to parents, sisters or brothers of the disability pensioner. Survivor benefits are also payable to the widow (or widower) and dependent children of a disability pensioner and, in certain cases, to parents and siblings. Bill C-24 (1989) amended the Pension Act to allow payment of benefits on behalf of a disability pensioner's dependant who has married or remarried. Dependants or survivors (children, parents, brothers, sisters, orphans, widows or widowers) who have had pensions terminated upon marriage or remarriage may be eligible for resumption of benefits.

Compensation is available to former members of the Canadian Forces who were incarcerated by the enemy for a period of 89 days or more during or following the First World War. The provisions of the legislation extend the benefits to veterans who were evaders or escapees on the same terms as if they had been prisoners of war. Allied veterans and certain groups of civilians may also qualify for compensation. Survivor benefits, similar to those awarded for disability pensions, are also available. (See Table 32-4.)

TABLE 32–4

Pension and Compensation Payments — 1988–89

	($000)
Newfoundland	10,883
Nova Scotia	62,453
Prince Edward Island	11,814
New Brunswick	39,065
Quebec	103,967
Ontario	283,633
Manitoba	52,405
Saskatchewan	33,896
Alberta	57,386
British Columbia	139,597
Yukon	300
Northwest Territories	118
Subtotal	795,517[a]
Foreign Payments	37,012
Total	832,529

[a] Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCES

The War Veterans Allowance Program provides for payment of an allowance to qualified individuals who meet service eligibility and residency requirements, and who, because of age or incapacity, are unable to fully support themselves and thus have insufficient income for maintenance as determined by an income test. The allowance is payable to veterans of Canada, Commonwealth and Allied Forces and to specific civilians who served in close support of the Armed Forces during wartime. In addition, widows, widowers and orphans may qualify. An additional allowance may be paid on behalf of dependent children. (See Table 32-5.)

TABLE 32–5

Allowance Payments — 1988–89

	($000)
Newfoundland	17,414
Nova Scotia	24,028
Prince Edward Island	4,514
New Brunswick	17,849
Quebec	52,013
Ontario	97,659
Manitoba	11,582
Saskatchewan	9,756
Alberta	17,189
British Columbia	40,585
Yukon	164
Northwest Territories	70
Subtotal	292,823[a]
Foreign Payments	17,679
Total	310,502

[a] Foreign payments are excluded from this figure.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Pensions Advocates provides former and still-serving members of the Armed Forces and RCMP, their spouses and dependants, with free legal assistance in preparing and submitting claims for pensions and other benefits, and in preparing and presenting appeals on pensions and War Veterans Allowance matters to Veterans Appeal Board Canada.

PROPERTY CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The Veterans Land Administration assists veterans who settled under the Veterans Land Act to acquire title to the property on which they are settled. A total of 143,736 veterans have been settled since the Act was passed in 1942.

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VETERAN CARE

The Department provides capital contributions for the upgrading or replacement of long-term care facilities previously transferred to provincial jurisdiction. Capital contributions paid in 1988-89 are reflected in Table 32-6.

For Further Information

As a result of a recent reorganization, Veterans Affairs now has a group dedicated to intergovernmental affairs.

Director General
Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Veterans Affairs
Dominion Building
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8M9
Tel.: (902) 566-8103

TABLE 32–6

Payments by Canada for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces — 1988–89

	($000)
Nova Scotia	—
Quebec	357
Ontario	17,379
Manitoba	6,667
Saskatchewan	—
Total	24,403

Western Economic Diversification Canada

Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD) serves as a focus for federal economic activities in Western Canada, particularly those that are aimed at the development of new businesses and industries and related business infrastructure. The Minister of Western Economic Diversification has a responsibility to:

1. co-ordinate and communicate all federal programs and activities that contribute to the economic development and diversification of the West;
2. support business infrastructure to further the economic development and diversification of the Western economy;
3. undertake activities that will facilitate the creation of new enterprises and businesses consistent with Canada's evolving international trade policy; and
4. represent the interests of Western Canada in the development of national policies and in the design of national programs; and ensure that Western Canada is effectively linked to decision making in Ottawa.

WD works closely with the Western provinces and the private sector in promoting the diversification of the Western Canadian economy.

The Western Diversification Fund represents a commitment of $1.2 billion to promote economic diversification by helping to support worthwhile specific projects. These complement (but do not replace) existing federal and provincial programs.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES **PAGE**

Western Diversification Program (WDP) 33-1
Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 33-2
  Canada — Manitoba 33-2
  Canada — Saskatchewan 33-3
  Canada — Alberta 33-4
  Canada — British Columbia 33-5
Western Procurement Initiative (WPI) 33-6

WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAM (WDP)

Administered By
Western Economic Diversification Canada (WD).

Purpose
The Program is a vehicle for the delivery of funding for approved diversification projects.

Authority or Background
The Program falls under the Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame
Funds for the Program are derived from the $1.2 billion, Western Diversification Fund, created in 1987.

Financing and Operation

Eligible Projects
The most distinctive characteristics of the Western Diversification Program are: it is operated and managed in the West; it is not an entitlement program; the guidelines are flexible; the application process is straightforward; and the contributions are normally repayable. The essential requirement — which determines the acceptability of proposals — is the contribution each project or activity can make to the diversification of the Western economy.

Another important feature of the Program is that proposals from service and resource-related industries can be considered for funding. In addition, non-profit business organizations may apply.

Funding assistance under the program is directed toward projects that develop new products; new markets; new technologies; enhance the productivity of industry; or offset imports from outside Canada.

The Program is designed to assist projects of strategic importance to the West. WD's role is to "top-up" — not displace — funding available from other sources. Consequently, many assisted projects involve a number of sources of funding, including significant equity participation by the proponent, bank loans, venture capital, or various types of government funding. Projects can be funded jointly with Western provincial governments.

Staff of the department will pathfind, i.e., direct applicants to the most appropriate source of possible funding from federal or provincial source. This may or may not include the WDP.

If a project is accepted under WDP, assistance will be provided on the basis of its individual merits and the nature of the support required. Normally, funding will be in the form of contributions. WD will usually require the contribution to be repaid by the applicant in future years.

While the Program is broad and flexible, certain activities fall outside its intent. The following are some types of activities that are not eligible for funding:

The Program does not fund projects where the economic or employment benefits would apply primarily outside of the Western provinces. Projects designed to replace existing capital or operating commitments of federal, provincial or municipal government departments, agencies or Crown corporations are not eligible for support; nor are proposals to assist the commercial operations of financial institutions.

The Program does not assist projects designed to create municipal infrastructure or foster urban redevelopment. Nor will it support projects of a social or personal service nature. It will not fund the purchase of retail franchises or the expansion of retail stores.

In the case of commercial or industrial projects, the Program cannot support proposals in situations where the applicant's net equity position is unreasonably low. Proposals that involve sustaining a business through restructuring, recapitalization or refinancing by way of operating loans will not be considered; nor will projects related to the transfer of a plant, its owners or workers — unless additional business activity or employment in Western Canada would result.

For Further Information
Contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

During the 1970s, the federal government entered into framework General Development Agreements (GDAs) with nine provinces and both territories. (Prince Edward Island was covered by a 15-year comprehensive development plan signed in 1969.) The GDA was a mechanism designed to provide for co-operative federal-provincial projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

For the federal government, responsibility for co-ordination of the framework GDAs rested with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion. The last of the framework GDAs expired in 1984.

Specific initiatives under each framework GDA were implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that were the responsibility of the federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. In Western Canada, these subagreements or MOUs have all expired — although funds are still being dispersed.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of framework agreements, the 10-year Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs), were signed between the federal government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on, and co-ordination of, economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each agreement contains its own set of objectives reflecting the strategic priorities agreed upon by both governments.

For the federal government, WD manages the framework ERDAs in the Western provinces.

Specific initiatives under each framework ERDA are implemented by subsidiary agreements (subagreements) or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by federal and provincial ministers in charge of the departments concerned. Thirty-two first generation ERDA subagreements and 11 MOUs were signed between Canada and the Western provinces prior to 1986.

WD is the federal body responsible for implementing four of the 24 Western subagreements or MOUs still in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See tables 33-1, 33-2, 33-3, and 33-4.)

CANADA — MANITOBA

ERDA 1984

Signed
November 25, 1983

Effective date
January 4, 1984

Terminates
March 31, 1994

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;
2. to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and
3. to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

Two first generation subagreements and three first generation MOUs under the Canada — Manitoba ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 33-1.)

GDA and ERDA Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $1,004,006; ERDA, $2,483,410; for a total of $3,487,416.

TABLE 33–1

Canada — Manitoba ERDA Subagreements and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism Development	Industry, Science and Technology	13/5/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Transportation and Urban Bus (MOU)	Transport	8/12/83	—	—	—
Agriculture Development (MOU)	Agriculture	12/1/84	—	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	10/5/85	—	—	—
Winnipeg Core Area Initiative	Western Economic Diversification [a]	10/10/86	31/3/91	100,000 [b]	33,334
Total				130,000	48,334

[a] Lead Agency; others include EIC, HWC, SSC, CMHC, and COM.

[b] Includes municipal share.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA, and for the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 33-1), contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or the MOUs where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-1), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

ERDA 1984

Signed
January 30, 1984.

Effective date
January 30, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are:

1. to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;
2. to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the measures taken under this Agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and
3. to improve consultation and to coordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development measures by both governments, in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

One first generation subagreement and two first generation MOUs under the Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 33-2.)

Payments
In 1988-89, there were no federal expenditures under the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD was the responsible federal body.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA, contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or the MOUs where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-2), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 33–2

Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA Subagreement and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	30/1/84	—	—	—
Irrigation (MOU)	Agriculture	30/7/86	31/3/00	—	—
Irrigation Development	Agriculture	17/10/86	31/3/92	100,000	50,000
Total				100,000	50,000

CANADA — ALBERTA

ERDA 1984

Signed
June 8, 1984.

Effective date
June 8, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The objectives of this agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province and, more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

1. to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;
2. to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;
3. to strengthen multi-departmental co-ordination within and between the two governments;
4. to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

Three first generation subagreements and four first generation MOUs under the Canada — Alberta ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 33-3.)

GDA and ERDA Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under GDA and ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were: GDA, $366,856; ERDA, $3,122,657; for a total of $3,489,513.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for the ERDA subsidiary agreement where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 33-3), contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreement or the MOUs where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-3), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 33–3

Canada — Alberta ERDA Subagreements and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Tourism Development	Industry, Science and Technology	13/5/85	31/3/90	56,300	28,150
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	8/6/84	31/3/94	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	22/4/85	—	—	—
Native Economic Development (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	29/8/85	31/3/90	300	150
Northern Development	Industry, Science and Technology	2/10/85	31/3/91	40,000	20,000
Agriculture Processing	Western Economic Diversification	1/2/86	31/3/91	50,000	25,000
Transportation (MOU)	Transport	28/2/86	28/2/91	—	—
Total				146,600	73,300

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

ERDA 1984

Signed
November 23, 1984.

Effective date
November 23, 1984.

Terminates
March 31, 1994.

Purpose
The economic development objectives for the province are:

1. to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;
2. to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;
3. to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and
4. to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

Eight first generation subagreements and one first generation MOU under the Canada — British Columbia ERDA were in effect as of September 30, 1989. (See Table 33-4.)

Payments
In 1988-89, federal expenditures under ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD was the responsible federal body were $8,138,948.

For Further Information

1. for the framework ERDA and for ERDA subsidiary agreements where WD is the responsible federal body (as indicated in Table 33-4), contact one of the offices listed at the end of this chapter;
2. for the ERDA subagreements or the MOU where another federal body is responsible (as indicated in Table 33-4), consult the chapter relating to the appropriate department.

TABLE 33–4

Canada — British Columbia ERDA Subagreements and MOUs in Effect September 30, 1989

	Responsible Federal Body	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Forest Resource Development	Forestry	25/5/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology Development	Industry, Science and Technology	8/7/85	31/3/90	20,000	10,000
Agriculture	Agriculture	25/7/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	30/7/85	31/3/90	10,000	5,000
Tourism Industry Development	Industry, Science and Technology	21/8/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Industrial Development	Western Economic Diversification	22/8/85	31/3/90	125,000	62,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Industry, Science and Technology	1/3/85	—	—	—
Small Business Incentives	Western Economic Diversification	24/10/85	31/3/90	50,000	25,000
Victoria Convention Centre	Industry, Science and Technology	30/5/86	31/3/90	21,825[a]	7,275
Total				596,825	294,775

[a] Includes municipal share.

WESTERN PROCUREMENT INITIATIVE (WPI)

Administered By

Western Economic Diversification Canada and Supply and Services Canada in co-operation with the provincial governments.

Purpose

To enhance opportunities for Western firms to sell goods or services to the federal government by:

1. increasing the amount of discretionary, ongoing and high value-added government procurement from the West by $600 million over four years starting in 1988-89;
2. developing a system that will connect Western suppliers with opportunities to sell to the government; and
3. using the $1.2 billion Western Diversification Fund to help companies undertake projects that will enhance their capability to bid on government contracts.

Authority or Background

The Program falls under the Western Economic Diversification Act.

Time Frame

July 1988 - 1993.

Financing and Operation

All support for businesses falls under the Western Diversification Program.

For Further Information

Jerry Haley
Director, Procurement Initiatives
Western Economic Diversification Canada
Canada Place, Suite 1500
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4H7
Tel.: (403) 495-4164

For further information about Western Economic Diversification Canada, contact one of the following offices:

Darlene Meakin
Communications Manager
The Cargill Building, Suite 712
240 Graham Avenue
P.O. Box 777
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0J7
Tel.: (204) 983-6243

Pat Wagner
Communications Manager
S.J. Cohen Building, Suite 601
119 — 4th Avenue South
P.O. Box 2025
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S7
Tel.: (306) 975-4373

Lauren Cleland
Communications Manager
Canada Place, Suite 1500
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4H7
Tel.: (403) 495-4164

Ralph Van Nes
Communications Manager
Bentall Tower 4, Suite 1200
1055 Dunsmuir Street
P.O. Box 49276
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1L3
Tel.: (604) 666-6256

Ruth Berger
Director, Communications Planning
200 Kent Street, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 2128, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W3
Tel.: (613) 952-7100

Index of Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities Listed By Type

Page

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act 34-2
2. Unconditional Payments to the Provinces and Municipalities 34-2
3. Conditional Grants and Payments in Respect of Shared-cost Programs and Activities
    a) Federal Payments to the Provinces or Municipalities 34-2
    b) Provincial or Municipal Payments to the Federal Government 34-6
4. Payments Under Contracts for Goods or Services
    a) Federal Payments to the Provinces or Municipalities 34-6
    b) Provincial or Municipal Payments to the Federal Government 34-7
5. Payments Relating to the Transfer of Land, Improvements or Other Physical Assets 34-7
6. Loans to Provinces or Municipalities 34-7
7. Joint Activities Where Each Level of Government Independently Finances Its Share of the Responsibilities 34-7
8. Support of Intergovernmental Liaison and Joint Administrative Bodies 34-10
9. Miscellaneous 34-11

1. Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act

Contracting-Out Arrangements 13-6
Established Programs Financing (EPF) 13-1
Federal-Provincial Tax Collection Agreements 26-1
Fiscal Equalization Program 13-3
Fiscal Stabilization Program 13-4
Health Insurance Program 16-2
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program 27-6
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments 13-5
Reciprocal Taxation Program 30-3
Tax Collection Agreements 13-4

2. Unconditional Payments to the Provinces and Municipalities

Grants in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations 12-3
Municipal Grants Program 24-4
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer 13-5
Statutory Subsidies 13-6

3. Conditional Grants and Payments in Respect of Shared-cost Programs and Activities

3a) Federal Payments to the Provinces or Municipalities

Agriculture Canada

Agri-Food Testing and Experimentation Program ... 1-16
Canada — Alberta Agreement on Soil, Water and Cropping Research and Technology Transfer (CARTT) 1-22
Canada — Alberta Soil Conservation Initiative (CASCI) 1-22
Canada — British Columbia Grape and Wine Sector Adjustment Assistance Initiative 1-20
Canada — British Columbia Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Regional Development ... 1-20
Canada — Manitoba Soil Conservation Accord 1-14
Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Agri-Food Development 1-16
Canada — New Brunswick Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-17
Canada — New Brunswick Soil Conservation Agreement 1-17
Canada — Newfoundland Agri-Food Development Subsidiary Agreement 1-12
Canada — Newfoundland Soil and Water Conservation Accord 1-13
Canada — Newfoundland Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-12
Canada — Nova Scotia Agri-Food Development Agreement 1-13
Canada — Nova Scotia Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-13
Canada — Ontario Agreement on Southwestern Ontario Soil and Water Quality Enhancement 1-20
Canada — Ontario Soil and Water Conservation Accord 1-22
Canada — Ontario Tobacco Assistance Program Agreement 1-21
Canada — Prince Edward Island Agreement on Soil and Water Conservation and Development 1-19
Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Agriculture 1-18
Canada — Prince Edward Island Livestock Feed Development Agreement 1-19
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Soil Conservation 1-15
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development 1-16
Canada — Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Accord 1-15
Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program 1-11
Crop Insurance 1-3
4-H Clubs Assistance 1-4
Freight Assistance to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition ... 1-4
Ontario Grape and Wine Adjustment Agreement ... 1-21
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration 1-7
Price Stabilization 1-8

Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication Program 1-8

Rabies Indemnification Program 1-9

Tobacco Diversification Plan 1-11

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 2-1

- Canada — New Brunswick 2-5
- Canada — Newfoundland 2-2
- Canada — Nova Scotia 2-4
- Canada — Prince Edward Island 2-3

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada — Quebec Rehabilitation Assistance Program (CQRAP) 4-6

Emergency Repair Program 4-4

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program 4-8

Non-Profit Housing Program 4-2

Public Housing Programs 4-7

Rent Supplement Program 4-3

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 4-5

Rural and Native Housing Programs 4-3

Urban Native Housing Program 4-2

Communications Canada

Alberta Microelectronics Centre (AMC) 7-5

Alberta Research Council (ARC) 7-5

Alberta Telecommunications Research Centre (ATRC) 7-6

Applications Development Centres and Consortia 7-7

Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Communications and Cultural Enterprises 7-2

Canada — Ontario Subsidiary Agreement for Cultural Development 7-4

Canada — Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on the Development of French-Language Radio and Television 7-3

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development 7-3

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures 7-3

National Optics Institute (NOI) 7-6

Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness 8-1

Employment and Immigration Canada

Federal-Provincial Memoranda of Understanding on Agricultural Employment Development 9-13

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 9-15

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Canada — British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on Surrey, B.C. Radioactively Contaminated Soil 10-4

Canada — British Columbia Mineral Development Agreement 10-16

Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Development Fund 10-9

Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Development Fund 10-10

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Malvern Radioactively Contaminated Soil 10-3

Canada — Ontario Mineral Development Agreement 10-16

Canada — Quebec Mineral Development Agreement 10-15

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Fossil Fuel Research, Development and Demonstration (R, D&D) Program (1981) 10-7

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 10-8

Environment Canada

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 11-6

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System 11-39

Canada — Ontario Agreement respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 11-28

National Cost-Sharing Program for National Historic Sites 11-37

Renew Committee — Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife 11-13

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Canadian Parks Service Jurisdiction 11-39

External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation ... 12-3

Fisheries and Oceans

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries and Aquaculture 14-7

Canada — Prince Edward Island Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Development 14-5

Forestry Canada

Canada — British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-4

Canada — Manitoba Seedling Agreement 15-3

Canada — New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Forestry Development 15-3

Canada — Newfoundland Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-2

Canada — Nova Scotia Cooperation Agreement for Forestry Development 15-2

Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement 15-3

Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement 15-3

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement for the Forest Development of the Upper North Shore 15-3

Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources-Sharing Agreement 15-5

Federal-Provincial Forest Resource Development Agreements, Forestry Subsidiary Agreements 15-1

South Moresby Forest Replacement Account 15-4

Health and Welfare Canada

Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation (ADTR) 16-13

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) 16-10

National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program 16-9

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) 16-12

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 17-5

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement (EDA) 17-13

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Applied Economic Planning 17-15

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Arts and Crafts 17-15

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Mineral Resource Development 17-14

Canada — Northwest Territories EDA Subsidiary Agreement — Renewable Resource Development . 17-14

Canada — Yukon Economic Development Program (EDP) 17-18

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 17-10

Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources-Sharing Agreement 17-10

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories 17-11

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory 17-11

Forest Fire Protection along the Yukon — British Columbia Boundary 17-13

Forest Fire Protection along the Yukon — Northwest Territories Boundary 17-12

Forest Fire Protection for Lands under the Administration of the Government of Yukon 17-12

Northwest Territories Forest Resources Transfer Agreement 17-13

Policing Agreements 17-4

Industry, Science and Technology

Co-operative Advertising 18-2

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 18-5

  Canada — Northwest Territories 18-10

  Canada — Ontario 18-9

  Canada — Quebec 18-6

  Canada — Yukon 18-9

Public Relations and Promotion — Rendez-vous Canada 18-2

Justice Canada

Assistance to Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Criminal Injuries Compensation Programs and Other Services for Victims of Crimes 19-1

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 19-2

Assistance to the Provinces and Territories for the Provision of Services Pursuant to the Young Offenders Act 19-4

Native Courtworker Program 19-3

Public Works Canada

Water Level Control 24-1

Secretary of State Canada

Canada Student Loans Program 27-4

Canadian Heritage Festival 27-10

Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Student Financial Assistance 27-5

Promotion of Official Languages Program — Intergovernmental Co-operation 27-1

National Literacy Secretariat 27-9

Official Languages in Education Program 27-2

State Ceremonial 27-7

Solicitor General Canada

Activities of the Regional Offices of the Ministry Secretariat 28-2

Alberta — Canada Community Correctional Services Agreement 28-14

Arrangements Pursuant to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act 28-7

Canadian Association of Parole Authorities 28-17

Canadian Security Intelligence Service 28-18

Corrections Policy and Program Analysis Directorate Activities 28-4

Corrections Research and Program Development Division Activities 28-4

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 28-10

Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 28-13

Federal Counter-Terrorism Program 28-8

Intergovernmental Agreements (Contracts) for RCMP Policing 28-7

Maintenance of Paroled Inmates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 28-14

National Law Enforcement Policy and Programs . . . 28-6

National Parole Board 28-17

Research and Statistics Activities 28-3

Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards 28-17

Transport Canada

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-15

Articulated Bus Demonstration — Phases One and Two 31-7

Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA) 31-6

Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 31-3

Construction of Air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 31-4

Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 31-6

Development of a Large-scale Metro Passenger Car . 31-8

Fabricated Rail Truck 31-7

Federal-Provincial Highway Construction and Improvement Programs in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Involving the Yellowhead Highway 31-12

Federal-Provincial Highway Construction, Strengthening and Improvement Programs in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec under the Economic and Regional Development Agreement 31-10

Federal-Provincial Highway Improvement Programs in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 31-11

Federal-Provincial Program to Improve the Primary Highway System in Prince Edward Island 31-11

Federal-Provincial Trans-Canada Highway Improvement Program in Newfoundland 31-13

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 31-4

Highway Snow Drift Control 31-7

Integrated Traffic System 31-8

Landing on Narrow Airstrips 31-8

National Safety Code 31-15

Railway Relocation and Crossing Program 31-13

Water Transportation Assistance Program 31-9

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-16

Western Economic Diversification Canada

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements 33-2

- Canada — Alberta 33-4
- Canada — British Columbia 33-5
- Canada — Manitoba 33-2
- Canada — Saskatchewan 33-3

Western Diversification Program (WDP) 33-1

Western Procurement Initiative (WPI) 33-6

3b) Provincial or Municipal Payments to the Federal Government

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 10-3

Transportation Facilities 24-2

4. Payments Under Contracts for Goods or Services

4a) Federal Payments to the Provinces or Municipalities

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 17-6

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 17-5

Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon 17-8

Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 31-16

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 11-36

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 17-5

Alberta — Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 10-13

Canada — Alberta — Blackfoot — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services 17-8

Canada — British Columbia Informal Arrangement Respecting Child Welfare Provided to Indian Bands 17-8

Canada — Manitoba — Child Welfare Residency Agreement 17-6

Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 10 Indian Bands 17-7

Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for All 13 Bands in Nova Scotia 17-6

Canada — Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council — Federal/ Indian Child Welfare Agreement Subject to Indian/ Provincial Arrangements (MSSH) Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands 17-7

Community Futures Program 9-11

Contracts for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 28-16

Employment Injury Benefits Program 20-2

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 28-12

Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 10-15

Firearms Financial Agreement 28-12

Foreign Military Training in Canada 22-4

Forest Fire Agreements 17-3

Health Care 32-1

Innovations 9-7

Interprovincial Standards (Red Seal) Program 9-15

Job Development 9-6

Job Entry 9-2

Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands 17-8

Occupational Safety and Health Program 20-3

Police Research and Demonstration 28-5

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 22-4

Section 25 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 9-12

Skill Investment 9-8

Skill Shortages 9-10

Veteran's Independence Program 32-2

Vital Statistics Program 29-2

4b) Provincial or Municipal Payments to the Federal Government

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal 11-41

Aid to the Civil Power 22-1

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 30-1

Canada — Alberta Agreement regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 11-4

Canada — British Columbia Agreement on Meteorological Services for Forestry 11-5

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement regarding Climate Stations and Programs in the Province 11-3

Canada — Northwest Territories Agreement regarding Water Bomber Operations at Inuvik 11-6

Canada — Quebec Agreement regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 11-3

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 30-3

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 1-6

Police Services under Contract 28-11

Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 12-2

Provision of Services to Non-Defence Agencies 22-2

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 22-4

Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 9-16

Research Station Buildings 1-10

Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick 11-5

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland 11-4

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Nova Scotia 11-4

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Quebec 11-5

5. Payments Relating to the Transfer of Land, Improvements or Other Physical Assets

Agreements with Provinces and Territories for the Establishment of National Parks 11-36

Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement 17-19

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 22-3

Capital Contributions for Veteran Care 32-3

CL-215 Water Bomber Project 31-5

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 19-2

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 17-3

Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks . . 24-3

6. Loans to Provinces or Municipalities

Canada — Manitoba Nelson River Transmission Agreement (1966) 10-2

Canada — Manitoba Nelson River Transmission Agreement (1977) 10-2

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund 13-7

Crop Insurance 1-3

Hydro-Quebec Research Institute Agreement 10-4

Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program 4-10

Nova Scotia — New Brunswick Interconnection . . . 10-5

Nuclear Co-operative Programs 3-1

Public Housing Programs 4-7

7. Joint Activities Where Each Level of Government Independently Finances Its Share of the Responsibilities

Acid Rain Abatement Program (ARAP) 18-3

Agreement Concerning the Implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan through the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture 11-20

Agreement Concerning the Implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan in Eastern Canada through the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture (EHJV) 11-13

Agreement for an Eastern Habitat Joint Venture "First Step" Project in New Brunswick 11-17

Agreement for an Eastern Habitat Joint Venture "First Step" Project in Nova Scotia 11-16

Agreement on Quebec City Geoscience Centre 10-14

Agreement to Implement the Grove Pine — Big Brook Eastern Habitat Joint Venture Project in the Province of Prince Edward Island 11-18

Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and British Columbia 14-12

Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador 14-5

Agreement for Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Nova Scotia 14-7

Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Prince Edward Island 14-6

Agreement on Commercial Aquaculture Development between Canada and Quebec 14-10

Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 9-17

Canada — Alberta Accord for the Management and Protection of Migratory Birds 11-24

Canada — Alberta Native Economic Development Memorandum of Understanding 1984 17-9

Canada — Alberta Swift Fox Reintroduction Program 11-23

Canada — Alberta Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-23

Canada — British Columbia KAON Agreement 18-4

Canada — British Columbia Letter of Understanding to Control Commercial Harvest of Wild Clam Stocks of Provincial Shellfish Leases/Licenses 14-13

Canada Games 16-8

Canada — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories Beverly — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 11-20, 17-17

Canada — Manitoba Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-19

Canada — New Brunswick Memorandum of Understanding on Aquaculture Development 14-8

Canada — New Brunswick Waterfowl Management Plan 11-17

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement on Offshore Petroleum Resources Management and Revenue Sharing: The Atlantic Accord 10-9

Canada — Newfoundland Waterfowl Management Plan 11-15

Canada — Newfoundland Inshore Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement 14-4

Canada — Newfoundland — Native Peoples Agreements 17-2

Canada — Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation Agreement 11-15

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Petroleum Resources Management and Revenue Sharing: The Nova Scotia Accord 10-10

Canada — Nova Scotia Waterfowl Management Plan 11-16

Canada — Ontario Agreement respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 11-28

Canada — Ontario Fisheries Agreement 14-10

Canada — Ontario Indian People of Ontario Resource Development Agreement 17-9

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 10-3

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Rockburst Research 10-13

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Intent on the Management of Fish Habitat 14-11

Canada — Ontario Wildlife Conservation Agreement 11-19

Canada — Prairie Provinces Crop Damage Prevention Agreements 11-21

Canada — Prince Edward Island Waterfowl Management Plan 11-18

Canada — Prince Edward Island Wildlife Conservation Agreement 11-18

Canada — Quebec Agreement Regarding Technological Assistance to the Quebec Wastewater Treatment Program 11-30

Canada — Quebec Agreement Respecting the Clean-up, Protection, Restoration and Conservation of the St. Lawrence River 11-29

Canada — Quebec Agreement Respecting the Creation of the St. Lawrence River Action Team .. 11-29

Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 14-9

Canada — Saskatchewan Last Mountain Lake Management Unit Memorandum of Understanding 11-22

Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation-based Economic Development 1-14

Canada — Saskatchewan Swift Fox Reintroduction Program Agreement 11-22

Canada Service Bureau Program 30-4

Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories — Council for Yukon Indians — Inuvialuit Game Council — Dene Nation and the Métis Association Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement 11-26, 17-18

Canada — Yukon Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 11-25

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 15-5, 17-10

Canadian Jobs Strategy and Social Assistance Recipients 9-12

Canadian Travel Survey 18-2

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 1-2

Commonwealth of Learning 6-3

Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 12-4, 6-3

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 12-4

Co-operative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 29-1

Co-operative Industrial and Market Development Program (CIMDP) — British Columbia Manufactured Wood Products 18-4

Co-operative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — British Columbia Wood Products 18-4

Co-operative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — Quebec Wood Products 18-5

Dairy Support Program 5-1

Development Aid Program 6-2

DFO — GNWT Agreement on Freshwater Aquaculture in the NWT 14-14

Educational Counsellor in Abidjan 12-1

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Conference on Procurement 30-2

Federal-Provincial Petroleum Surveillance Program 25-2

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperative Supply and Source Development 30-1

Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 17-16

Geographic Information Technology Development Program 10-11

Health Protection Co-operative Activities 16-4

Information Flow Program 12-2

Inventory of Federal Below-Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 11-29

Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion) . 11-30

Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures 11-31

Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions 11-31

Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 10-5

Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement 17-4

Meetings and Conventions 18-1

Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and British Columbia for Co-ordination of Fish Habitat Management Activities 14-13

Memoranda of Understanding Concerning Canada — Quebec Co-operation on Native Economic Development 17-10

Memoranda of Understanding Concerning the Co-ordination of Forest Research 15-4

Memorandum of Understanding on a Co-operative Planning and Public Consultation Process for Wildlife Conservation Areas with the Northwest Territories 11-25

Ministers of Education Conference (CONFEMEN) 6-3, 12-4

Ministers of Youth and Sports Conference (CONFEJES) 6-3, 12-4

National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) 11-32

National Alerting and Reporting Network 11-32

National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 11-34

National Health Research and Development Program 16-3

National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT) 11-34

Newfoundland and Labrador Habitat Protection Plan for Migratory Birds 11-15

Northwest Highway System 24-2

Outreach 9-14

Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program 11-34

Program of Cultural Initiatives 7-7

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 9-15

Propagation Research Program 7-4

Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Newfoundland 10-12

Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in the Northwest Territories 10-11

Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Ontario 10-11

Radar Applications of Remote Sensing in Saskatchewan 10-12

Remote Sensing, Mapping and Resource Information Systems Development in British Columbia 10-12

Remote Sensing Technology Enhancement Program in the Northwest Territories 10-12

Small Business Statistics Project 18-3

Small Craft Harbours Program 14-3

Special ARDA Agreements 18-11

Special Development Program (SDP) 6-2

Special Needs Refugees Agreement 9-16

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program 31-14

8. Support of Intergovernmental Liaison and Joint Administrative Bodies

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 11-6

Canada — Alberta Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 11-26

Canada — Alberta Fisheries Agreement 14-11

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Intent on the Management of Fish Habitat 14-11

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement 14-12

Canada — Manitoba Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 11-27

Canada — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories — Beverley — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 11-16, 17-17

Canada — Manitoba Wildlife Management Contribution Agreement 17-9

Canada — Nova Scotia, Canada — New Brunswick, and Canada — Prince Edward Island Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 11-27

Continuing Committee of Officials on Human Rights 27-9

Creston Valley (B.C.) Wildlife Management Authority 11-24

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 10-14

Flood Damage Reduction Programs 11-9

International Conferences and Meetings Related to Education 12-5

Inuit Economic Development Program 17-16

"La Francophonie" Grant Program 6-4

Monitoring and Survey Programs 11-11

National Fish Inspection Program 14-3

Regulation and Apportionment Programs 11-9

River Basin Programs 11-7

Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments — Linguistic Services 27-8

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 20-3

9. Miscellaneous

Agreement Among the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the Government of Saskatchewan with Husky Oil Operations Limited to Construct a Crude Oil Upgrader near Lloydminster on the Alberta- Saskatchewan Border 10-6

Agreement Among the Governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on Natural Gas Markets and Prices 10-10

Agreement Between the Government of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Hibernia Consortium, to Proceed with the Development of the Hibernia Oil Field Offshore of Newfoundland 10-6

Agreement Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and Consumers' Cooperative Refineries Limited on NewGrade Energy Inc. Heavy Oil Upgrader 10-7

Agreement with the Province of Manitoba for Beaver Management in Riding Mountain National Park 11-40

Analysis of Labour Laws — All Canadian Jurisdictions 20-2

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 23-1

Branch-line Subsidy Program 23-3

Canada — British Columbia — Pacific Coast Energy Company of Vancouver Agreement on the Vancouver Island Pipeline Project 10-8

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names 10-15

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 25-2

Collection of Ontario Gasoline and Fuel Taxes at Customs Border Locations 25-2

Communications Applications Program (CAP) 7-5

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 28-8

Fonds international de coopération universitaire (FICU) 6-2

Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 7-5

Newfoundland Bait Service 14-4

Passenger-train Subsidy Program 23-3

Subsidy for Dry Docks 24-1

The "At and East" Grain and Flour Subsidy Program 23-2

The Western Accord — An Agreement Between the Governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on Oil and Gas Pricing and Taxation 10-5

Transportation of Disabled Persons Program 31-10

Understanding between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 11-35

Western Grain Transportation Subsidy Program 23-2